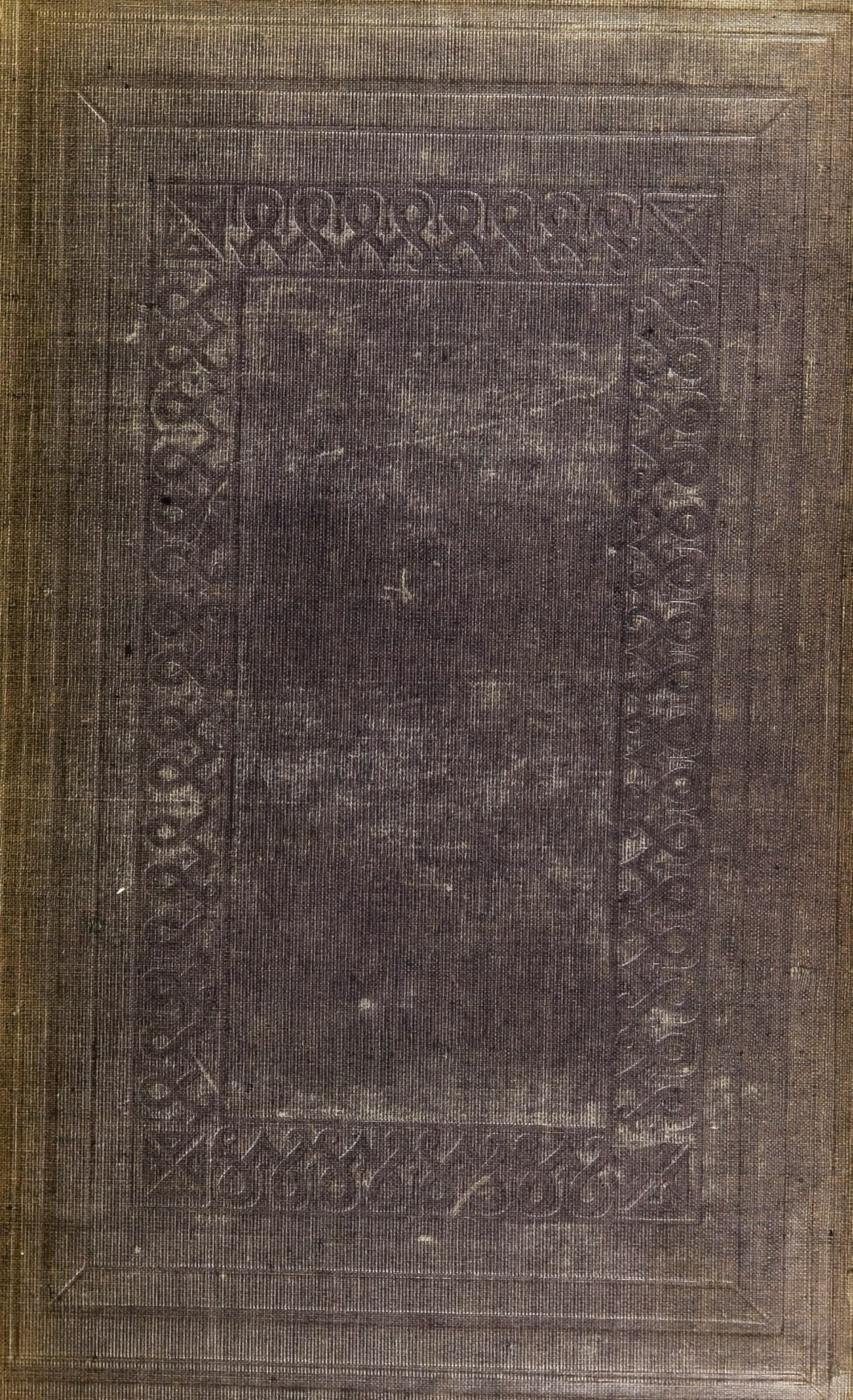




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HAND-BOOK

TO THE

PUBLIC RECORDS.

By F. S. THOMAS,
SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.



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PREFACE.

A HAND-BOOK or means of general reference to the Public Records has long been a desideratum, and much difficulty has been felt from the want of such assistance.

The present work is an attempt, as far as the records are arranged, to supply the want. It is intended to exhibit the various classes of records and documents, and much information contained therein, analytically and alphabetically arranged under the courts and departments to which they respectively belong,—Chancery; Queen's Bench; Common Pleas; Exchequer, &c. (*See the Contents*, pages iii, iv.) Thus, should any person desire to know what Surveys are among the Public Records, he will look for the head SURVEYS; for instance, refer to the Chancery at page 89, it is there shown what kind of surveys are among the Chancery Records. Again, refer to the Exchequer, it will there be seen at pages 267—269 what is the nature of the surveys to be found in the different departments of that court. Surveys, for example, will be found in the following Exchequer Departments:—

1. The Queen's Remembrancer.
2. Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.
3. Augmentation.
4. First Fruits.
5. Land Revenue.
6. Treasury of the Receipt.

So much for the Chancery and Exchequer; but like information may also exist in other courts. Each being under alphabetical arrangement, the searcher is referred to the same head in each department or court; but lest any difficulty might

arise by this necessary analytical arrangement, a strictly alphabetical index is given to the pages where the information required is to be found, so as to bring, as it were, into one focus the whole of the information on a particular subject. The searcher must not be disappointed in the example given if the particular survey he desires be not specially named; all that is aimed at is to give a clue as to where the survey or other information is likely to be found.

It is not to be supposed that all the various matters to be found in the Public Records are here brought out under heads; such a work, which would extend to hundreds of volumes, would be of too great a magnitude, even if it were practicable, which it never will be unless a minute index be first formed to each class; in this work it is simply intended to give the classes of records, with the general information interspersed, and with notes and observations connected therewith; a clue being given to the classes where the information required is to be found will naturally lead to a reference to the record, or to the calendars and indexes (if any exist), for the minute particulars.

A work of this nature may always be increased according to the notions of individuals. Some feel an interest more particularly in one subject, some in another; all may add to it as information comes to hand on matters in which they feel interested or otherwise, or may form new heads of reference; the work being alphabetical, a proper place can readily be found to insert information from time to time; in fact, it is a note or hand book of reference for every one touching the Public Records. It should be understood that an

immense mass of miscellanea remains to be sorted and classed before the information contained therein can with safety be referred to. Many of the arrangements already made may even yet have to be altered. Rather than keep back from the public for years the assistance here afforded, we must consider the present as a foundation, or materials for the future more perfect work.

The work is arranged in the following order:—I. By way of introduction, a brief outline of the History of the Public Records from the earliest times down to the time of the present establishment of a Public Record Office, and the erection of the new General Record Repository, pages ix—xlii, with Addenda, pages lxi, lxii. II. Synoptical Tables suggesting a general plan for the arrangement of the Records, pages xliii—lix. III. General Analytical Index of Reference to the Records arranged under Courts and Departments, as shown in the Contents. IV. Appendix A., containing a statement showing where Records have been deposited at different times, &c. V. Appendix B., a statement of works published in connection with the Records at the expense of Government. VI. A General Index consolidating in one Alphabetical Index the references to the information contained in the Analytical Index above referred to.

I cannot conclude these observations without expressing my thanks to Mr. John Edwards (one of the officers of the Record Department) for his great assistance in passing this work through the press.

INTRODUCTION.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

Nature of the Public Records.

MUCH cavil has at various times arisen as to what are and what are not *records*. Avoiding all technical distinctions, records in general will be found to consist of,—1. Inrolments, which are intended to be official and authentic records of lawful acts made by the proper officer of any court upon rolls, or, in some cases, in official entry books of the same court. 2. Memoranda of acts or instruments brought into the proper office of any court by parties interested therein (or by their agents), either in the form of rolls or otherwise, and preserved in bundles or on files. 3. Books of entries, containing memoranda of acts, &c. entered by officers of the court.

Such are the records of the courts.

4. State Papers form another branch of the records. These originally sprung from the Privy Council and Chancery, and now form various branches: the correspondence and other records of the Privy Council, Secretaries of State, and all other public departments.

The following are examples of opinions of the nature of a record:—

In the year 1837 the late Record Commissioners, in their Observations on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Record Commission in 1836, state that the Public Records are composed of four great classes:—1. Independent Records, relating to many subjects, persons, and places, but altogether comprising only one whole; of this kind are—Domesday Book, the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, and the Valor Ecclesiasticus of King Henry VIII.; 2. Series of Inrolments, comprising upon one roll (consisting of many membranes united the one to the other so as to form a continuous roll) great varieties of separate and dis-

tinct entries, classed together either according to their formal character, as the Close, the Patent, and the Charter Rolls, or according to their subject matter, as the Liberate, the Oblata, the Norman, or the Gascon Rolls; 3. Records containing entries of judicial proceedings, in which each subject matter has a distinct roll, and the several rolls of a particular term or other period are all bound together at the top, the ends hanging loose; and, 4. Separate documents, such as letters, inquisitions, commissions, privy seals, and all the other various descriptions of formal instruments.

Lambard (*Eirenarcha*, 63) says, that "Records be nothing else but memorials (or monuments) of things done before judges that have credit in that behalf;" and (p. 64) "thus record (or testimony) is first contained within the breast of the judge (as our law speaketh), and afterwards committed to the rolls, which are therefore figuratively called records also."

Sir Edward Coke (*Co. Lit.* 117 *b*) says that,—

"A record or inrolment is a memorial or monument of so high a nature as it importeth in itself such an absolute verity, as if it be pleaded there is no such record, it shall not receive any trial by witness, jury, or otherwise, but only by itself; and every Court of Record is the King's Court, albeit another may have the profit, wherein if the judges do err a writ of error doth lie. But the County Courts, the Hundred Courts, the Courts Baron, and such like are no Courts of Record, and, therefore, the proceedings therein may be denied and tried by jury; and upon their judgments a writ of error lieth not, but a writ of false judgment, for that they are no Courts of Record, because they cannot hold plea of debt or trespass if the debt or damages exceed 40s., or of any trespass *vi et armis*; *monumenta quæ nos recorda vocamus sunt veritatis et vetustatis vestigia*."

And in another place the same learned person thus defines a record (*Co. Lit.* 260 *a*):—

"Recordum is a memorial or remembrance in rolls of parchment of the proceedings and acts of a court of justice, which hath power to hold plea according to the course of the common law of real or mixed actions, or of actions *quare vi et armis*, or of personal actions, whereof the debt or damage amounts to 40s. or above, which we call Courts of Record, and are created by Parliament, Letters Patent, or Prescription."

It is plain that this description or definition of a record is only the definition or description of a record of one particular kind. If taken to be general, it would exclude from the class of records not only the Rolls of Parliament, the Statute Rolls, the Close Rolls, the Patent Rolls, and many other important records of the Chancery of England, but also the records of the proceedings of the High Court of Chancery as a court of equity, the records of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Courts, &c.

But it appears even in the same page from which the above definition is taken that Sir Edward Coke himself considered the word "record" to be of wider signification ; and in his Reports, IV. 54 *b*, he informs us, that in the case of the Saddlers' Company divers points were resolved :—" In every case where the King is entitled to any freehold or inheritance, his title is, I., " by matter of record, which is either (1) by record *judicial*, as " attainder, &c. ; (2) (by record) *ministerial* on oath, as office ; " (3) or by *conveyance of record* by assent, as fine, deed inrolled, " &c. II. Or by matter of fact, and found by *office of record* on " oath, as alienation in mortmain, purchase by alien born, the " King's villain, escheat by death without heir, &c., and this " found by *record ministerial*, as before the escheator or other " officer. III. Or by matter of fact only, when land comes to " the King by escheat or other matter of fact, and the King's " officers put it in charge in the Exchequer without office." And in the same case he says (p. 56 *a*) :—" Nota, *Judicial Records*, " as attainders and judgments, are preferred before *Ministerial* " *Records*, as inquisitions and offices before escheator ; and they " also (being found in course of lawful proceedings by oath) " before returns or *conveyances of record*, &c." In his Sixth Report (53 *a*) he says :—" Nota, duke or not duke, earl or not " earl, baron or not baron, shall not be tried by the country, but " by record ; for if they be Lords of Parliament, it appears by " record, and therefore by record (*viz.* by the King's Writ) it " ought to be certified." And in his Ninth Report (31 *a*) we are informed that " In a plea of alien born, the league between the " King and the Sovereign of the alien shall be tried by the " Record of the Chancery, for every league is of record (*a*) ; and " generally all matters of record shall be tried by the record " itself, and not by jury or otherwise. If ancient demesne be " pleaded of a manor and denied, it shall be tried by the Record " of the Book of Domesday in the Exchequer." See Blackstone, Com. III. 331.

There can be therefore no doubt that the definition of records, as given in Co. Lit., though expressed in general words, is applicable only to the rolls or records of such Courts of Common Law as are comprised within its terms, *viz.* :—" Courts of Record, " the incidents belonging to which are stated to be, that their " acts and judicial proceedings are inrolled in parchment for a " perpetual memorial ; that they hold plea of matters cognizable

(a) The Treaty Rolls ceased to be brought into Chancery after 22 Jac. I.

“ by the common law of or above the value of forty shillings, and
 “ of forcible injuries, and that their supposed errors are to be
 “ amended by writ of error, and not by writ of false judgment.”
 (Blackstone's Com. III. 24, 25 ; IV. 407.)

But some latitude must be allowed in the consideration of what are properly to be called Courts of Record.

Lambard (*Eirenarcha*, p. 65) and Sir Edward Coke (4th Inst. 177) consider Justices of the Peace to be Judges of Record.

Sir Thomas Smith says that Parliament is the highest and most absolute Court of Record in the kingdom. (*Commonwealth*, p. 46, ed. 1589.)

And Sir Edward Coke asserted, that the House of Commons was a Court of Record (*Commons' Journal*, I. 604). His language seems to have been strong:—“He wished his tongue
 “ might cleave to the roof of his mouth that saith that this House
 “ is not a Court of Record. And he that saith that this House has
 “ no power of jurisdiction understands not himself; for although
 “ we have not such power in all things, yet we have power of
 “ jurisdiction in some things, therefore it is a Court of Record.”
 (Gurdon's *History of Parliament*, II. 445.)

The Judicial Records, or the Records of the Queen's Courts, being the memorials of authoritative determinations after investigation and proofs, are no doubt to be considered as of the utmost importance; and in an instrument on the Rolls of Parliament, 46 Edw. III. (*Rot. Parl.* II. 314, No. 43.) these records are stated to be the perpetual evidences of the people, and there ordained to be accessible to all the King's subjects. The following is a translation of the article referred to:—

“43. Also the Commons pray, that whereas records, and everything
 “ in the King's Court, ought to remain there for perpetual evidence and
 “ aid of all parties thereto, and of all those to whom in any manner
 “ they appertain, as occasion may require; and now of late they refuse
 “ to make search and exemplification in the Court of our said Lord the
 “ King. May it please you to ordain by statute that search and ex-
 “ emplification may be made for all persons of any record which in
 “ any manner concerns them, as well what makes against the King as
 “ against others.

“The King grants it.”

It is perhaps unfortunate that the pre-eminent authority of the Judicial Records should ever have been attempted to be characterized by applying to them exclusively the name of records; it must always have been observed that the same name could not be denied to other rolls and various other public documents, memorials, and memoranda, and to reconcile the discrepancy it has not been unusual to make a distinction

between a record and a thing recorded. And it has been held, that a deed inrolled, or a decree in Chancery inrolled, was not a record, but a deed or decree recorded ; not a record, but a matter of record, and sometimes not recorded, but entered or preserved as of record.

All distinctions which have prevailed in legal proceedings are to be most carefully attended to in the arrangement of records, but the particular records to which such distinctions are applicable constitute only particular classes of the public records of the kingdom, which in fact comprise all documents of every description which belong to Her Majesty in right of Her Crown.

And the Public Records Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94., after vesting in the Master of the Rolls the public records deposited in the several places or offices therein particularly named, and enabling Her Majesty in Council to order records deposited in any other office, court, place, or custody, to be transferred to the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, provides, that the word *Records* shall be taken to mean all rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, bills, warrants, accounts, papers, and documents whatsoever of a public nature belonging to Her Majesty, or then deposited in any of the offices or places of custody before mentioned.

Care and Preservation of the Public Records in former Times.

The King's Palace appears anciently to have been the proper place for the records of the courts. The Exchequer, the Chancery, and the Sovereign Court of Ordinary Judicature, then styled Curia Regis, followed the King from place to place, and the records were kept at the court or place of the occasional residence of the Sovereign. (a) And when the courts became stationary they were held within the precincts of the King's Palace, and the records remained with the courts.

The acts of Chancery cognizable at the Exchequer were transacted at the Exchequer ; but the Chancery, Madox conjectures, was separated from the Exchequer about the end of the reign of Ric. I., or the beginning of the reign of John, because about that time Chancery Rolls (distinct from the Exchequer) began to be formed. (b)

The Court of Common Pleas was separated from the Curia Regis by one of the Articles of Magna Charta, and confirmed by

(a) Ayloffe's Int. to Cal. of Ancient Charters, p. vi.

(b) Madox, Hist. of Excheq., folio, p. 132.

the great charter of Hen. III., and appointed to be stationary. (a) From Stow's Survey, vol. ii. pp. 628-632, is gathered the following account of the courts :—

“ The King (Hen. III.) ordained, that there should be three Judgment Seats in the Great Hall of Westminster: *The Common Pleas* at the entry of the Hall on the right hand; *The King's Bench* at the upper end of the Hall on the right hand, or south-east corner; *The Chancery* on the left hand, or south-west corner.

“ Within the entry into the Hall at Westminster, on either side, are ascendings up into large chambers without the Hall adjoining thereto, wherein certain courts are kept, namely, on the right hand is the *Court of Exchequer*. This Court of Exchequer hath of old time, and, as I think, since the Conquest, been kept at Westminster, notwithstanding sometimes removed thence, by commandment of the King, for a time, and after restored again, as, namely, in the year 1209 King John commanded the Exchequer to be removed from Westminster to Northampton, &c. On the left hand, above the stairs, is the *Duchy Chamber*, wherein is kept the Court for the Duchy of Lancaster. The rolls and records of this Court are in the custody of the clerk to whose office they appertain; but the King's Evidences, Leases, and Grants of the Duchy Land are in the keeping of the Auditors. Then is there in another chamber *the Office of the Receipts of the Queen's Revenues for the Crown* (i. e. Receipt of the Exchequer). Then is there also the *Star Chamber*. This Star Chamber anciently was the Council Chamber within the King's Palace of Westminster, where the King's Council sat. At the upper end of the Great Hall, by the King's Bench, is a going up to a great chamber called ‘*The White-hall*,’ wherein is now kept the *Court of Wards and Liveries*, and adjoining thereto is the *Court of Requests*. Adjoining to the House of Lords are *Prince George's Chambers*. Here, December 14, 1704, was the first meeting of the *Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty*. Under the Hall are certain subterraneous apartments, one called *Paradise*, the other *Hell*. (b)

“ Within the ancient Palace is *the King's Treasury*, which in 1303 (31 Edw. I.) was robbed. Besides the Treasury for money, there was within the Palace another *Treasury of Records*, relating to the kingdom's public affairs, preserved in certain chambers and rooms. Here are repositied many ancient and precious records. As within the place called particularly *The Treasury*, where once *the Court of Wards* was kept, are the Records of Leagues with the realms of Arragon, Flanders, Germany, and some of France, and other places. Also there are many records relating to the casting off the Bishop of Rome's authority, and the subscriptions of almost all the priests of

(a) Madox, Hist. of Excheq., folio, p. 145.

(b) In the Palace of Westminster, temp. Hen. VIII., there was a house called “Paradise,” another called “Hell,” and another called “Purgatory,” which houses, and five others, Hen. VIII. took for disposing and conserving the Records and Rolls of the Exchequer, and for other uses, as appears by a deed 18 Car. I., 18 July 1642, entered in the Auditor's Patent Book, No. 17, pp. 96-106, on the Receipt Side of the Exchequer. See also 1 Edw. VI., 16 May 1547, Auditor's Patent Book, No. 3, f. 5, where the same facts appear as above recited in a similar Patent of Edw. VI. It appears by the Issue Rolls on the Receipt Side of the Exchequer, Mich. Term, 15 Ric. II., 7 Dec., that certain Common Pleas Records were removed from a place at Westminster called “Hell” to the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer.

“ the realm to the King’s supremacy, and the books of the Orders of St. George and St. Michael, the covenants of marriage between King Philip and Queen Mary, and sundry books of foreign accounts, and other matters of state. Also within the Abbey of Westminster there was an older Treasury than that of the Palace, which was called ‘ *The Old Treasury*,’ a place always designed for the custody of the Leagues of the kingdom ; it was vaulted with stone, and had chests and presses that were empty. There is also another Treasury in the Abbey of Westminster, vaulted also with stone, and so out of danger of fire, but it wanted reparation both in glass and lead. Here were kept all, or the most part of, the Records of the King’s Bench and Common Pleas, *Fines, Writs, and Assizes* of all the Kings since the Conquest until the most part of the reign of Hen. VII. Also in the custody of the Lord Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer were abundance of records in bags, as *Records of Pleas and Perambulations, and Inquisitions of Forests* ; Records of many men’s lands in England and Wales, as *Court Rolls, Auditor’s Accounts, Accounts of sundry French Counties* ; also *Deeds of Purchase* made by sundry of Queen Elizabeth’s progenitors, for sundry their honours, manors, and lands. Within the Palace, towards the south-west side of it, is the *Augmentation Office*.”

It will be seen that the Courts were anciently held in the King’s Palace or place where he happened to be, which will account for many records having been found in castles and places, the occasional residences of the Sovereign ; and following this principle, when the Courts became stationary, as already stated, they were held in the King’s Palace at Westminster, and Treasuries were appointed for the deposit of the records.

The Treasury of the Exchequer appears anciently to have been the ultimate repository of records of the Courts of King’s Bench and Common Pleas, and other records deposited for safe custody under the charge of the Treasurer and Chamberlains. The increase of the records caused an increase of Treasuries, for we find, as already shown, that there were four Treasuries,—described thus in Powell’s Repertory :—

- I. In the Court of the Receipt.
- II. In the Palace of Westminster.
- III. In the Abbey of Westminster, in the Old Chapter House.
- IV. In the Cloister of the Abbey of Westminster.

Bishop Nicolson describes them as follows :—

- I. A vault in the Cloisters of the Abbey at Westminster.
- II. The Old Chapter House.
- III. By the side of the Tally Court.
- IV. Over the gate leading from the New Palace Yard into St. Margaret’s Lane.

All the above Treasuries eventually merged in the *Chapter House*, Poets' Corner, Westminster, and laid the foundation of that repository.

There were other Treasuries for the Chancery Records. When Edw. I. was in Scotland certain Chancery Records were in the *New Temple*, for there the Treasurer broke open a chest by the King's command, and sent to Scotland a Patent Roll of 39 Hen. III. and a Charter Roll of 22 Hen. III., which were returned the following year. Before the end of the reign of Edw. I. the *Wardrobe* in the *Tower of London* was used as the chief repository of the Records of Chancery, and the place where the records were deposited was called *The King's Treasury*,—that was the foundation of the office known as *The Record Office in the Tower*. By entries on the Close Rolls in the 11th and 14th years of the reign of Edw. II. we find that it was the practice of the Masters of the Rolls to keep the Chancery Records in their dwelling-house, and deposit in the Tower the rolls, bundles, and remembrances which had accumulated.

This practice partially fell into disuse after Edw. IV., the records after that period were lodged in the Chapel of the Master of the Rolls, to which eventually an office was erected, which was the origin of the Record Office known as *The Rolls Chapel Office*, adjoining and communicating with the Chapel of the Master of the Rolls. But the accumulations of the Equity Records alone were still sent to the Tower, except the decrees.

Note.—For the letters patent of Edw. III. annexing the *Domus Conversorum Judæorum*, i. e. the House of the Converted Jews (now the Chapel of the Rolls), to the Office of the Master of the Rolls, and the confirmation thereof by Ric. II., see Rot. Pat. 51 Edw. III. m. 20., 6 Ric. II. part 3. m. 12. Vol. I. of the Authentic Statutes, Introduction, p. xxxiv. note 2.

In process of time the business of the courts increased, sittings after term were authorized, and offices for the preparation of the business were established in and about the inns of court, where records were accumulated; these, as they became burdensome, were removed and warehoused in other places, and the records became scattered and fell into disorder. Appendix A. contains a statement of the offices and repositories where records have been found to have been deposited.

But we proceed to show that the interest manifested by the Sovereigns for the welfare of the records prevented them from being entirely neglected. It is said that Edw. I. first established

a repository for records and collected them (*a*) ; this may probably have reference to the Wardrobe at the Tower of London, for we find from the records that Adam de Osgodeby (*b*) was appointed Keeper of the Rolls of the King's Chancery at the Wardrobe in the Tower of London 1st Oct. 1295 (23 Edw. I.) in the same manner as other Keepers had been accustomed. Again, by a writ, 6th Nov. 1305 (*c*), the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer were commanded to deliver out of the Treasury to the Comptroller of the Wardrobe, by indenture between them, all the Papal privileges granted to the King and his ancestors, that the same might be conveyed to the Tower, and there kept under seal by A. de Osgodeby, Clerk Keeper of the Rolls of the King's Chancery. (*d*)

Edw. II., in the 14th of his reign (7th August 1320) (*e*), directed a writ of Privy Seal to the Treasurer, Barons, and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to employ proper persons to superintend, methodize, and digest all the rolls, books, and other writings then remaining in the Treasuries of the Exchequer and in the Tower of London, declaring that they had not been disposed in such manner as they ought to have been for the public service. Two years after, on 3d Dec. 1322, the same King commanded them to make a calendar to the bulls, charters, and other writings preserved in the Treasury, the Wardrobe, and elsewhere. (*f*) And on the 24th of July the same year, by letters patent and by special writs, the King authorized Robert de Hoton and Thomas de Sibthorpe to search and arrange all his muniments in his castles of Pontefract, Tutbury, and Tunbridge, and such as lately came into the custody of the Custos of the Tower of London, and such as were in the house of the friars preachers in the City of London. (*g*)

In 20 Edw. II. W. La Zouche and two others caused four bags under their seals, containing sundry rolls, inquisitions, and memoranda of the King's Chancery, seized by them in Swansea

(*a*) Blackstone, vol. iv., ch. xxxiii., sect. 3.

(*b*) Fœd., new edit., i. 827.

(*c*) Close Rolls, 33 Edw. I., m. 3.

(*d*) Clerk Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery was the ancient title of the Masters of the Rolls. See what Sir Joseph Jekyll says on this point in his "Discourse of the Judicial Authority belonging to the Office of the Master of the Rolls," 2d edit., 8vo., 1728, pp. 14-16. The earliest mention on record of the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery (or Master of the Rolls) is John de Langton (afterwards Chancellor), who certainly held the office of Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery in 14 Edw. I. See Hardy's Catalogue of the Lords Chancellors, Keepers of the Great Seals, Masters of the Rolls, &c. (1843). See Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. I., m. 12, in Sched.

(*e*) Close Rolls, 14 Edw. II., m. 22; Record Rep. 1732.

(*f*) Id., 16 Edw. II., m. 19, *verso*; Record Rep. 1732.

(*g*) Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 28.

Castle, to be brought to Queen Isabella's Chamber, in the Palace of the Bishop of Hereford, where she then resided, and to be there delivered to Henry de Cliff, Custos Rotulorum of Chancery, then present, who had them conveyed with him to his house ("et secum ad hospitium suum deportari fecit.") (*a*)

It is a curious fact that Mr. George Grant Francis, of Burrows Lodge, Swansea, discovered in Swansea Castle the original contract of affiance between Edward of Caernarvon, Prince of Wales, and Isabella daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France, dated at Paris, 20th of May 1303. It is known from the records that when Edw. II. fled from Bristol for Lundy, and was driven by contrary winds to land in Swansea Bay, he deposited a number of the national archives in Swansea Castle for safety. It is possible that the above document may have been left behind when the records above mentioned were seized. Mr. Francis sent it for insertion in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in 1848.

In 1 Edw. III. a writ was directed to Robert Hoton, Keeper of the Tower Records, to bring to the Exchequer all the writings, muniments, &c. which belonged to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, deceased. (*b*)

In 14 Edw. III. all the Rolls, Bundles, and Memoranda of Chancery which were in the house of John St. Paul (*i. e.* Powel), then Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, were sent by the King's command to the Tower. (*c*)

In 10 Ric. II. John de Waltham, Keeper of the Privy Seal, was commanded to deliver all Petitions, Warrants, Indentures, and other memorable things of the late King Edward III. pertaining to the office of the Privy Seal, to the Keeper of the Records of the Tower. (*d*)

In 39 Hen. VI. divers chests of Common Pleas Records were ordered to be removed from the Priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, to the Tower of London. (*e*)

In the third year of the reign of Edw. VI. many records were discovered in an old house in the Tower, unknown until search was made for a convenient place to deposit gunpowder, some of which had lain so long against the walls that they were eaten and perished by the lime, they were then placed with the other records. (*f*)

Queen Elizabeth, in 1567 (*g*), being informed of the confused

(*a*) Rot. Claus., 20 Edw. II., m. 5. Rot. Finium, 20 Edw. II., m. 4.

(*b*) Stow's Survey, vol. i., p. 117.

(*e*) Stow's Survey, vol. i., p. 117.

(*c*) Id.

(*f*) Id., p. 118.

(*d*) Id.

(*g*) Ayloffe's Calendars, xxviii. et seq.

and perilous state of the records of Parliament and Chancery, gave orders for rooms to be prepared in the Tower to receive them, which was soon after done, and the Queen issued her warrant to Sir Wm. Cordel, Master of the Rolls, declaring that it was not meet that the Records of her Chancery, which were accounted as a principal member of the treasure belonging to herself, and to her Crown and realm, should remain in private houses and places, for doubt of such danger or spoil as theretofore had happened to the like records in the time of Ric. II. and Hen. VI., and directed him to deliver to Wm. Bowyer, Keeper of the Records within the Tower of London, all Parliament Rolls, Patent Rolls, Treasurer's Rolls, &c. &c. of the several reigns of Ric. III. to Hen. VI. This order was never executed, and the records remained at the Rolls Chapel. Further particulars of this nature are given in Appendix A.

In the time of Car. II., Prynne (who was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower), in his Preface to the fourth volume of Parliamentary Writs, alludes to the interest manifested by the Sovereigns for the care of the records as follows:—

“ But I presume it will be your Majesties especial care (as it was your Royal predecessor's) to preserve these ancient records not only from fire, sword, but water, moths, canker, dust, cobwebs, for your own and your kingdom's honor, service, they being such sacred reliques, such peerless jewels, that your noble ancestors have estimated no places so fit to preserve them in as consecrated chapels, or Royal treasuries and wardrobes, where they lay up their sacred crowns, jewels, robes, and that upon very good grounds, they being the principal evidences by which they held, supported, defended their Crowns, kingdoms, revenues, prerogatives, and their subjects their respective lands, lives, liberties, properties, franchises, rights, laws.”

Without here multiplying instances of the interest manifested by the Sovereign for the care and preservation of the records, we come down to more modern periods, when the Members of the Houses of Parliament took an interest in them. On 10th December 1703 a Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to consider of the method of keeping records in offices, and how they were kept, and to consider of ways to remedy what should be found amiss; to send for such officers as they should think fit, and to report their opinion; with power to appoint a sub-committee to consider thereof, and to inspect such offices and records as they should think fit; and to report to the Grand Committee. This Committee was revived at various times, and reported from time to time until 1719, when, for the first time, the Report was printed in an octavo volume. In December in the same year

the Committee was revived, and other Committees continued to be appointed.

At length in the early part of the year 1800 the state of the public records was brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, and thereupon a Select Committee was appointed,—

“ To inquire into the state of the public records of this Kingdom and of such other public instruments, rolls, books, and papers as they shall think proper ; and to report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what they shall judge fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same.”

In the same session the Committee presented to the House the result of their labours in England and Scotland, and submitted certain measures contained in a large folio volume, commonly known as the Record Report of 1800,—the most important volume on the records of this country that ever appeared. It contains in fact two reports, the first containing the returns from the different repositories to the questions of the Committee as to the nature, state, &c. of the records ; the second containing an analysis of the returns, divided into two tables, the first table being a systematic classification of the records, according to some of the great subjects to which they relate, but too fanciful for practical use ; the second table is an alphabetical index of reference to the returns. Thereupon the House presented an address to His Majesty George III., dated 11th July 1800, “ to give directions for the better preservation, arrangement, and more convenient use of the public records of the kingdom, and that they, the Commons, would cheerfully provide whatever extraordinary expenses might be incurred.” His Majesty’s reply is dated 17th July 1800, “ that he would give directions as desired.”

Accordingly a Commission for Great Britain was issued under the Royal Sign Manual, as follows :—

“ GEORGE R.

“ GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

“ To Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors William Wyndham Baron Grenville, and Henry Dundas, Esquire, Our Three Principal Secretaries of State ; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors, Henry Addington, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons ; William Pitt, Esquire, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Our Exchequer, and First Commissioner of Our Treasury ; Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Knight, Master of the Rolls ; Frederick Campbell, Esquire (com-

“ monly called Lord Frederick Campbell), Our Clerk Register of
 “ Scotland ; Sylvester Douglas, Esquire, one of the Commissioners
 “ of Our Treasury ; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Mitford,
 “ Knight, Our Attorney General ; Sir William Grant, Knight, Our
 “ Solicitor General ; Robert Dundas, Esquire, Our Advocate for
 “ Scotland ; and Charles Abbot, Esquire, greeting.

“ WHEREAS the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Commissioners
 “ of Shires and Boroughs, in our Parliament of Great Britain assembled,
 “ having taken into their consideration the state of the public records of
 “ this kingdom, and the necessity of providing for the better arrangement,
 “ preservation, and more convenient use of the same, have humbly laid
 “ before Us a report of their proceedings thereon ; and have also humbly
 “ represented unto Us, that the public records of the kingdom are
 “ in many offices unarranged, undescribed, and unascertained ; that
 “ many of them are exposed to erasure, alteration, and embezzlement,
 “ and are lodged in buildings incommodious and insecure ; and that it
 “ would be beneficial to the public service that the records and papers
 “ contained in many of the principal offices and repositories should be
 “ methodized, and that certain of the more antient and valuable amongst
 “ them should be printed ; and have humbly besought Us, that We
 “ would be graciously pleased to give such directions thereupon as We
 “ in Our wisdom shall think fit.

“ Now know ye, that We, considering the premises, and earnestly
 “ desiring more effectually to provide for the better arrangement, pre-
 “ servation, and more convenient use of the said records and papers,
 “ and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion,
 “ and integrity ;—

“ Have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize
 “ and appoint, you the said William Henry Cavendish Duke of Port-
 “ land, William Wyndham Baron Grenville, Henry Dundas, Henry Ad-
 “ dington, William Pitt, Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Frederick Campbell
 “ (commonly called Lord Frederick Campbell), Sylvester Douglas,
 “ Sir John Mitford, Sir William Grant, Robert Dundas, and Charles
 “ Abbot, and any three or more of you, to make a diligent and parti-
 “ cular inquiry into the several matters which Our faithful Commons
 “ have, in the above-mentioned report of their proceedings, represented
 “ as fitting to be provided for by Our royal authority.

“ And furthermore We do by these presents give and grant to you
 “ Our said Commissioners, and any three or more of you, full power
 “ and authority to cause all and singular the officers, clerks, and minis-
 “ ters of the said offices and repositories respectively to bring and
 “ produce upon oath before you, or any three or more of you, all and
 “ singular rolls, records, books, and papers, or other writings, belong-
 “ ing to the said offices or repositories, or any of them, or any officers
 “ within the same, and which shall be in the custody of them or any of
 “ them respectively.

“ And Our further will and pleasure is, that ye, or any three or more
 “ of you, upon due examination of the premises, shall cause such
 “ matters to be duly and speedily executed as ye shall judge fitting and
 “ proper to be done for the more effectual execution of the several mea-
 “ sures recommended by Our faithful Commons in the said report of
 “ their proceedings relative thereto.

“ And to the end that Our royal will and pleasure in the premises
 “ may be executed with the greater regularity and expedition, We
 “ farther by these presents will and command, and do hereby give full

“ power and authority to you, or any three or more of you, to nominate and appoint from time to time such person of ability, care, and diligence as ye shall think fit to be and act as your clerk or secretary, for the purpose of aiding you in the execution of these presents ; and also to nominate and appoint in like manner such several persons of ability, care, and diligence as ye may think fit to be sub-commissioners, to be employed under your direction and control in the premises, and more especially to methodize, regulate, and digest the records, rolls, instruments, books, and papers in any of Our public offices and repositories, and to cause such of the said records, rolls, instruments, books, and papers as are decayed and in danger of being destroyed, to be bound and secured, and to make exact calendars and indexes thereof, and to superintend the printing of such calendars and indexes and original records and papers as ye shall cause to be printed ; which said clerk or secretary, and sub-commissioners, and every of them, shall and may be removed by you or any three of you from time to time at your will and pleasure, full power and authority being hereby given to you to appoint others in their places respectively.

“ And We further will and command, and by these presents ordain, that ye, or any three or more of you, shall from time to time certify under your hands and seals unto Our Lord High Treasurer, or unto the Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being, what shall be a fit and suitable recompense to the above-mentioned clerk or secretary and sub-commissioners respectively for their pains and services in the execution of the duties hereby required to be by them performed ; which said recompense it is Our will and pleasure shall thereupon be paid to them respectively and accordingly.

“ And Our further will and pleasure is, that ye, or any three or more of you, do and shall, on or before the 25th day of March in the year of Our Lord 1801, and so from year to year on or before the 25th day of March in each year respectively, so long as this Commission shall continue in force, certify unto Us in Our Privy Council, under your hands and seals respectively, all and every of the several proceedings of yourselves and of the said sub-commissioners had by virtue of these presents, together with such other matters (if any) as may be deserving of Our royal consideration touching or concerning the premises, and what further measures (if any) ye shall think fit to propose thereupon.

“ And lastly, We do by these presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that ye Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

“ Given at Our Court, &c., the 19th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1800.

“ PORTLAND.”

On the 23d of May 1806, in continuation of the above, another Commission was issued under the Royal Sign Manual, in which it is stated, “ that considerable progress had been made, but that some of the Commissioners are since deceased, or have become less able to attend to the duties required of them, and it is

“expedient to appoint others in their place, and to increase their number, &c. ;” and they were required, as in the preceding Commission, to report annually to the King in Council.

Certain of the sub-commissioners employed to search for charters and statutes in England extended their researches to Ireland, and, after inspecting most of the Record Offices there, delivered to the Lord Lieutenant a written report on their contents, condition, arrangement, and future preservation: their report will be found printed in the Commissioners’ First General Report to Parliament, 1800–1819, vol. i. (Appendix Y. 2. p. 302); and on the 30th of August 1810 a separate Commission was issued for Ireland, to report annually to the King in Council. (First Gen. Record Rep. to Parl., 1800–1819: Commission printed, vol. i., App. Z. 1. p. 311.)

On the 25th of June 1817 a third Commission in continuation of the former one for Great Britain was issued under the Sign Manual of the Prince Regent, whereby the powers granted to certain of the public officers named in the former Commissions were extended to all such persons as filled the like offices in England and Scotland; and the Commissioners presented annual reports of their proceedings to the Prince Regent in Council. (Printed in App. A. to Second Gen. Rep. of the Record Com. to Parl., vol. i., 1800–1819.) Abstracts of the Record Commissioners’ proceedings from 1800 to 1819 are printed in two folio volumes, the latter volume, being an Appendix to their reports, containing fac-similes of Magna Charta and other ancient charters, seals, and records,—a very expensive and valuable volume.

On the 18th of June 1821 and 7th of April 1825 the Commission was renewed. (Gen. Record Rep. 1837, p. vii.) From 1819 to 1831 the proceedings of the Commissioners are not printed.

On the 12th of March 1831, His Majesty William the Fourth issued another Commission, which expired on 20th December 1837, and was not renewed by Her present Majesty. The proceedings are printed in a folio volume in 1837, being a report to the King in Council.

The Commissioners, during the thirty-seven years of their management of the affairs of the records, directed their attention more particularly to printing the records, and very little was done for their care and future preservation. And it appears that their expenses exceeded the Parliamentary votes. In 1836 Parliament voted 24,000*l.* to pay their debts.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise amount of the expenditure of those Commissions, as the early Commissioners kept

no regular account books, and the secretary of the last Commission, after his services had been dispensed with, kept and still keeps the account books of the last commission; but, as near as can be made out from their certificates and printed returns, the annual average appears to have been a little more than 12,000*l*.

The administration of the affairs of the Commission falling into disorder, and charges of mismanagement having been made, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed on the 18th February 1836 "to inquire into the management and " affairs of the Record Commission, and the present state of the " records of the United Kingdom;" and the report of the Committee was printed the same year in a very bulky foolscap folio volume, containing also minutes of evidence, with Appendices. (Sess. Paper, H. C., 1836, No. 565; Sess. Paper, H. of Lords, 1836, No. 326.)

The Committee, after having remarked upon the proceedings of the Commissioners of Records, proposed certain remedial measures, among which are the following observations:—

" Your Committee, in remarking on the defective management of " past Commissions, has attributed their errors, not to any peculiar " incapacity or negligence of the individuals who composed those Commissions, but to the defective principle which has pervaded the " constitution of all those different bodies. Our experience of them " furnishes but one additional and almost superfluous proof of the folly " of expecting efficient labour and systematic care at the hands of a " numerous body, unpaid for the discharge of its duties, and occupied " by other avocations of a more important, a more imperative, and a " wholly foreign nature. The defect being in the system, it is the " system which must be altered; and your Committee can expect no " substantial or permanent improvement of the present state of things, " until it sees the present Commission replaced by one constituted on an " entirely different principle."

With reference to the above inquiry, and the recommendations of the Committee, the Commission was allowed to expire in 1837, which led to the establishment of the present Record Department, the circumstances attending which are as follow:—

Establishment of the present Public Record Office.

Previous to the expiration of the Commission in 1837 it appears to have been the wish of the Government to place the direction of the record affairs in the hands of Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, who was also one of the Record Commissioners; and, after some correspondence, the Secretary of State intimated to his lordship in December 1837 that the Record Commission having

expired it would be attended with much convenience to the public if he would take temporary charge of the record business, and of the public property lately in the charge of the Commissioners; which being assented to, certain officers formerly in the service of the Record Commission having been retained, and a secretary specially appointed to assist his lordship, the business was provisionally carried on, and, after much correspondence with the Government, the Public Records Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94., passed on the 14th August 1838, which placed the records therein named, with power to add other records and documents thereto, in the custody and under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls for the time being. Pursuant to the Act a deputy keeper was appointed under the Royal Sign Manual, dated 14th December 1838, and an office was fitted up at the Rolls House for the deputy keeper and secretary for the management of the Record Office. On the 7th and 8th January 1839 Lord Langdale submitted to the Secretary of State and to the Treasury his views of a plan of management of the public records. (a) Lord John Russell, then Home Secretary, in reply to the above, transmitted on the 6th May 1839 the copy of a Treasury minute relative thereto. (b) In reply to which minute, Lord Langdale, on the 18th of June following, transmitted to the Treasury a letter on the subject from the deputy keeper, signifying what number of officers would be necessary to form the establishment (c), and the Treasury replied thereto on the 17th January 1840, fixing the salaries, and directed Lord Langdale to recommend the necessary officers. (d) Lord Langdale replied to the above on the 27th of February following, and named such officers as were then employed in the Record Service and in the Record Offices to such offices as he thought them fit for, pursuant to the stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94., and left the remainder of the clerks to be appointed by the Treasury. The Treasury, on the 2d of April following, replied to Lord Langdale's of the 27th February, and agreed to the establishment named by his Lordship, which thus became permanent.

The offices, however, of the Tower, Rolls Chapel, and Chapter House, which were appointed to form part of the new establishment, were not united with it until the 1st of July 1840, when the whole became one establishment, the officers and records of the above offices partially remaining in their old locations as branches of one management, waiting for a general record reposi-

(a) Printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' First Report, p. 67. (b) Id., p. 71.
(c) Id., p. 73. (d) Id., p. 75.

tory to be erected to receive the whole. Thus was formed the present establishment for the entire care, superintendence, and preservation of the Public Records, uniting the whole in one system of management under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and intended eventually to be brought into one general repository, and where will be found all the records above twenty years old of the several courts, and other records named in the act, and such others as the Government shall from time to time direct.

Observations on the State of the Records.

It seems extraordinary that for so many centuries, notwithstanding all the solicitude of the Sovereign and of Parliament, no well-considered plan was formed for the proper care of the records. Although keepers of records were formerly appointed, the chief point to them was the fees, together with agency business connected therewith. If the records fell into confusion, or became mutilated, so they might remain. They gradually became inaccessible to the public, and, finally, entirely neglected. When one repository became overcharged, portions of the records (and, probably, such as were in the greatest disorder) were got rid of and sent to another repository, the keeper of which, considering that they were merely warehoused with him, took no interest in them, or they were sometimes placed in rooms adjacent to the court to which they respectively belonged, unsuited for inspection, the searches were hurriedly made, the records misplaced; this gradually increasing, they eventually became useless to the public and neglected, and in the course of time it was hardly, indeed positively not, known to what courts they belonged; they became, in fact, miscellaneous. In the time of Car. II. W. Prynne, in his dedication to the fourth volume of Parliamentary Writs, thus describes the records at the Tower :—

“No sooner received I your Royal Patent for the custody of your
 “antient records in your Tower of London even in the midst of my
 “parliamentary and disbanding services, then monopolizing all my
 “time, but I designed, endeavoured the rescue of the greatest part of
 “them from that desolation, corruption, confusion, in which (through
 “the negligence, nescience, or slothfullnesse of their former keepers)
 “they had for many years by past layen buried together in one con-
 “fused chaos under corroding, putrifying cobwebs, dust, filth, in the
 “dark corner of Cæsar’s Chapel in the White Tower, as mere useless
 “reliques not worthy to be calendared, or brought down thence into
 “the office amongst other records of use. In order thereunto I im-
 “ployed some souldiers and women to remove and cleanse them from
 “their filthynesse, who soon growing weary of this noysome work
 “left them almost as foul, dusty, nasty, as they found them. Where-

“ upon, immediately after the Parliament’s adjournment, I and my clerk
 “ (in August and September last) spent many whole dayes in cleansing
 “ and sorting them into distinct confused heaps, in order to their
 “ future reducements into method, the old clerks of the office being
 “ unwilling to touch them for fear of fouling their fingers, spoyling
 “ their cloathes, endangering their eyesight and healths, by their
 “ cankerous dust and evil scent.

“ In raking up this dung-heap (according to my expectations) I found
 “ many rare antient precious pearls and golden records, &c.”

And, after describing certain records, he proceeds :—

“ All which will require Briarius his hundred hands, Argus his
 “ hundred eyes, and Nestor’s centuries of years to marshal them into
 “ distinct files, and make exact alphabetical tables of the several things,
 “ names, places, comprised in them, wherein most Treasuries of Re-
 “ cords are very defective ; which oft causeth your subjects to make
 “ long fruitlesse searches, and to depart with a *non est inventus* of what
 “ they sought for, and might speedily find, had the late Keepers of the
 “ Records been so industrious to make tables to them, as some of their
 “ predecessors, or their clerks allowed competent stipends to encourage
 “ them thereunto.”

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Record Commission, 1836, speaks of the Miscellaneous Records of the Queen’s Remembrancer being in 600 sacks. They were all in a most filthy state, and for that reason scarcely legible ; and if a document required as important evidence was known to exist somewhere in that miscellancous collection, the labour and disgusting nature of the search can be better conceived than described.

In the same report, p. xiv., speaking of the sheds in the King’s Mews containing these same records, it is thus stated :—

“ In these sheds 4,136 cubic feet of national records were deposited in
 “ the most neglected condition. Besides the accumulated dust of cen-
 “ turies, all, when these operations commenced, were found to be very
 “ damp. Some were in a state of inseparable adhesion to the stone
 “ walls. There were numerous fragments which had only just escaped
 “ entire consumption by vermin, and many were in the last stage of
 “ putrefaction. Decay and damp had rendered a large quantity so
 “ fragile as hardly to admit of being touched ; others, particularly those
 “ in the form of rolls, were so coagulated together that they could not
 “ be uncoiled. Six or seven perfect skeletons of rats were found
 “ imbedded, and bones of these vermin were generally distributed
 “ throughout the mass ; and, besides furnishing a charnel house for the
 “ dead, during the first removal of these national records, a dog was
 “ employed in hunting the live rats which were thus disturbed from
 “ their nests.”

The shocking state in which large masses of the records have been transferred, under stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94., to the custody of the Master of the Rolls is inconceivable ; and the public might with great reason complain that they had been virtually excluded

from the Public Records by reason of their inaccessible state ; but what has already been said will serve as equally applicable to other records.

In 1843 eight waggon loads of documents of all kinds from the Plea Side of the Queen's Bench alone, mixed and in great disorder, were transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

Thirty-five sacks of records of the Court of Queen's Bench were recovered from a cellar under chambers at No. 4, Symond's Inn, where they had at some time been placed by the Clerk of the Papers ; these were removed from their hiding place on 28th November 1848.

We find that in 1849 the proceedings of the Court of Wards and Liveries and Court of Requests, or at least a part of those proceedings, confusedly mixed together, and many other records with them,—in fact it is a miscellaneous mass,—were in ninety large sacks ; this alone, without enumerating other examples, will convey some vague notion (notwithstanding all that has been done since the formation of the Record Department) what still remains to be done to place the records in a state fit for the public service.

On the 6th of May 1852 one of the assistant keepers of records reported that one of the record workmen had some article which he had purchased at a cheesemonger's shop wrapped up in two leaves of a docket book of the Common Pleas, which dockets serve as indexes. Upon inquiry at the shop a considerable fragment of the volume was purchased for one shilling and sixpence. This fact will account for the many deficiencies to be found in the records as transferred to the Public Record Office, and the necessity for such an establishment as the latter for the future care and preservation of the Public Records. This docket book, or index, or portion thereof, which was thus obtained, commences in Trinity Term 1807, and comes down to 1814, whereas the latest date of that series of books transferred to the Public Record Office at the time the above ought to have been delivered up is 1800 ; it is therefore possible that the above volume, when perfect, commenced in 1801.

It would have been of advantage had there been in this country centuries ago a similar direction to that contained in a recent Act of Parliament relating to Ireland, viz., stat. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107. s. 30. (1844), "An Act to regulate and reduce the Expences of the Offices attached to the Superior Courts of Law in Ireland," &c., which directs the Judge in each of the courts, on opening the courts on the first day of Term, to examine the state of the

State of one of the Rolls of the Common Pleas Records.



records, that they are duly and regularly kept and preserved, so as to be safe, dry, sound, and legible, and in such order and arrangement, and with such means of reference to the same, that all persons having occasion to inspect the same shall have easy access thereto.

It will be a work of time to put the records in a proper state, but the work is steadily progressing and gradually assuming shape; heaps are being reduced and assigned to their proper courts, thence into classes, and finally to chronological order in each class, and a printed report to the Queen annually sets forth the progress made.

The plate here introduced of the state of one of the rolls of the Common Pleas Records, as delivered to the Public Record Office, will enable the public to judge of the necessity of placing the Public Records under better care. This record in its proper state would be in the form of an enormous Cheshire cheese. It was quite impossible to consult it in the state in which it was found, and great doubt existed whether it would be possible to restore it sufficiently for any practical use. Then again the question arose whether, if it could be at least partially restored, it would be worth the expense, and in order to settle these points, it was determined to make an attempt to restore it, which was most satisfactorily accomplished, but certainly at a considerable expense; and a few days afterwards it was examined by a record agent for professional purposes, who took an extract from it sufficient to enable him to bring a cause then pending to a satisfactory issue. By this experience we have evidence of what is possible to be done in restoring records, the expense thereof, and what may be their use or value as evidence or otherwise when so operated on. Notwithstanding the favourable result attending this experiment, no similar course will be taken with records in such a state at present. Care will be taken that no records become worse, but we must proceed with the general arrangement first before these doubtful cases can be grappled with.

Sorting and arranging ought to be the primary object. No time ought to be spent in inventorying, calendaring, or indexing, until the whole arrangement be complete. We have *miscellaneous masses* which have been lying in the same state for centuries, and they will still so remain unless this principle be adopted, so as to get the whole into classes in chronological order.

The principle is this,—that should a record of a particular date be required, the officer might go at once to the class of records

where it ought to be in chronological order, and if not so found he may be able at once to say, "*We have no such record;*" but this can never be said until we have reduced the whole to order.

It has, however, been said, that we lose time in not calendaring a document as we take it up to examine to what class it belongs. This is a complete fallacy; for example, we take up a document of one class and calendar it at once, the next may be of a totally different class, and so the next, &c. We have to consider in each case the *form* of words to be used in describing the document; whereas if we calendar a whole class at once we have such a command of the nature of the documents before us that by habit we can adopt the same or similar words for each instrument with the alteration of names, places, and dates; in fact there are many classes that we might adopt a printed form for, leaving blanks to fill up names, places, &c. But quite independent of all this, it would seem to be exceedingly proper that we should know as soon as possible what we possess; sorting and arranging is the shortest way to ascertain this.

Making up of the Records.

The proper making up records will eventually have to be reconsidered. An important point was gained when the proceedings (which were formerly written in abbreviated Latin or French) were directed to be written in English.

In 1650, 22d November, (*See Scobell's Acts*, cap. 37,) all proceedings at law were directed to be in English. (*See also Scobell's Acts*, 1651, ch. 4.) After the Restoration the practice of writing them in Latin was restored. By stat. 4 G. II. c. 26., Latin, French, court-hand, and abbreviations in writing records, also pleadings in those languages, were abolished. It was enacted that from and after the 25th of March 1733 all writs, process, and returns thereof, and proceedings thereon, and all pleadings, rules, orders, indictments, informations, inquisitions, presentments, verdicts, prohibitions, certificates, and all patents, charters, pardons, commissions, records, judgments, statutes, recognizances, bonds, rolls, entries, fines and recoveries, and all proceedings relating thereunto, and all proceedings of Courts Leet, Courts Baron, and Customary Courts, and all copies thereof, and all proceedings whatsoever in any courts of justice within that part of Great Britain called England, and in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and which concern the law and administration of justice, should be in the English tongue and language only, and not in Latin or French; and should be written in such a common legible hand and character

as the Acts of Parliament were usually engrossed in, and not in any hand commonly called court-hand, and in words at length, and not abbreviated.

It does not exactly appear how early the custom of inrolling on rolls of parchment was introduced *into England*, but it has been suggested that it was subsequent to the Conquest. This subject is discussed in the General Introduction to the First Volume of Close Rolls, and in Sir Jos. Ayloffe's Introduction to his Calendars of the Ancient Charters, &c. Records, however, in the form of rolls are of extreme antiquity.

The papyri found in Herculaneum are in rolls, the Holy Scriptures were in the form of rolls, and the Jews to this day read in their synagogues from rolls.

We find in the Holy Scriptures (Ezra vi. 1, 2,) the following :—
 “ Then Darius the King made a decree, and search was made i
 “ the House of *the Rolls*, where the treasures were laid up in
 “ Babylon. And there was found at Achmetha, in the Palace
 “ that is in the province of the Medes, *a Roll*, and therein was a
 “ record thus written.”

We further find in Ezekiel (ch. ii. 9), “ And when I looked,
 “ behold, an hand was sent unto me ; and, lo, *a Roll of a Book*
 “ was therein.” See also Ezekiel iii. 1, 2, 3.

It is still a question yet to be determined whether the roll or book form is the most suitable for the records, but unquestionably they are searched with much greater facility in the book form, and the Book of Domesday has been justly mentioned as evidence that that form is good for preservation. This subject was entered into by a Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the Records in 1800, as well as the general subject of making up records, proper materials, ink, parchment, &c. ; also the proper kind of buildings for their preservation, and the fitting up thereof, whether racks, presses, bags, &c. See Record Rep. 1800, pp. 496–502. See also Vol. I. of the Reports of the Irish Record Commissioners, p. 26, and the note.

It is of the highest importance that the making up of the records should be better attended to. The Plea or Judgment Rolls (the RECORDS *par excellence* of a court) are extremely defective by reason of the neglect of attorneys to bring the records in ; failing to do so, *the record* of a court is (to the extent of such neglect) incomplete.

The Records of Fines, for want of being properly made up, are in a very incomplete state ; the fact is noticed in the Summary to the Sixth Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. I.

p. 20, under the head "Chapter House." A great number are missing, and some of those of G. III. are entered upon printed forms of W. IV., so that the Fines of G. III. appear to have been levied in the reign of W. IV. The Records of Fines in Wales were in so incomplete a state that an Act of Parliament was passed to protect the rights of the parties. *See* stat. 5 Vict. c. 32., "An Act for better recording Fines and Recoveries in Wales and Cheshire."

Notwithstanding many defects, the Public Records of this country are said to excel all others in age, beauty, correctness, and authority. From them is to be obtained the history of the laws, constitution, and polity of the kingdom. They contain the title deeds to the chief landed estates of the kingdom; the history of the nobility, courts, revenue, trade, and commerce; negotiations and treaties; materials for county histories; for the rise and progress of the public departments; and for the army and navy; in a word, information on every subject is to be obtained from the Public Records.

Fees.—Transfers.

By the formation of the present establishment and management the Record Officers have been freed from charges of acting improperly or partially, by not being allowed to act as Record Agents; nor are they allowed to take any fees on any pretence whatever, except according to a list which is put up in every office, and all such fees are duly accounted for to the Government.

Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, did not consider the Public Record Office to be an office of revenue; and in forming rules and regulations, and a scale of the fees to be taken for consulting, &c. the records, his Lordship stated to the Treasury, on the 6th July 1840, that in considering the fees regard had been had to the accommodation of the public, the safety of the records, and the time of the officers;—that the object had not been to settle fees for the purpose of raising an income, and that the relief to persons having occasion to consult the records would be very great. On the 9th of July 1840 the Treasury assented to the above-mentioned proposition, and to the very low scale of fees which his Lordship had submitted; and the same was laid before Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 20th July 1840. (*See* Sess. Paper, H.C., 1840, No. 523. *See also* the Second printed Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. I. p. 14.) The low scale of fees is a great boon to the public, who can now search the indexes to the

records for a week for one shilling ; and further, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by their letter of the 17th of November 1851, approved of certain regulations proposed by the Master of the Rolls for admitting literary inquirers to search the records, indexes, and calendars gratis. And the public will not only have the advantage of searching the *records* mentioned in the Act, but also those brought and to be brought into the custody of the Master of the Rolls under the power given in the Record Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94., by which the Master of the Rolls can take possession of any other public records, and already the following have been transferred :—

Admiralty :—

Books and correspondence, pursuant to Admiralty letters, 22d and 26th February and 1st March 1841, 8th August 1848, and 5th July 1849.

Exchequer of Receipt :—

The Records were transferred pursuant to Treasury letters of 26th May and 1st June 1841, and also the letter of the Comptroller of the Receipt of 27th May 1841.

Commission for Inquiry into Charities :—

Books and papers, pursuant to Treasury letter of the 3d of August, and the letter of the Home Department of the 5th of August 1841.

Commission for examining and liquidating Claims on France.

Commission for Claims of British Subjects for Losses from Seizures by the Danish Government.

Commission for Claims of British Subjects for Losses from Seizures by Spain :—

Papers, &c. transferred pursuant to Treasury letters of 27th October 1843 and 29th March 1851.

Commission for Slave Compensation :—

Books, papers, &c. transferred pursuant to Treasury letters of 18th March and 14th April 1846.

Treasury :—

Books, papers, &c. transferred at various times, pursuant to Treasury letters of 18th June and 8th July 1846 ; also of 8th June 1847 ; also of 22d December 1851 ; also of 24th February and 29th December 1852, &c.

National Debt Office :—

Books, &c., transferred from the National Debt Office, Old Jewry (Exchequer Annuity Records), pursuant to Treasury letter of 14th July 1847.

Commission for Inquiry into Municipal Corporations' Boundaries :—

Documents, maps, &c. belonging to the above expired Commission, transferred pursuant to Treasury letters of 9th November and 7th December 1848.

Commission for Inquiry into Parliamentary Boundaries :—

Maps, papers, &c., transferred pursuant to Treasury letters of 9th November and 7th December 1848.

Forts Garry, Hudson's Bay Company's Territory :—

Books, papers, &c. belonging to the abandoned position of Forts Garry, in the Hudson's Bay Territory, transferred from the Treasury, pursuant to Treasury letter of 15th December 1848.

Potato Crop Returns :—

Transferred by Dr. John Lindley's letter of 25th May 1849.

Slave Registration Department :—

Records transferred pursuant to Treasury letter dated 22d January 1851.

Privy Signet Records :—

Transferred pursuant to Treasury letter of 30th January 1852.

State Paper Office Documents.

Various propositions have been made at different times for connecting these documents with the other records, and many difficulties interposed to prevent it. In 1848, the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Miscellaneous Expenditure, p. xvii., recommended a fusion of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office; and the same year the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by their Minute dated the 8th of August, carried that recommendation into execution, and directed that after the retirement of the Keeper of State Papers, the State Paper Office should become a branch of the Public Record Office. And the assent of the Secretaries of State thereto was communicated to the Master of the Rolls by Treasury letter dated 14th September 1848; and the Master of the Rolls, by his letter of the 24th of October, consented to the arrangement. The whole was confirmed by another Treasury Minute dated 18th June 1852.

By an order of Privy Council, dated 5th March 1852, all the records belonging to Her Majesty deposited in any office, court, place, or custody, other than those named in stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94., are to be henceforth under the charge and

superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, subject and according to the provisions of the said Act.

The advantages to be derived by the Government and the public generally by having one department to refer to for legal and historical information must be obvious.

Other records have been proposed to be transferred, but the proposition has not yet been able to be carried into execution.

It will be seen from these constant additions how large a repository will eventually be required to contain the Public Records. Should the Government allow the Charter of the East India Company to expire, and take the management into their own hands, the records of the Company most probably will be placed in the charge of the Master of the Rolls. So the Records of the Duchy Courts of Lancaster and Cornwall may be transferred, and the County Records of the Kingdom also may eventually be placed under the same custody.

General Record Office.

For the completion of the system of management there has hitherto been one great drawback,—the want of a general repository. The expense of providing temporary expedients for lodging the records must have been enormous. The fitting up a few years ago of a portion of the vaults alone at Somerset House for the reception of part of the Exchequer Records cost 16,000*l.* (a); and these vaults are now comparatively useless, the records having been removed to render them accessible to the public, and to save them from destruction. Besides which, it is stated in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Record Commission, 1836, p. xxxix., that the different migrations of the Exchequer Records alone, until they were lodged in Carlton Ride, cost 10,000*l.*

In 1822, on the erection of the new law courts at Westminster, the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer were removed to a temporary shed at the end of Westminster Hall. This shed was removed previous to the coronation of William IV., and the records were removed to the King's Mews, Charing Cross, in 1830; from thence, when it became necessary to take down the Mews to erect the National Gallery, part of the records were removed to the Augmentation Office, Westminster, and part to Carlton Ride. Surely this was not the way to deal with the

(a) Inglis and Pailam's Report to Record Commissioners, 1833.

Public Records. A detailed account of the deposits of records will be found in the Appendix A., showing to what vicissitudes they have been exposed.

The records are at present lodged in the Rolls House, in the Rolls Chapel, in the Stone Tower, Westminster, in the Chapter House at Westminster, in the Carlton Ride, and in the Tower of London; the two latter repositories containing the greatest bulk of the records. In vaults under the latter is a powder magazine, which, if it exploded, it is said, would destroy half of London, and the danger of such a calamity may possibly be rendered greater by the fact, that immediately above the magazine are warehouses containing ordnance stores, tarpaulings, and such like stores, where lights are used. The Carlton Ride, the Rolls House, and Rolls Chapel are also imminently exposed to risks from fire, notwithstanding great precautions have been taken by the Board of Works, under the direction of the Government, at a great expense, and at an annual cost of upwards of 600*l.* for watchmen, &c. This is the expense incurred by the Board of Works, and appears to be entirely independent of the annual expense of the police, 270*l.*, which is paid by the Public Record Department. *See* the Sixth Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, p. 20; also Sess. Pap., H.C., 1847, No. 398.

Many records were lodged in private houses or chambers. The records or entries known under the title of the King's Silver Books, containing entries of the amount of the præ and post fines taken on each fine levied, were greatly damaged by fire at the King's Silver Office in the Temple in March 1838. The Court Rolls of 22 manors are said to have perished in the fire which happened in the New Square, Lincoln's Inn, on Sunday the 14th of January 1849. The numerous other cases need not be detailed here; what has been said will sufficiently show the danger to which the records have been exposed.

It has already been stated (pp. xvi. xvii.) that Edw. I. first established a repository for records; this was probably at the Tower of London, which might then have been sufficient for the purposes intended.

An idea of a general repository also appears to have been suggested in 1647, 2d November, when a Committee of Parliament was appointed to make a collection of all the papers, writings, letters, or commissions which concern the public that are in the hands of the Clerks of Parliament, Secretaries of both Kingdoms, committees, or any sequestrator, or other person, and to reduce them into one place to be safely preserved, and [to

inventory and catalogue them, and to put them into such a way that they may be made use of by the Parliament as occasion shall require, and to bring a catalogue of them to the House to be preserved among the records, and to have power to send for parties, papers, and records.

In 1732 a similar idea resulted from the inspection of the Cottonian Library (after the fire at Ashburnham House in 1731) by the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to view the same, who, in their Report, after reciting stat. 5 Anne, "An Act for the better securing Her Majesty's purchase of Cotton House," go on to state,—

"Your Committee thought fit to view the ground vested in the Crown by the last-mentioned Act, and having surveyed and measured the same, are of opinion that a convenient room may and ought to be built on or near part of the said ground for the reception of the Cottonian Library, pursuant to the directions of the said Act ; and that the said room may be part of an edifice to be erected for other uses, and particularly for the preservation of such public records as shall be thought proper to be deposited therein."

In 1832 a proposal was printed under the sanction of the Record Commissioners for the erection of a General Record Office, Judges' Hall and Chambers, and other buildings, on the site of the Rolls Estate ; and after some time a bill was prepared to be brought into Parliament, empowering the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to erect a General Record Office, and was approved and said to have been settled by Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, in communication with the Treasury and the Woods and Forests. Notice of motion for leave to bring in the bill was given by Lord Duncannon in July 1834, but the motion was not made. The proposal was objected to by the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery by reason of its being connected with a proposal to provide for the expenses out of the Sutors' Fund.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Record Commission, 1836, recommended the erection of a general repository in the following words :—

"The most important business which falls within the province of those who are intrusted with the management of records is that of their proper custody. The first and most obvious defect in the present system is that the records are deposited in different and widely-scattered buildings, and intrusted to a multitude of imperfectly responsible keepers. The advantages of having all the records of a country placed under one custody, in one central building, are seen in the present state of the Scotch Records." &c.

In February 1837 the Commissioners of Public Records, in their printed Observations made on the Report of the above-

mentioned Select Committee, state as follows, p. 3 : — “The opinion of the Commissioners has long been that the present buildings ought to give way to a general repository for records ;” and the same Commissioners, in their General Report on the Records to the late King in 1837, pp. ix–xi., stated their reasons for the opinion they held of the propriety of erecting a general repository for the records.

On the 24th February 1837 a bill to provide for the safe custody, &c. of the Public Records was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Hawes, and Sir. C. Lemon, in which it was proposed that a general repository for the records should be provided in London or Westminster. It was understood that the Government notified their intention of taking steps in the matter ; therefore the Bill was not proceeded with.

On the 14th of August 1838 the Public Records Act, “An Act for keeping safely the Public Records,” was passed, and section 7 empowers the Treasury to provide a suitable and proper building.

On the 7th of January 1839 Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, as head of the Record Department, submitted to the Secretary of State his views of the management of the records, and the necessity of providing a Public Record Office, and suggested the Rolls Estate as a proper site ; and in the Treasury Minute of 8th April 1839, with reference to the above, their Lordships entirely concurred that one General Record Office, under efficient management and responsibility, was essential to the introduction of a perfect system, but signified—

“That it had been determined by Parliament that the Victoria Tower should be erected, and if that building could be adapted for the safe custody of the records, the expense to the public of a second building would be altogether avoided ; and on those grounds their Lordships were unwilling, without a more accurate knowledge of the facts, and more precise information before them, to determine in favour of building a new Record Office on the Rolls Estate.” (a)

Under these circumstances the Commissioners of Woods and Forests were directed by the Lords of the Treasury, on the 13th and 17th of April 1839, to make the necessary surveys, in communication with Mr. Barry, as to the space the Victoria Tower would afford ; and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests transmitted the surveys of Mr. Chawner and Mr. Barry to the Deputy Keeper of Records on the 23d of July 1840, and the Deputy Keeper replied thereto on the 31st of July 1840, by

(a) Printed in the Dep. Keeper of Records' First Rep., pp. 67–73.

direction of the Master of the Rolls, from which it appears that Lord Langdale adhered to his former opinion that the Rolls Estate would be the proper place for erecting the general repository, and requested further surveys of the Rolls Estate to be made in order to institute a comparison between the two sites. The above reports and reply thereto are printed in the Second Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, Appendix I., pp. 18-23.

On the 24th of March 1842 the Treasury transmitted to Lord Langdale a further report on the subject from the Woods and Forests, dated 2d November 1840; and Lord Langdale, on the 4th October 1842, referring to the above, stated that new courts of justice and new offices for the several courts of law and equity were wanted, and expressed his opinion that it was inexpedient to consider the buildings which might be required for the courts, for the offices, and for the records, as independent buildings, and without reference to each other, and that it would be convenient, and ultimately a great saving of expense, to establish the Record Office in connexion with, or in the close vicinity of, the law offices and of the courts. (a)

The reply of the Treasury to the above is dated 28th November 1842, agreeing in the principles laid down by Lord Langdale, but objecting to the expense; and, adverting to the great annual expense for the erection of the buildings at Westminster, their Lordships did not think it proper to undertake any new legal buildings of great extent and cost until the buildings had further advanced, so that they might be able to judge of the precise extent of further accommodation which might be required for the combined objects referred to by Lord Langdale. The above two letters are printed in the Fourth Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, Appendix I., pp. 37-39.

Soon after this Lord Langdale was repeatedly alarmed by the danger of fire in the Record Offices, and in December 1843 his Lordship was unexpectedly informed, upon an examination of the Record Office at Carlton Ride by Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the London Fire establishment, that the records there were exposed to very great and extraordinary risk from fire. And his Lordship, on the 21st of December 1843, transmitted to the Treasury a copy of Mr. Braidwood's report to the Woods and Forests on the subject, and expressed himself to the effect that he would prefer having the records safely packed up, and difficult of access, rather than run the risk of having them destroyed by

(a) Printed in the Dep. Keeper of Records' Fourth Rep., App. I., pp. 37-39.

fire, and earnestly requested to know when he might reasonably hope that a general record repository would be provided. The matter was by the Treasury referred to the Woods and Forests; and the Treasury, on 23d February 1844, informed Lord Langdale that certain parts of the new Houses of Parliament could be prepared for the records within the current year, and transmitted a report from the Woods and Forests stating that Mr. Barry had, on the 27th of January 1844, reported that the Victoria Tower could not be satisfactorily completed under five years, but that permanent and fire-proof accommodation for the Public Records could be provided to a very considerable extent in other portions of the new Houses of Parliament during the current year. In the meantime Lord Langdale communicated personally with Mr. Barry, who accompanied him to inspect the records at Carlton Ride; and pursuant to his request his Lordship directed an entirely new measurement of the records to be made by one of the record officers, who made his report on the 24th February 1844, which his Lordship communicated to Mr. Barry; and on the 18th of April following his Lordship communicated to Mr. Barry the particular accommodation of offices, &c. which would be required. The accommodation referred to by Mr. Barry was the roofs of the new Houses of Parliament, and on the 17th of February 1845 Mr. Barry, having fitted up a few yards of the roof as he proposed for the records, requested Lord Langdale to state whether the roofs were likely to be satisfactory for the reception of a portion of the records; and his Lordship soon after, accompanied by Mr. Barry, inspected the roofs, and then directed the chief officers of the Record Department to inspect them, and to report their opinion. Their report to his Lordship is dated 14th May 1845, in which they state their decided and unanimous opinion that the roofs were unfit places for the Public Records. Instead of capacious floors which they expected to find, they ascertained that the central passage through them was to be only four feet wide and six feet ten inches high, on each side of which were to be fitted up 140 little cells or closets enclosed by open ironwork doors, and lighted by a small window, which was to serve also to light the passage. Around the whole of that portion of the roofs intended for the reception of the records were chambers or ducts for the vitiated air of the buildings below, and it was deemed probable that, should a fire take place in the buildings beneath them, these ducts would serve as conductors of the fire to the records above, which must be destroyed in the event of such a calamity, as there would not be sufficient means

of removing them on any sudden emergency. The great expense for workmen to fetch and carry back the records—the difficult access for the public—the delay of time in procuring the records for record agents and the public generally, were among the reasons set forth as the unfitness of the roofs for the Public Records. Lord Langdale entirely concurred that the roofs were unfit, and this project having failed, his Lordship, on the 20th of May 1845, addressed Sir Robert Peel, then First Lord of the Treasury, on the subject, and, after enumerating all that had been done at different times as to providing a general repository, urged the necessity of providing a suitable repository for the records.

The Treasury reply to the above letter addressed to Sir Robert Peel is dated 9th August 1845, and Lord Langdale replied thereto on the 16th August; to which the Treasury replied on the 27th August. With reference to the above, copies of the correspondence was moved for in the House of Commons. *See* Sess. Pap., H. C., 1846, No. 676.

On the 25th August 1846 Mr. Protheroe moved in the House of Commons that there should be no further delay in the erection of a suitable record repository, pursuant to stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94. (1838). The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised attention to the subject before the next session. On the 9th of November 1846 Lord Langdale called the attention of the Secretary of State to the necessity of a record repository. The matter was then referred to the Commissioners for the Metropolitan Improvements, who submitted a plan prepared by Mr. Pennethorne for a Record Office, as part of the improvements, on and adjoining to the Rolls Estate, Chancery Lane; this plan seemed to meet with approval.

In December 1847 the Westminster Improvement Commissioners offered the Government a site at Westminster, and repeated the same in March 1848.

At length in November 1849 an application was made to the Board of Works to re-consider the matter, whether some kind of building sufficient to answer the purpose could not be erected entirely on the Rolls Estate; and a plan was prepared by the Surveyor of the Board, and submitted to Lord Langdale by the Deputy Keeper of Records on the 14th of December 1849. This letter was transmitted to the Treasury on the 8th of January 1850, and from thence referred to the Board of Woods and Forests, who immediately directed their architect, Mr. Pennethorne, to procure the necessary information, and to report thereon.

Mr. Pennethorne having made a satisfactory report, stating that the Rolls Estate would be sufficiently large for the purpose, an estimate was laid before Parliament in July 1850 (Sess. Pap., H. C., 1850, No. 571, viii.) showing that the first portion of the building would cost 45,320*l.*, including fittings; thereupon a vote was taken for 30,000*l.* on account. 7,000*l.* was voted in 1851, and 8,320*l.* in 1852. Operations were commenced, and the excavations for the foundation were completed in January 1851, and this first portion of the building is now proceeding rapidly to completion. Lord Langdale (who died in the following April) was not destined to see fully carried out what he so anxiously desired,—the records systematically arranged in one general repository; however he lived to see the building commenced, and a suggestion clearly laid down for a systematic arrangement.

It is not difficult to understand the labour and cost of managing one establishment, consisting of six repositories, between some of which a distance of three miles is interposed. Hitherto no regular division of the business could take place; every officer is employed on everything; whereas when the whole establishment is brought together a proper distribution of the business can be made.

*Public Record Office,
January 1853.*

SYNOPTICAL TABLES

SUGGESTING A

GENERAL PLAN

FOR

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS;

GIVING A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CLASSES OF SUCH RECORDS.

THE OBSOLETE OR DISCONTINUED COURTS ARE PLACED FIRST, BECAUSE
THEY WILL NOT REQUIRE A SPACE TO BE LEFT AFTER THEIR
SEVERAL CLASSES FOR INCREASE.

WELSH RECORDS (*ancient Jurisdiction abolished.*)

1. CHESTER CIRCUIT. <i>Cheshire, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery.</i>			2. NORTH WALES CIRCUIT. <i>Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth.</i>		
EXCHEQUER.			EXCHEQUER.		
Accounts: Chamberlains'. Ministers'. Cheshire Rolls. Macclesfield Rolls. Denbigh Rolls. Flintshire Rolls. Note.—Some at the Chapter House. Record Rep. 1837, pp. 66, 67. Assignments of Dower. Court Rolls. Extents.			Accounts: Ministers'. Note.—Many at the Chapter House. Record Rep. 1837, pp. 66, 67.		
CHANCERY.			CHANCERY.		
LAW.			LAW.		
Awards of Commissioners, &c. Inquisitions (Escheators') post mortem, and Ad quod damnum. Patent or Remembrance Rolls. Calendars to ditto. Probations of Age of Heirs.			None yet found.		
EQUITY.			EQUITY.		
Bills, Answers, &c. Deeds, Vouchers, &c., lodged in Court. Minute Books (Registrars'). Orders and Decrees. Reports, Orders, and Decrees.			Bill Books. Bills, Answers, &c. Cause Books. { Decree Books. Order Books. Minutes. Precedents. Process, Forms of. Rules and Standing Orders. Registrars' Books. Titlings, Chamberlain's. — Registrars'.		
CIVIL AND CROWN SIDES.			CIVIL AND CROWN SIDES.		
Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Books.	Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Books.
Admissions and Oaths. Assize Rolls. Bail or Mainprize Rolls. Docket Rolls. Indictments. Patents. Placita Forestæ. Plea Rolls. Quo Warranto. Warrants of Attorney Rolls.	Affidavits. Bail or Mainprize Files. Bails (Special). Brevia. Cause Papers. Certiorari. Declarations. Fiats. Fines. Inquisitions. Papers. Pardons. Pleas, &c. Precedents. Recognizances. Recoveries. Significavits.	Appearances. Attorneys' Register of Certificates. Cause Books. Docket Books. Estreats. Imparance. Indictments, &c. Minutes, Prothonotaries'. Precedents. Rule Books. Writs. Indexes.	Admissions, &c. Bail or Mainprize Rolls. Docket Rolls. Gaol Delivery Rolls. Plea Rolls.	Bail or Mainprize Files. Circuit Papers. Files of Papers. Fines. Minutes. Rules and Orders in Sessional Files.	Accounts, Prothonotary. Attorneys' Register of Certificates. Cause Books. Continuations of Actions. Docket Books. Imparance. Rule Books. Indexes.

WELSH RECORDS—continued.

3. BRECKNOCK CIRCUIT. <i>Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan.</i>			4. CAERMARTHEN CIRCUIT. <i>Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, including Haverfordwest.</i>		
EXCHEQUER. — None yet found. Note.—May be found at the Chapter House. Record Rep. 1837, pp. 66, 67.			EXCHEQUER. — None yet found. Note.—Some at the Chapter House. Record Rep. 1837, pp. 66, 67.		
CHANCERY. — LAW. None yet found. EQUITY. Bill Books. Bills, Answers, &c. Files of Chancery. —, Cursitors. Filings, Books of. Decrees and Orders. Docket Books of Cursitors' Writs. Paupers' Petitions. Rules.			CHANCERY. — LAW. None yet found. EQUITY. Bill Books. Bills, Answers, &c. Files of Chancery. —, Cursitors'.		
CIVIL AND CROWN SIDES.			CIVIL AND CROWN SIDES.		
Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Books.	Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Books.
Admission, &c. Bail or Main- prize Rolls. Docket Rolls. Estreats. Plea Rolls.	Brevia. Certificates of Clerks (loose). Deeds. Files. Fines. Gaol Files. Writs.	Articles of Clerks. Attorneys' Re- gister of Cer- tificates. Black Book. Docket Books. Imparance. Notices. Precedents. Rules and Orders Writ Books. Indexes.	Admissions, &c. Certificate Roll of Attorneys. Docket Rolls. Estreat Rolls. Fines and Reco- veries. Gaol Delivery Rolls. Indictments. Pardons. Patents. Plea Rolls. Remembrance Rolls. Rule Rolls.	Brevia. Certiorari. Exemplifica- tions. Fiats or Titlings of the Secon- daries. Files of Papers. Fines. Gaol Files. Treason Bun- dles.	Affidavits of Clerkship. Appearances. Attorneys' Cer- tificates. Bills of Costs. Capiases. Circuit Books. Docket Books. Fines and Writs. Imparance. Minutes. — Great Sessions. — Secon- daries. Præcipes. Indexes.

DURHAM PALATINE RECORDS.

Palatine Jurisdiction abolished by Stat. 6 W. IV. c. 19.

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Books.
Awards, Original. Inrolments of. Decrees and Orders, Original. Entries.	CHANCERY. REGISTRAR'S RECORDS.	Writs, Entries.
	CURSITORS' RECORDS.	
Close Rolls.	Affidavits. Inquisitions. Præcipes (Files). Writs (Files). Writs and Returns of Members to serve in Parliament.	
RECORDS OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN.		
	Indictments and Presentments. Informations and Recognizances. Prisoners—Bundles of Calendars. Traverses. Writs and Returns.	Justices, Names of. Minutes and Orders.
RECORDS OF THE DEPUTY PROTHONOTARY OF THE COURT OF PLEAS.		
Judgments, Common Recoveries, &c., Rolls of.	Affidavits. Bail Pieces. Bills of Costs. Declarations. Fines. —— Writs, &c. Recoveries, Files of, &c. Writs.	Remembrance.

ELY RECORDS.

The Secular Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Ely abolished by Stat. 6 & 7 W. IV. c. 87.

These Records probably remain at the Registry of the Bishop of Ely at Cambridge. They have not yet been examined.

ASSIZES AND QUO WARRANTO.

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
Placita de Juratis et Assizis, Hen. III. to Hen. VI. Placita Coronæ, John to Edw. IV. Deliberationes Gaule, Hen. III. to Edw. IV. Rotuli Coronatoris, Edw. I. to Hen. VI. Quo Warranto Rolls, Edw. I., II., III.			

PLACITA FORESTÆ.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE JUSTICES IN EYRE, OR COURT OF JUSTICE SEAT.		
Claims. Pleas. Presentment Rolls.	Claims in bundles (which were also inrolled). Certificates. Deeds. Indentures. Grants. Inquisitions. Licences. Names of Bailiffs, Foresters, &c. &c.	Forest Proceedings.

COURT OF ATTACHMENT OR WOODMOTE.

(Query, if any Proceedings?)

SWAINMOTE COURT.

Pleas. Presentments, &c.		
Note.—We shall have to consider in arranging the Forest Proceedings what properly belongs to the above Courts, and what Inquisitions, &c., belong to Chancery.		

MARSHALSEA COURT—(*abolished*).

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
A Bag of Proceedings, temp. Edw. I. II. III., called " <i>Placita Aulce</i> ."			

PALACE COURT—(*abolished*).

Judgment Rolls. Oaths of Office.—Appointments and Surrenders of the several Officers of the Court, including— The Lord Steward of the Household. The Knight Marshal. The Stewards. The Deputy-Steward. The Crier, and the other Officers of the Court.	Affidavits of Service. <i>See</i> Service. _____ of Service of Summons. <i>See</i> Summons _____ Special. _____ to hold to Bail. Appointments and Surrenders. <i>See</i> Oaths of Office. Bails, Common. _____ Special. Bills of Costs. _____ in Execution Cause Papers. Commitments, Orders for Payments and Discharges. Common Bails. <i>See</i> Bails. Consents to Pay by Instalments. <i>See</i> Instalments. Court Memorandum Papers. Crier. <i>See</i> Oaths of Office. Custody Papers. Declarations. Deputy Steward. <i>See</i> Oaths of Office. Execution, Writs of. Instalments, Consents to Pay by. Judgments, Office Copies of. Jury Panels. Knight Marshal. <i>See</i> Oaths of Office. Memorandums. <i>See</i> Summons. Narfs, or Declarations in a Cause. <i>See</i> Declarations Patents.—2. Constituting the Palace Court. Pleas and Replications. Præcipes. Proceedings on Writs of Error. Requests for Summonses. <i>See</i> Summonses. Rule Papers. Service of Summons, Affidavits of. <i>See</i> Affidavits. Stewards. <i>See</i> Oaths of Office. Summons, Requests for. <i>See</i> Requests. Summons and Memorandums, Weekly Lists of. Venires. Venire Papers. Warrants to Prosecute and Defend. Writs of Capias ad Respondendum. Writs of Execution.	Affidavits. Appearance (Common). _____ to Process served. Appraisements. Attorneys—Bills of Costs. _____ Fines for non-attendance at the Office. _____ Transcript. Bail. _____ Entries of Common, also of Pleas filed by Defendant in person. Bond. Custodies. Day (Accounts for Pleas, Oaths, &c.) _____ Accounts of Stamps delivered to the Attorneys. Declarations. Doggett or Judgment. Execution. Fees (Court). _____ J. C. Hewlitt. _____ received for counsel on Narfs. Guard and Orderly (St. Andrew and St. James' Volunteers). Habeas Corpus. Issues (General). Judges' Notes. Long. Narfs (Buckleys) or Declarations. <i>See</i> Declarations. Notes (Judges'). <i>See</i> Judges. Obass. Paupers. Plaint. Private Bill. _____ Memorandum. _____ Disbursement. _____ Weekly Office Accounts. _____ Daily Account of Stock of Writs, Warrants, Stamps, and Bails. Profit. Receipts and Payments, marked A and B. Receipts and Payments. Returns. Rule. Transcripts. Writs of Error. Writs Renewed.	Bail.
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COURT OF CHIVALRY, COURT OF THE CONSTABLE AND MARSHAL, OR COURT MILITARY—(*obsolete*).

Placita Exercitus Regis Edwardi I.—among the Chapter House Records. Various Rolls among the Tower Records.			
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NOTE.—There are matters relating to this Court at the *State Paper Office* and the *Heralds' College*.

STAR CHAMBER—(*abolished*).

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
Lost. The Decrees are lost, some copies are at British Museum.	Bills, Answers, &c. [Some at Chapter House and at the Tower, some printed in Rushworth's Col- lections.]	Lost. Decrees lost, some copies are at British Museum.	Index to Proceed- ings.

COURT OF REQUESTS—(*abolished*).

Bills, Answers, &c.	Affidavit Books. Appearance Books. Decrees and Orders. Notice Books. Orders (separate). Process Books. Replication Book. Returns of Commissions. Witness Books.	Docket Books.
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WARDS AND LIVERIES—(*abolished*).

Patent and Decree Books.	Bills, Answers, &c. Deeds. Inquisitions post mortem. (These are the Feodaries' Certificates.)	Accounts:— Arrears of Payments. Feodaries' Books. Receivers-General and Collectors'. Sheriffs' Returns of Arrears. Views. Affidavits Books. Arrears of Payments. Attachments, Extents, &c. Bill Books. Bonds for payment of Debts. —— Debts due upon. —— for performance of Covenants, &c. —— for payment of Money and Fines for Liveries, &c. Cause Books. Certificates of Process issued. —— of Feodaries. <i>See</i> Inquisitions. Commissions (separate) Books. —— and Injunctions. —— Memoranda of Commissions relating to Inquisitions. Contracts for Leases and Marriages. Declarations of Debts. Decree Books. Deed Books. —— Indenture Books. Discharges to Sheriffs for payments. Evidences, Books of. Fines and obligations for sale of Wards. —— and Rates for Liveries. —— and payments for Wards' Lands. —— for Leases. —— for Liveries, names of Heirs, &c. Injunctions (separate). <i>See</i> Commissions. Leases. Liveries. Minutes. Notices. Orders. Particulars for Leases. Patent Books. Patents and Decrees. —— and Livery. —— Indentures, &c. Petitions and Compositions. Process Books. Rates. Sales of Wards. Seal Books. Seizures. Surveys. Writs.	Deeds. Evidences (Calendar). Index to Proceedings.
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EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—(*ancient system abolished*).

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
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PELL SIDE—RECEIPTS.

Court Rolls. Receipt Rolls, 1220-1782; then the Entry Books take their place to 1834. Jews' Rolls, Hen. III., Edw. I.		Accounts (various series).	
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PELL SIDE—ISSUES.

Issue Rolls, 1226-1797; then Entry Books to 1834. Liberate Rolls. Patents, &c., Inrolments. They are in Entry Books, except during a part of Jac. I. Household Rolls, Hen. III.—Edw. II. Innovate Rolls. Jornalia et Billæ Rolls.		Accounts (various series). Assignment Books, 1677-1704. Certificates of Amount in the hands of the Tellers. — of Imprests. Declarations, or half-yearly Statements to Treasury. Letters and Royal Warrants for Advances. Orders. Patents, &c. Privy Seals, &c. Warrants (various series).	
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AUDITOR'S SIDE—RECEIPTS.

Tellers' Rolls of Receipts and Issues, 3 Hen. IV. to 1 Car. I. These are in the nature of Rendered Accounts.	Debentures. Tellers' Bills. Vouchers.	Accounts (various series).
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AUDITOR'S SIDE—ISSUES.

Assiguation Rolls, Eliz.—Car. I. Gentlemen Pensioners' Rolls, P. & M.—G. III. Patents and Privy Seals, 1609 to 1619-20, before and after which they are in books.	Accounts of Lieutenants of the Tower of London, and Keepers of the Gatehouse, Westminster. State Papers } Papal Briefs } These should be arranged with State Papers.	Accounts (various series). Assignment Books. Cash Books, Auditor's. — Tellers'. Certificates, Issues. — Imprests. — of Receipts, Issues, Remains. Charge or Waste Books of Tellers. Declarations, Under-Treasurer's, Hen. VIII. — Drafts. Declarations } Views } Household. Imprest. Letters. Orders. Patents. Privy Seals, &c. Warrants.
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NOTE.—It is impossible to say at present what will be done with the very miscellaneous matter of the Treasury of Receipt, or Chapter House—much will fall under the head STATE PAPERS, when finally arranged.

EXCHEQUER OF ACCOUNT—(*ancient system abolished*).
PIPE—(*abolished*).

Accounts:— Annual or Pipe Rolls. ——— Chancellor's Rolls. Escheat Rolls. Exannual Rolls. Foreign Rolls. Ministers' Rolls. Nichill Rolls. Particulars. Declared Accounts — in Departments, and Alphabetical.	Cravings, Bills of. Foreign Accounts. Leases, Records of. States of Accounts.	Accounts:— Anglia. Board's End Books. Fee Books. Office Account Books. States of Accounts. Tax Books. Tott Books. Views of Accounts. Certificates. Charters. Leases. Liber Curia Generalis Supervisoris, &c. Minutes. Particulars of Sales. Warrants, Treasury.	Accounts:— See Entry Books. Customers' and Sec- retaries' Names. Leases, Abstracts. ——— Alphabetical.
CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS—(<i>abolished</i>).			
Estreats:— House of Commons. Queen's Bench. Common Pleas. Clerks of Assize. ——— Peace. ——— Sewers. Town Clerks. Post Fine Rolls.	Affidavits. Escroes.	Estreats.	

EXCHEQUER OF ACCOUNT—continued.

FOREIGN APPOSER—(*abolished*).

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
Estreats:— Duplicates of the Estreats issued into Process by the Clerk of Estreats. Duplicates of Estreats returned into the Office of the Clerk of Estreats.	Escroes.	Accounts, Statements of. Claims of Lords of Liberties, or Nomina Villarum.	

AUGMENTATIONS—(abolished).

Accounts, Ministers'. — Receivers'.	Acknowledgments of Supremacy.	Cambridge, { Revenue of the Oxford, { Colleges.	Charters. Certificates of Colleges, &c.
Court Rolls.	Bills, Answers, &c.	Chartularies.	Court Rolls.
Escheat Rolls.	Certificates of Colleges, &c.	Decrees.	Decrees (Calendar).
Grants of Bailiwicks and Stewardships.	Deeds, Cartæ Antiquæ. — of Sale.	Leases, Augmentation.	Deeds of Purchase, &c.
Jointures.	— of Surrenders.	— and Decrees of Surveyor-General's Court.	Fee-farms.
Recusants' Roll, persons against whom Extents issued.	Fines.	Particulars for Grants. — of Leases.	Leases (Calendar).
Rent Rolls.	Leases, Augmentation. — Court of Sur- veyor-General.	— of Sales.	Ministers' Accounts.
	Particulars for Grants.	Pensions of Abbots, &c.	Particulars for Grants.
	Rentals.	Port Books.	Particulars of Leases.
	Surrenders.	Proceedings on Sales, &c. by Trustees for Sale of Crown Estates, Interregnum.	Particulars of Sales.
	Surveys.		Surveys (Parliamen- tary).
	Taxation of Pope Ni- cholas.		

FIRST FRUITS—(*abolished*).

Pleas and Proceedings, or Memoranda Rolls.	Certificates of Bishops of Inductions to Livings.	Accounts. Arrears of Tenths. Collectors' Books. Comptrollers' Books.	Certificates of Bishops, or Liber Institutio- num.
	Certificates of Livings not exceeding 50<i>l</i>. per annum.	States, &c.	Abstracts.
		Pay- ments.	
		Day Books. Receivers' Payments.	
		Remembrancers' do.	
Note.—Office abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 20—the revenue placed under the management of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, where some of the Records continue to be made up and transferred from time to time.		Bond Books, Quarterly Payments of Compo- sition.	Decrees.
		Bonds in Arrear.	
		Certificates, or Liber Decimarum.	
		Commission Books.	
		Compositions (Liber Compositionum).	
		Constats.	
		King's Book, Liber Regis, or Valor Eccle- siasticus; in Books and Rolls.	Institutions. See Cer- tificates.
		Liber Valorum, compila- tion from the above.	
		Precedents.	
		Process Books.	

Note.—Office abolished, but the Originalia are continued at the Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER—(*the Department remodelled*).

Accounts (obsolete) :— Escheat Rolls. Imprest Rolls. Ministers' Accounts. States of Accounts of Public Accountants. States of Accounts of Receivers of the Quarterly Poll. Subsidies. Taxations. Memoranda Rolls. Memoranda of the Jews (obsolete). Originalia, in continua- tion of the Lord Treasur- er's Remembran- cer's. Common Prayer Book. Court Rolls. Hanaper Rolls. Nonæ Rolls. Taxation of Pope Nicho- las, the original Rolls.	EQUITY SIDE (obsolete). Bills, Answers, &c. Depositions. Examinations. Exhibits. Informations. Certificates (various). Certificates of Sale and Transfer. Certificates and Re- ports of the Deputy- Remembrancer. Decrees (Original). Accounts (various). Aids, Scutages, Ward- robe, &c. Affidavits. Bails, and Recognizances. Cause Papers. Claims of Debt, &c., to be satisfied out of the Earl of Cleveland's lands—1 bundle—1661. Commissions (Special). Decrees (Original). —— of Commission- ers as to purchased Lands for Dockyards. Deeds, Indentures, &c. Extents. Informations. Inquisitions. Inventories. Ipswich—Schedules of Duties for Customs, Wharfage, &c. Outlawries. Petitions. Pleas (Special). Surveys. Taxes. Warrants. Wrists.	Accounts, Household, &c., Imprests. Appearances. Appraisements. Army Book—General and Division Orders. Bail. Bill Books. Bonds. Causo Books. Certificates of Sale, &c. Stock. Chantries. Claims for Seizures. Commission Books. Deeds of Appraisement. —— of Bargain and Sale, Hen.VIII., 2 vols. —— of Indenture. Imprests. See A- ccounts. Insurers. Interest and Dividend. Issue Books. Leases. Licence Books. Minute Books. Notice of Trial Books. Orders. Outlawries. Port Books. Process Books. Recognizances. Reports & Certificates. Returns of Commissions. Subpoena Books. Super Books. Tax Books. Wrists. MISCELLANEOUS. Account Books of Re- ceipts of Hen. VII. Black Book. Characters and Grants. Chartularies and Leic- ger Books. Domesday Abstract. Inquisitions of Church Lands. Knight's Fees. Kirby's Quest. Liber Dierum pro Col- lectoribus. Red Books. Rentals. Surveys. Statutes, Books of. Taxation of Pope Ni- cholas. Testa de Nevill.	Decrees (Calendars). Decrees and Orders (Index). Inquisitiones (Eschea- tors'). Leases (Calendars). Orders (Calendar). Reports and Certifi- cates (Calendars).
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EXCHEQUER OF ACCOUNT—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE—(*ancient system abolished, and the Department remodelled.*)

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
Accounts:— Ministers'. Receivers'. Declared Accounts, alphabetical and in Departments. Court Rolls. Leases. Subsidy and Tax Rolls.	Accounts (various). Accounts, and Vouchers from which the Ac- counts were made up and ingrossed. Accounts, Alphabetical. ——— Ireland. ——— States. ——— Views. Acquittances (Quietuses). Bills and Petitions. Certificates (<i>see under</i> Entry Books). Cravings. Debentures. Deeds. Delinquents' Estates, Pa- pers relating to (Inter- regnum). Extents. Fines and Estreats. Inquisitions post mortem (various). Inventories or Returns. ——— (various). Maps and Plans of Es- tates. Monasteries, Papers re- lating to. Particulars of Leases. Patents (original). Rentals. Sales. Seizures. Survycs (in rolls, bundles, and volumes). Terriers. Valors. Writs.	Accounts. Views. Assignments. Certificates and Answers, or Returns from City of London. Ditto, from Parishes, some in books, others in covers. Debet Books. Extents. Household and Wardrobe. Jointures. Judgments and Decrees. Lands granted, &c. Leases, Entries. Minute Books of the Coun- cil of the Queen of Car. II. Monasteries, Books rela- ting to. Particulars, Crown Lands. ——— Leases. ——— Surveys. Patents. Pensions. Port Books. Process Book. Reports, States, Letters, &c. of Auditors. Sales or Purchases. Valors. ——— SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. Certificates of Auditors. Collections and Compila- tions. Deeds relating to Windsor. Forfeited Estates, granted. ——— settled on Queen Dowager. ——— undis- posed of. Leases, Entries. Maps and Plans. Petitions (original). Proceedings of Commis- sioners under 23 G. III., &c. Proceedings of Surveyor- General. References from Treasury. Reports (original) of Sur- veyor-General. Savoy Hospital (Charters, original). Surveys, originals and co- pies. ——— Parliamentary. Warrants.	Surveys.

AUDITORS OF IMPREST—(*abolished.*)

NOTE.—The Records are at the Audit Office.

Certificates.
Constats.
Imprests.
Instructions.
Letters, &c.
Lists of Accounts declared.
——— received.
Observations and Queries.
Patents, Warrants, Ap-
pointments.
Powers of Attorney.
Receipts for Accounts and
Vouchers.
Reports and States of Ac-
counts.
Titles of Declared Ac-
counts.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
Plea Rolls. Remembrancer's Roll of Writs, Eliz.	Affidavits, Bail (Bail Files). — Debt. — Motions. — Services. — (Various). Appearances. Bills and Writs. Bills of Costs. Declarations. Interrogatories and Depositions. Judgments, Postea, and Inquiries. Jury Lists. Marshal's Dockets. Marshal's Rules. Motions, Ejectments, &c. Petitions for Day Rules. Præcipes. Rules. Warrants of Attorney. Warrants of Retainer. Writs.	Accounts. Affidavits or Attachments. Appearances. Attachments. Bails. Bonds. Certificates of Attorneys. Declarations. Errors. Judgments, Issues, &c. Minutes. Orders. Rules. Subpoenas. Titles of Rolls. Writs or Remembrances.	Accounts. Amerciaments and Issues forfeited. Appearances. Attachments. Bails. Declarations. Errors. Judgments :— Day Books. Dockets. Orders (Minute Books). Quo Minus. Record Books. Rules. Subpoenas. Tithes (Calendar). Writs.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

	Transcripts of Records and Judgments.	Causes, Names of. Court Book containing Entries of every Cause and of Proceedings. Day Book of Proceedings in Error. Rules and Orders.	Plaintiffs and Defendants in every Cause.
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CURIA REGIS—(*obsolete*).

Plea Rolls.			
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KING'S BENCH.

CROWN SIDE.

Bag, Controlment, and Special Writ Rolls, all bound together. Crown Rolls. Errors from Ireland. Oaths. Plea Rolls. Writs.	Affidavits. Articles of the Peace. Baga de Secretis. Convicts, Returns of. Estreats. Fiats. Grand Jury Panels. Indictments, &c. Inquisitions upon Prisoners. Interrogatories. Orders of Sewers' Commissioners. Outlawries. Postea. Recognizances. Venires. Writs. Writs, "Record of Orders."	Amerciaments and Recognizances forfeited. Appearances (Ministers'). Certificates. Indictments. Interrogatories. Notice of Trial Books. Rules and Orders, Minutes.	Affidavits. — and Writs. Appearances. Dockets of Crown Proceedings. Indictments (called Pye Books). Notices of Trial Books. Rules.
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KING'S BENCH—continued.

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
PLEA SIDE.			
Docket Rolls. Latitats. Oaths. Plea Rolls. Remembrance Rolls.	Accounts. Affidavits. Appearances or Bail Pieces. Bankers' Receipts. Bills against Attorneys. Bills against Prisoners. Bills of Costs. Bills of Middlesex. Cause Lists. Cognovits. Commissions. Committiturs. Declarations. Depositions. Dockets. Ejectments. Errors. Exhibits. Fiats. Inquisitions upon Writs of Capias. Judges' Orders. Judgments, or Riders. Jury Lists. Outlawry Process. Posteas and Inquiries. Præcipes. Prisoners' Papers. Prisoners' Rules. Recognizances. Riders. <i>See</i> Judgments. Rules. Satisfaction Pieces. Warrants of Attorney. Writs.	Affidavits. Appearances (or Bail Books). Article Books. Attorneys who have subscribed the Oaths. Bail. Bond (Submission Bond Books). Cause Books (q. Index). Certificates. Declarations of Pleas, or Paper Books. Docket Entries. Judgment—Day } q. In- or Judgment } dex. Books. Jury Books. Præcipes. Plea Entries (Index). Rules and Orders. Writs.	Affidavits. Appearances, Short. Articles, Clerks'. Bails (Abstracts of Recognizances). —— Indexes. Bills. Bonds. Cause Books. Declarations. Docket. Judgments, Issues, &c. or Day Books. —— Dockets. —— in Eject- ments. ——, Posteas, and Inquiries. Latitats. Plea or General Issues. —— Special. Rules. Surrenders and Com- mittiturs (or Mar- shal's Books). Warrants. Writs.

COMMON PLEAS.

Common Prayer Book. Essoin Rolls. Extract Rolls. Fines and Recoveries. Remembrance Rolls. Oath Rolls. Plea Rolls.	Obsolete. Affidavits. Answers to Bills of Com- plaint. Appearance. Articles, Clerks'. Bail Pieces. Bills or Inquiries. Certificates. Consents. Continuances. Declarations. Deeds. Ejectments. Errors. Fines—the various parts. Indentures. Infants' Admissions. Judgments—Lists and Copies of Final Judgments, signed on Posteas and Inquiries. Jury Lists. Outlawries. Posteas. Præcipes. Prisoners' Papers. Riders. Satisfactions. Warrants. Warrants of Attorney. Writs.	Account Books of Pro- thonotaries. Admissions of Attor- neys. Appearances. Bails. Day Books. Fines and Recoveries: 1. Alienation Of- fice. 2. Custos Brevium. 3. King's Silver. 4. Return Office. } Q. Indexes. Nisi Prius Entries. Præcipes. Recoveries. Remembrances. Rules and Orders. Special Pleas.	Affidavits. Appearances. Attorneys' Certifi- cates. Bails. Continuances. Declarations. Deeds and Pleas of Land. Dockets to Plea Rolls. Dockets to Remem- brance Rolls. Fines (various). Outlawries. Plea. Posteas and Inqui- ries. Recoveries (Writs of Entry). Remembrances. Writs.
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COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
	PRIZE COURT.		
	Allegations. Attestations. Bails, &c. for Letters of Marque. Claims. Commissions. Depositions. Examinations. Monitions. Ships' Papers.	Assignations or Act Books, containing Minutes in each Cause. Letters of Attorney. Letters of Marque. Letters taken in Prizes. Sentences.	Letters of Marque.
	INSTANCE COURT.		
	Proceedings in Suits for Seamen's Wages, Damage to Ships, Salvage, and Droits, &c., Piracy. Files of Allegations, Calendars of Prisoners, Commissions, Decrees, Indictments, Interrogatories, Monitions, Panels, Warrants, Writs, and Precepts.	Acts. Answers. Appraisements. Assignations. Commissions. Examinations. Patents of Vice-Admirals of Counties, Vice-Admirals and Governors of Islands and Plantations, Judges and other Officers of Vice-Admiralty Courts, from 1660. Processes. Warrants.	Acts. Patents. Proceedings.
	HIGH COURT OF APPEAL FOR PRIZES.		
	Acts. Allegations. Citations, Inhibitions, and Monitions. Claims and Attestations. Examinations. Exemplifications. Libels of Appeals. Prize and Appeal Bail Reports. Processes, or Authentic Copies of the Proceedings under Seal of the Vice-Admiralty Court from whence the Appeal is prosecuted.	Assignations, containing Minutes respecting each Appeal. Commissions of Appeal. Receipt Books for original Papers.	Sentences.
	HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES.		
	Allegations, Appeals, and Libels, Citations, and Inhibitions. Commissions of Appeal. Monitions to transmit Process, or Copies of the Proceedings in the Court appealed from. Proxies under Hand and Seal of the Parties. Sentences signed by the Judges.	Assignment or Act Books, containing Minutes of each Cause; Interlocutory Decrees. Muniment Books, containing Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, &c., from 1660.	Assignations. Muniments.
NOTE.—Part of the Admiralty Records are placed among the Tower Records.			

CHANCERY.

EQUITY SIDE.

Clerks of Records and Writs by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, formerly Six Clerks' Office.				Accountant-General's Office.		
Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
Decrees. Sheriffs.	Affidavits. Bills, Answers, &c. Commissions. Depositions, Town. Depositions, Country.	Bill Books. Decrees and Orders. Filing Books. Minutes. Rule Books.	Affidavits. Bills, An- swers, &c. Dockets of Decrees.	Brokers' Notes of Sale and Purchase, and Receipts. Life Certifi- cates. Powers of At- torney. Solicitors' Re- quests for In- vestments.	Account Books, Journals, &c. Direction Books. Exchequer Bill Books. Powers of At- torney. Report Books. Schedule Books.	To Ledgers, &c.

Separate Jurisdiction.—Secretary of Lunatics.

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.

Report Office—Branch of Registrars' Office.

REPORT SIDE.			ACCOUNT SIDE.		
Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.	Files and Bundles.	Entry Books.	Indices.
Certificates. Certificates of the Account- ant-General. Reports of the Masters.	Decrees and Orders.	Decrees. Reports.	Papers of the Masters, prior to the establish- ment of Ac- countant-Gen- eral's Office in 1726.	Books of the Mas- ters containing Ac- counts of Suitors, before those of the Accountant-Gen- eral. Accounts, &c., in con- tinuation. Certificates of Ac- countant-General. Dividend Books.	To Journals, Ledgers, &c.

NOTE.—There are three separate accounts kept of all moneys, funds, and effects of Suitors;—one at the Bank of England, one at the Report Office, one at the Accountant-General's Office.

CHANCERY—continued.

LAW SIDE.

Inrolments.	Files and Bundles.	Judicial.	Indices.
Obsolete. Cartæ Antiquæ. Charter. Common Prayer Book. Confirmation. Court. Dispensation. Exchange. Extract. Fine. Homage. Household. Hundred. Liberate. Mint and Coinage. Misæ. Norman. Oaths. Oblata. Ordinances. Pardon. Parliament. Perambulation. Prestita. Protection. Redisseisin. Specification and Surrender. Staple. Subsidy. Taxation. — Jews'. Voyages. Royal, Hen. IV. Wardrobe. Irish. Scotch. Welsh. Foreign or Treaty— Almain. French. French and Roman. Gascon. Roman. — Accruing. Admissions. Close. Coronation. Decree. Patent. — Bishops'. Sheriffs.	Brevia. Certiorari. Commissions. Inquisitions ad quod damnum. — de Lunatico. — post mortem. Memorials of Annuities. Papal Bulls. Perambulations. Petitions. Petitions and Fiats of Commissioners of Sewers. Privy Seal, &c., Bundles. Reports of Commissioners of Inquiry. Scotch Homage Bills. Significavit from Ecclesiastical Courts. Surveys. Warrants of Attorney for suffering Common Recoveries taken by Deditimus. Writs and Returns. NOTE.—It will have to be considered whether the Entry Books, &c. of different Offices connected with Chancery should be brought into the general arrangement—such as Clerk of the Custodies, Clerk of Dispendations, Clerk of Presentations, Clerk of Letters Patent, Crown Office, &c. NOTE.—There is a great mass of Miscellaneous still to be classed; until that be done the arrangement cannot be perfect.	Bedford Level—Decrees and Awards of Commissioners for Drainage. Charitable Uses—Proceedings. NOTE.—The business is done at the Petty Bag Office, because the Commission is there returned; it is not a proceeding at Common Law, but is treated as an original Cause in the Court of Equity. (Blackstone, III. 392.) Lunacy or Idiocy. Proceedings on Commissions to inquire whether the party be Idiot or Lunatic are on the Law Side. (Blackstone, III. 392.) Petitions of Right—Pleadings and Judgments. Seire facias—Pleadings and Judgments. Sewers—Laws and Adjudications. Statute Staple—Proceedings. NOTE.—The above might be arranged under the general head of "<i>Files and Bundles.</i>"	Attainders in Parliament. Brevia. Cartæ Antiquæ. Certiorari. Charters. Charters, Close, and Patent. Charters and Inquisitions. Close Rolls. Confirmations. Decrees. Forest Claims. French Rolls. French, Welsh, and Roman. Gascon, French, and Norman. Hundred Rolls. Inquisitions or Escheats. Norman Rolls. Parliament Rolls. Parliament Returns. Patent. Patent and Close. Patent, Charter, and Close. Presentations to Benefices. Privy Seals. Scotch Rolls. Signed Bills. Surrenders and Specifications. Taxation of Pope Nicholas. Miscellaneous.

STATE PAPERS.

1. STATE PAPER OFFICE DOCUMENTS.

Domestic.	Colonies.	Foreign Possessions.	Trade and Plantation.	Foreign.

2. STATE DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Domestic among Chapter House Records to be incorporated with those among the State Paper Office Records.

DEPARTMENTS.

Admiralty.
Secretary of State.
Privy Signet.
Treasury.
Slave Registration.
Expired Commissions—
Boundaries.
Charities.
Danish Claims.
Forfeited Estates.
French Claims.
Spanish Claims.
Slave Compensation.
Potato Crop Returns.

Treaties among Chapter House Records to be incorporated with those among the State Paper Office Records.
Papal Bulls and other State Papers of the Receipt of the Exchequer, now in the Rolls House, to be incorporated with those among the State Paper Office Records.

A D D E N D A .

AFTER some of the following sheets were worked off at press further alterations were made by the statutes of the 15 & 16 Vict., which must be read in connexion with the heads to which they belong.

C. 73.—ss. 1., 2. The offices of marshal and clerk at Nisi Prius in the Queen's Bench, and of marshal in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, are abolished from 24th October 1852, the records to be transferred to the associates in those courts respectively. By ss. 22., 23. the Hereditary Chief Proclamator in the Common Pleas and the Hereditary Chief Usher in the Exchequer, and all officers appointed by them, are abolished, the duties of the Hereditary Chief Usher and the messengers of the Court of Exchequer being (s. 32.) transferred to the Queen's Remembrancer and to the Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty, so far as regards the process issued from those offices.

C. 76.—On 24th October 1852 various alterations are to be made in the manner of making and indorsing appearances, declarations, &c. By ss. 104–116. the several writs of "*Venire facias juratores*" and "*Distringas juratores*" or "*Habeas Corpora juratorum*," and the entry "*Jurata ponitur in respectu*," are to be abolished, and other forms substituted. Sects. 146–167. alter the forms of proceedings in error, and ss. 168–221 those in ejectment.

C. 77. abolishes the offices of the Secretary of Bankrupts and Clerk of Inrolments in the Court of Bankruptcy from 1st June 1852, and transfers the duties to the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

C. 80. abolishes, on the first day of Michaelmas term 1852, the office of Master in Chancery, providing for the winding-up of the business then before the Masters, and for the future performance of the duties. Sect. 2. provides that no future Accountant-General shall be one of the Masters. All the powers exercised by the Masters are transferred (s. 36.) to the Master of the Rolls and Vice Chancellors. Sect. 52. authorizes the appointment of a Vice Chancellor in succession to the Vice Chancellor appointed by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 4.

C. 83. appoints Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, and makes rules for the future deposit of specifications. By s. 27. specifications are to be filed in Chancery, instead of being inrolled, no inrolment being requisite. Specifications are to be open to inspection at the office of the Commissioners, &c., and to be printed, published, and sold. The inrolments of specifications at the Rolls Chapel Office, the Petty Bag Office, and the Inrolment Office, or the Public Record Office, may be transferred to and kept in the office to be appointed for filing specifications in Chancery, and the indexes may be inspected, printed, published, and sold.

C. 86. abolishes, from 1st November 1852, the writs of subpoena and summons; bills, &c. may be printed instead of being engrossed upon parchment. Witnesses are to be examined orally, and the original depositions are to be transmitted from the Examiners' Office to the Office of Clerks of Records and Writs.

C. 87. abolishes (s. 23.), from 28th October 1852, the Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper, Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper, Secretary of

Decrees and Injunctions, one of the two gentlemen of the chamber attending the Great Seal, the Chaff Wax, the Deputy Chaff Wax, the Sealer, and the Deputy Sealer ; transferring the duties of the Hanaper, Chaff Wax, and Sealer, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and the Pursebearer to the Lord Chancellor, and the duties of the Secretary of Decrees and Injunctions to the Clerks of Records and Writs. Sects. 27, 28, and 29. likewise abolish the offices of the Patentee of the Subpœna Office and his Deputy, the Clerk of Affidavits, and the two Assistant Clerks of Affidavits, the Clerk of Reports, the Door-keeper of the Court of Chancery, the Crier of the Court of Chancery, and the Usher of the Court of Chancery ; transferring the duties of the Subpœna Office and Affidavit Office to the Clerks of Records and Writs, and the duties of the Clerk of Reports to some person to be appointed.

CHANCERY.

Notes of some of the Facts connected with the Rise and Progress of the Chancery.

THE office of Chancellor existed in the courts of the Roman emperors, and was preserved in the different kingdoms established after the ruin of the empire. The Chancellor was the chief scribe or secretary, afterwards invested with several judicial powers, and a general superintendency over the rest of the officers of the prince.

Anciently ecclesiastical persons filled the offices of state, and the officers were paid partly by salary and partly by preferment, hence the origin of the Chancellor's ecclesiastical patronage, as will briefly be seen from the following: In the fourth year of the reign of Edward III. (1330) there was a petition presented to Parliament, praying "that the Chancellor may in future bestow crown benefices of twenty marks value upon the clerks in Chancery *as had been before accustomed.*" The answer was, "Let this bill be delivered to the King, and it appears to the Council that he ought to direct the Chancellor, that henceforward he should give such benefices to the King's clerks in the Chancery, Exchequer, and the two Benches, and not to any others."—Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 41, No. 51. (4 Edward III.)

In early times the officers of the Chancery lived or lodged together in an inn or hospitium, which when the King resided at Westminster, was near the palace, or perhaps a part of it. As a part of the King's household, they received their robes and fees from him. When the King travelled he was followed by the Chancellor and officers. On those occasions it was usual to require a strong horse (able to carry the rolls) from some religious house bound to furnish the animal; and at the towns where the King rested during his progress, an hospitium was assigned to the Chancery. The Chancellor had the supervision of all charters, letters, and such other public instruments as were authenticated in the most solemn manner, and therefore, when seals came into use, the Chancellor always had the custody of the great seal. Spence, in his *Equitable Jurisdiction*, states that Edward the Confessor, in imitation of the Francis sovereigns, introduced the use of a seal to authenticate his acts.

The office of Chancery for making out the royal charters and precepts existed in the time of Edward the Elder; and we find that as the Chancery expanded, it became the duty of the Prothonotary to write, pass under the great seal, and inrol, commissions, treaties, leagues,

and other instruments which passed between the King and foreign sovereigns and states, commissions, powers, and orders to ambassadors, envoys, or residents, patents to consuls, diplomas, declarations and grants of honour, and additions of coats of arms to all foreigners, pardons of outlawry, homicides, with certiorari, and all writs of supplicavit for the peace and good behaviour, and supersedeas thereof, &c. The Prothonotary's office, from the altered circumstances of Chancery, became a sinecure for many years before it was abolished. Among the rolls of Chancery we have treaty rolls from the time of Edward I. to the twenty-second year of the reign of James I.; after which time the Prothonotary ceased to bring them in. The office of prothonotary, after long remaining a sinecure, was abolished by stat. 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 111. (1832.)

In process of time the private clerk of the King was styled Secretary, and afterwards Secretary of State, and, as such, gradually relieved the Chancellor of his secretarial functions; but it must be understood that the King had a private secretary besides the secretary or secretary of state, who succeeded to duties probably formerly executed by the officer who afterwards became secretary of state. The earliest mention of the King's secretary is that of John Maunsell, 37 Henry III. (1253.) By reference to Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 490, it will be seen that he is there described as *secretarius noster*, and we find that Francis Accursii was the King's secretary, 6 Edward I. (1278.)

Under Edward I. the Chancery, then a public board or public office, and not a court of justice, consisted of a Chancellor, and of certain honest and discreet clerks, whose duty, according to Fleta, consisted in hearing and examining the petitions of complainants, and in affording them due remedy by the King's writ.

The Chancery was anciently kept and executed in the Curia Regis (or King's Court), but the Chancellor executed part of his duties at the Exchequer, and acted with the Chief Justiciar in matters of revenue, and sat with the Justiciars and Barons there. There was a roll (a duplicate of the Pipe Roll, that is to say, the chief revenue roll) made up for the King's Chancellor as a check upon the Lord Treasurer, and the great seal was kept at the Exchequer. Madox, in his *History of the Exchequer*, suggests that the Chancery was separated from the Exchequer about the latter end of the reign of King John, because about that time they began to make distinct rolls of the Chancery, to wit, the Charter, Patent, Fine, and Close Rolls, and to estreat or certify them into the Exchequer, there being no necessity for these estreats whilst the Chancellor with the great seal was usually resident at the Exchequer. After the King's Chancellor left the Exchequer, a Chancellor of the Exchequer was appointed, and then the Exchequer seal superseded the great seal at the Exchequer for certain purposes, and the duplicate Pipe Roll, which was formerly made up for the King's Chancellor, became the roll of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The separate and independent jurisdiction of the Chancellor gradually grew out of the Select Council of the King. His ordinary jurisdiction

is much more ancient than the Court of Equity. It appears that in the reign of Edward I. the King's Chancellor began to be styled Chancellor of England, and in the reign of Edward II. the Court of Chancery was in full operation, and in the reign of Edward III. as a Court of ordinary jurisdiction it became of great importance.

In this ordinary or legal Court is also kept the *officina justitiæ*, out of which all original writs that pass under the great seal, all commissions of charitable uses, sewers, bankruptcy, idiocy, lunacy, and the like, issue. The writs relating to the business of the subject, and the returns to them, were, according to the simplicity of ancient times, kept in a *hamper* (*in hanaperio*), and the others, relating to such matters wherein the Crown is immediately or mediately concerned, were preserved in a little sack or bag (*in parva бага*), and thence arose the distinction of the Hanaper Office and Petty Bag Office, both belonging to the Common Law Court in Chancery. The officers of the Petty Bag were abolished, and a new arrangement of the office was made by stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94, amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 109.

After the proceeding by writ was established, for the purpose of preserving regularity in the form and in the mode of issuing writs, and for the ease of the Chancellor, there were associated with him a certain number of clerks called *Præceptores* (afterwards *Masters*).

MASTERS.

Their duties as regards the issuing of writs were to hear and examine the complaints of those who sought redress in the King's Court, and to furnish them with the appropriate writs. The Masters in early times were universally ecclesiastics and doctors of the civil law. Like other officers of Chancery their functions varied with the progress of affairs. In general now there is no question of law or equity, or disputed fact, which a Master may not have occasion to decide. They ceased to attend in the public office by virtue of 10 & 11 Vict. c. 97, and the business of the public office was transferred to the Affidavit Office.

SIX CLERKS.

It was anciently the duty of the Six Clerks to engross writs not strictly of course; and there were junior clerks to write out from the register of Chancery in which the forms of writs were inrolled, those writs which were *de cursu*.

These officers were abolished by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, and a new office was erected, called the office of the Clerks of Records and Writs.

CURSITORS.

The clerks who issued the writs *de cursu* had acquired the name of *Cursitors* in the reign of Edward III.

The duties of the Cursitors were transferred to the Petty Bag, by stat. 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 82. s. 10.

EQUITY, OR EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

In the reign of Edward I., unequivocal marks of an extraordinary jurisdiction began to be exercised in the Chancery in civil cases. It was the custom of that King to send certain of the petitions addressed to him, praying extraordinary remedies, to the Chancellor and Master of the Rolls jointly or separately, by writ under the privy seal (which was the usual mode by which the King delegated the exercise of his prerogative to the Council), directing them to give such remedy as should appear to be consonant to honesty.

When the Chancellor administered relief independently of the Council it was by express delegation from the King, and given, as it would seem, by the advice of the Council.

In the reign of Edward III., the Court of Chancery appears as a *distinct court* for giving relief in cases which required *extraordinary remedies*. The King, unable to attend to the numerous petitions which were presented to him, by a writ or ordinance in the twenty-second year of his reign, referred all such matters as were *of grace*, to be despatched by the Chancellor or by the Keeper of the Privy Seal.

But it would seem that the Great Council and the Privy Council, from which the Court of Chancery was now branching off, still entertained questions of this nature by delegation from the sovereign. Some cases were still sent to the Chancellor, or Chancellor and Treasurer, sometimes with a requisition that they should assemble the justices and serjeants and others of the Council to assist in their determination. From this time, however, suits by petition or bill without any preliminary writ became a common course of procedure before the Chancellor *as it had* been in the Council. See Parliamentary Roll, 14 Edward III.,—after taking notice of a certain matter, it adds that if anything should be done, contrary to that ordinance the *Chancellor of England* should have power to hear the complaint *by bill*; “and upon this to proceed in the same manner as is usually accustomed to be done daily on a writ of subpœna “ in Chancery.”

Such in brief are some of the circumstances connected with the origin of Chancery. This is not the place to attempt to describe the various changes that have from time to time taken place in the Chancery; but as great changes have been made in the last and present reign, it may be convenient to preserve a note of them here.

By stat. 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 111, the following offices were abolished: the Keeper or Clerk of Hanaper (duties to be performed by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery) — Patentee of Subpœna Office — Registrar of Affidavits—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery (but see also stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 84.)—Clerk of Patents—Clerk of the Custodies of Lunatics and Idiots—Prothonotary—Chaff Wax—Sealer—Clerk of Presentations—Clerk of Inrolments in Bankruptcy (re-appointed by stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 84.)—Clerk of Dispensations and Faculties—Patentee for executing Laws and Statutes concerning Bankrupts.

By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 84, after the death or removal of the Clerk of the Custodies of Idiots and Lunatics, the duties were directed to be performed by the Secretary of Lunatics, and the duties of the Clerk of Presentations and Clerk of Dispensations and Faculties as vacancies occur, to be performed by the Secretary of Presentations; also, a Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and Clerk of the Patents to be appointed by the Crown as vacancies occur; and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to perform the duties of the Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper upon a vacancy; and by sect. 9, a Clerk of Inrolments in Bankruptcy (which had been abolished by stat. 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 111.) was to be re-appointed.

By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 94. s. 1, Master of the Reports—Entering Clerks or Entering Registrars—Clerk of the Exceptions—Agent to the Senior Deputy Registrar—abolished.

By stat. 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 82. s. 10 & 11, Cursitors' duties and records transferred to Petty Bag Office.

By stat. 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, "An Act to amend the law relating to "Letters Patent for Inventions,"—disclaimers and memorandums of alterations of inventions are allowed to be entered, and enrolled with the specifications.

By stat. 5 Vict. c. 5, Equity side of Exchequer transferred to Chancery, and two Vice-Chancellors to be appointed, and their officers—a Master and his Clerks to be appointed—and the Registrars increased from six to ten, and Clerks to Registrars to be appointed.

By stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, the Clerks of Enrolments and their deputies—Comptrollers of Hanaper—Six Clerks—Sworn Clerks—Waiting Clerks—were abolished, and the following officers were appointed—Clerk of Enrolments, and clerks—Clerks of Records and Writs, and clerks—Taxing Masters, and clerks.

By stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94, the Petty Bag was regulated (amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 109), by which the three clerks were abolished, and one appointed to execute their duties; and specifications, and also disclaimers and memorandums of alterations of inventions, enrolled under 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, are directed for the future to be enrolled at the Enrolment Office of Chancery.

By stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 4, a new Vice-Chancellor was directed to be appointed in place of the one deceased.

By stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, two new Judges of Appeal were appointed.

CHANCERY.

ABBEY LANDS:

Grants of charters, lands, liberties, &c. entered on the Patent and Charter Rolls.

Surrenders of religious houses, entered on the back of the Close Rolls.

See SURRENDERS OF OFFICES, &c.

There are bundles of inquisitions touching alien priories, Edw. III. and Ric. II., among the Tower records.

The Inquisitions post mortem contain extents, surveys, and valuations of manors, lands, and possessions of vacant abbeys and priories of Royal foundation.

Search the Inquisitions ad quod damnum as to lands being conveyed in mortmain.

See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

The suppression of the religious houses not exceeding 200*l.* per annum was by stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28.

The suppression of the abbeys was by stat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE:

Established by an order of 29th June 1726 (*See* Sanders' Orders in Chancery, p. 521,) made pursuant to stat. 12 G. I. c. 32. The Accountant General was appointed in the place of the Masters, who it appears had been great defaulters. *See* the First Report of the Select Committee, H. C., on Fees, 1848. Sess. Pap., H. C., 1848, No. 158.

The account books and papers of the Masters in Chancery previous to the establishment of this office in 1726, are in six chests at the Report Office, Chancery Lane.

There is a list of Accountants General from 1726 in the index to Sanders' Orders in Chancery.

See REPORT OFFICE.

The account books and papers of the Accountant General to present time are as follow:

BOOKS:

Journals, ledgers, balance books, direction books, Exchequer bill books, powers of attorney books, receipt books, report books, schedule books.

PAPERS:

Brokers' notes of sale and purchase, and receipts, life certificates, powers of attorney, solicitors' requests for investments.

The Accountant General's certificates touching the property of suitors from 1726 to the present time are at the Report Office, report side.

See REPORT OFFICE.

There are three accounts kept of all monies, funds, and effects of suitors, viz., one at the Bank of England, one by the Accountant General, and one at the Report Office, which three accounts are, in the months of September and October in each year, compared and balanced.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—continued.**THE EQUITY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER—**

Was abolished by 5 Vict. c. 5., and the Accountant General's books of the Court of Exchequer transmitted to the Chancery Report Office, Chancery Lane, by order of the Master of the Rolls of 4th November 1841.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT. See PARLIAMENT.**ADJUDICATIONS OF SEWERS. See SEWERS.****ADMIRALS, LORD HIGH:**

Their appointments on the Patent Rolls. Also on the Vascon Rolls.

ADMIRALTY:

Admiralty affairs will be found entered on the Close Rolls.

ADMISSIONS:

Admissions of officers of the Court of Chancery, &c. will be found on the Close Rolls.

Inrolments of admissions of officers of the Court of Chancery, Serjeants-at-law, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, &c. &c., from 40 Eliz. to present time, to which there is a calendar. (Petty Bag Office.)

As to the regulations for re-examination, admission, &c. of solicitors to 1844, see the Index to Sanders' Orders in Chancery—under the head—Admission.

See **LAW OFFICERS. OFFICERS. OATHS.**

AD QUOD DAMNUM. See INQUISITIONS.**ADULTERY. See CLOSE ROLLS.****ADVOVSONS:**

Matters relating to, entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

See **INQUISITIONS. CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.**

AFFIDAVITS:

Affidavits in Chancery were arranged in terms at the Registrar's Office for Affidavits, No. 10, Symonds Inn, Chancery Lane.

There are indexes from 1632 to 1770 (1770 to 1780 are lost), from 1780 to present time they are perfect.

The office of registrar of affidavits was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111.; and by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. the duties are to be performed by an officer to be appointed, called the clerk of the affidavits; this latter officer is also to execute the duties of the abolished office of the patentee of the Subpœna Office.

The above statute was partly repealed by stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 105., which transfers the duties of the Subpœna Office to the clerks of records and writs.

By stat. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 97. the attendance of Masters in Chancery at the Public Office was dispensed with, and the duties were to be performed at the Affidavit Office by the clerk of affidavits.

The Affidavit Office was recommended to be abolished in the Second Report from the Select Committee on Fees, H.C., 1848, and the business to be transferred to the office of the clerks of records and writs. (Sess. Pap., H.C., 1848, No. 307.)

AIDS:

Matters relating to aids entered on the Close and Fine Rolls.
Aids of clergy entered on the Patent Rolls.

ALCHYMY:

Licences to practice Alchymy entered on the Patent Rolls.

In the Introduction to a Treatise on the Law relating to Patent Privileges by Mr. Hindmarch, he cites the case of *Darcy v. Allen*, from Sir Francis Moore's reports, at the end of which report it is stated, "that in the time of Edw. III. some alchymists persuaded the King that a Philosopher's Stone might be made; that the King granted a commission to two friars and two aldermen to inquire if it was feasible, who certified that it was, and that the King granted to the two aldermen a patent of privilege, that they and their assigns should have the sole making of the Philosopher's Stone."

This grant is believed to be the first, or at least the first patent privilege granted for any invention, of which mention is made, either in law books or chronicles.

ALIENATION OF LANDS:

Fines for licence entered on the Fine Rolls. Fines for alienation of lands abolished by stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24.

Fines pro licentiâ concordandi entered on the Fine Rolls.

To obtain the King's licence to agree, a fine was due to the crown, which was assessed in the Alienation Office, and paid at the King's Silver Office. The books in which they are entered, and the King's Silver or Recovery Rolls on which they are also entered of record, were transferred to the Registrar of the Common Pleas by stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82.

Licences for alienation of lands entered on the Patent Rolls.

The proceedings, before granting these licences, will be found in the Inquisitions ad quod damnum.

Pardons for alienation of lands entered on the Patent Rolls.

ALIEN PRIORIES:

Matters touching alien priories entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

There are bundles of inquisitions among the Tower records, temp. Edw. III. and Ric. II., respecting alien priories. *See also ALIENS.*

ALIENS:

Special commissioners to enquire of estates forfeited or escheated, at the Petty Bag Office.

ALIMONY. *See* CLOSE ROLLS.

ALLEGIANCE AND SUPREMACY OATH.—(Petty Bag Office.)

ALMAIN ROLLS:

Almain Rolls 22 Edw. I. to 15 Edw. III.

They relate to negotiations, alliances, treaties, &c. in Germany and in Flanders, and may be considered as a branch of the Close Rolls.

AMBASSADORS :

Appointments, powers and instructions of ambassadors, correspondence and negotiations, entered on the Patent Rolls.

Commissions to ambassadors and envoys entered on the Treaty and Patent Rolls.

Credentials, &c. entered on the Close Rolls.

From the time commencing Hen. VIII. most of the above matters are to be found among the State Papers.

ANNUITIES :

Memorials of deeds and other securities for annuities.

The memorials of deeds and other securities for annuities were entered on the Close Rolls by authority of stat. 17 G. III. c. 26.

"An Act for registering the grants for life annuities." But by stat. 53 G. III. c. 141. the above Act was repealed, and new provisions made, whereby the memorials of annuities are entered in books kept for the purpose in the Inrolment Office, Chancery Lane, in brief tabular form, stating the nature of the securities.

The above Act of 52 G. III. explained by 3 G. IV. c. 92.

Ditto 7 G. IV. c. 75.

The original bundles of memorials of deeds, &c. containing the deeds at length, 17 to 53 G. III. (from which the entries on the Close Rolls were taken), remain at the Inrolment Office, Chancery Lane, not having been sent with the Close Rolls to the Rolls Chapel, as well as the entry books in brief tabular form (merely stating the nature of the securities for annuities) under authority of stat. 53 G. III.; but the Close Rolls and the bundles of memorials (corresponding to the books kept at the Inrolment Office) have been transferred, excepting those for about the last fifteen years, it being the custom to retain the records at the Inrolment Office for that period.

APPEALS :

Proceedings upon appeals from the decrees of the commissioners of charitable uses. *See* CHARITABLE USES.

APPOINTMENTS. *See* ADMISSIONS.**ARCHDEACONRIES. *See* CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.****ARMS :**

Grants of, blazons, &c. entered on Patent and Charter Rolls.

ARMY :

Matters relating to fitting out of armies entered on the Close Rolls.

ARRAY :

Commissioners of, entered on the Patent Rolls.

About the reign of Hen. VIII. or his children, lieutenants began to be introduced as standing representatives of the Crown to keep the counties in military order, for we find them mentioned in stat. 4 & 5 Ph. & M. c. 3. The introduction of commissions of lieutenancy which contained in substance the same powers as the old commissions of array caused the latter to fall into disuse.

ARROW BUNDLE:

There was a bundle among the Rolls Chapel records, anciently so called, wherein were filed letters patent surrendered ; indentures of deeds cancelled ; Acts of Parliament certified by certiorari ; writs of dedimus potestatem to take acknowledgments of any deed or recognizance to be enrolled or cancelled ; writs of dedimus potestatem for acknowledging of any warrant of attorney upon writs of entry, as also for the taking of the sheriffs' oaths ; writs de coronatore and viridiario eligendo ; writs of dower, and such like as are for the prince.

The above records are among the miscellaneous.

ART, WORKS OF :

The Close Rolls, particularly temp. Hen. III., contain a variety of instructions relative to paintings, sculptures, and other works of art, and the repairing and ornamenting palaces, royal chapels, &c.

ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP :

Of solicitors, a volume containing the registration of (Petty Bag Office).

ASSIZES :

Attendance at, with records. *See* ATTENDANCE.

ASSOCIATION ROLLS :

These are the rolls signed by the Commons, 1696, with reference to the assassination plot.

ATTACHMENTS. *See* REBELLION.

ATTAINDERS :

Matters relating to attainders are entered on the Close Rolls and Parliament Rolls.

There is among the Tower records a volume containing a collection out of all the Parliament Rolls of attainders, restitutions, and resumptions from 29 Edw. III. to the end of Edw. IV. (1483). *See* INQUISITIONS.

ATTENDANCE AT ASSIZES, &c. WITH RECORDS :

Order in Chancery under stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.—That any clerk of records and writs, being required to attend at any assizes or at any court out of the Court of Chancery, or the offices thereof, shall be entitled to require the solicitor, &c. to deposit a sufficient sum of money to answer his just fees, charges, and expenses, and an undertaking to pay such further just fees, charges, and expenses which may not be fully answered by such deposit.

See Sanders' Orders (1845), p. 918.

ATTORNEY, LETTERS OF :

Letters of attorney entered on the Patent Rolls.

AUDITA QUERELA :

Writs of, among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel.

AUDITORS :

Matters relating to auditors entered on the Close Rolls.

AURUM REGINÆ (The Queen's Gold):

Matters relating thereto entered on the Close Rolls.

When persons made fine for certain purposes, they paid to the Queen a duty or fee, called *Aurum Reginæ*. Further particulars may be obtained from Madox's History of the Exchequer, folio, pages 240, 241.

AWARDS:

Awards or decrees respecting inclosures, &c. were frequently entered on the Decree Rolls.

Awards are entered on the plea or judgment rolls of the different courts.

BAGIMONT:

With reference to the Scottish Roll, called Ragman or Ragimund's Roll, after the name of the Legate who took a valuation of the Scottish benefices, Sir David Dalrymple called it Ragimont's Roll, and says the name of the Legate was *Benemundus de Vica*, vulgarly called *Bagimont*. See RAGMAN ROLL.

BAILS:

Bails upon special pardons among miscellaneous at Rolls Chapel. See HORNE BUNDLE.

Bails upon corpus cum causâ. See CORPUS CUM CAUSA.

BANISHMENT:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

BANKRUPTCY, BANKRUPTS:

Conveyances of their estates, and other proceedings in bankruptcy, are entered on the Close Rolls.

By stat. 1 & 2 W. IV. c. 56. a Court of Bankruptcy and also a Court of Review were established.

By stat. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 102. the Court of Review in bankruptcy was abolished, and the jurisdiction transferred to one of the Vice Chancellors, and the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116. and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96. and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127. was transferred to the Insolvent Debtors' Court and to the County Courts.

The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act passed in 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.

The jurisdiction given to the Vice-Chancellor under the above stat. (12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.) was transferred to the Court of Appeal established by stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONS OF BANKRUPTCY:

(Office in Quality Court, Chancery Lane.)

It appears by the report of the Lords Commissioners, 1740, appointed to make a survey of the different courts in England, &c., that they could not determine whether the secretary of commissions of bankrupts was an officer that ought of right to belong to the Court of Chancery, but the jury found that he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor by parole, and that he was an ancient officer, and that his duties were to lay before the Lord Chancellor the affidavits, petitions, and bonds upon which commissions of bankrupts

BANKRUPTCY—continued.

were to be founded, and to write his Lordship's orders on such petitions, to enter them in books kept for the purpose, and to attend his Lordship in court on hearing all petitions relating to bankrupts, and to draw up and enter the orders thereon, and to attend his Lordship in court in turn with his other secretaries.

The duties of the secretary of the commissions of bankrupts are thus described in the report of the commissioners for examining into the duties, salaries, &c. of the several Courts of Justice, 1816. To strike dockets for commissions, to receive, file, and keep the bond entered into by the petitioning creditor to the Lord Chancellor previously to the issuing any commission; to examine the same, and see that it be properly executed and attested; to write on the petition the fiat for the Lord Chancellor's signature, and to lay the same before him; to enter in a book, alphabetically, the name of the bankrupt, his description and residence, the name of the solicitor suing out the commission, the date of the docket and of the commission; to receive, examine, file, and keep the affidavits necessary for the issuing writs of supersedeas, or for renewing or resealing commissions; to draw up and prepare orders thereon for the Lord Chancellor's signature, and to enter the same in a book; to receive and examine all certificates of conformity, and the necessary affidavits and powers of attorney relating thereto; to sign warrants authorizing the advertising of certificates in the gazette, to state the same for allowance and conformation by the Lord Chancellor at the proper time after such advertisement, and to write the proper allocatur, and to lay the same before his Lordship for signing, and, when allowed, to make an entry thereof in an alphabetical list for reference; to receive all petitions to the Lord Chancellor in matters of bankruptcy; to write and lay before his Lordship for signature all orders for hearing, or answers respecting such petitions; to arrange the petitions for reference, and to make lists thereof for hearing, to attend in court at the hearing of such petitions, and to take minutes of proceedings and orders made by the Lord Chancellor thereon; to make copies of the minutes of such orders when desired by the parties, and ultimately to draw up, settle, and engross the orders upon the proper stamps, and to lay the same before the Lord Chancellor for signature, and to enter them in books, with alphabetical references; to keep and file all bonds, affidavits, reports, powers of attorney, and other things proper to be retained in the office, with the means of reference thereto, and to make copies when applied for, and to attend the Lord Chancellor in turn with the other secretaries.

The records, &c. of the above office are:—

Books containing the names of bankrupts, description and residence, name, &c. of the solicitor suing out the commission, the date of the docket and of the commission.

Affidavits necessary for issuing writs of supersedeas, or for renewing and resealing commissions.

Books of orders.

Files of bonds, affidavits, reports, powers of attorney.

BANKRUPTCY—continued.**BANKRUPTS' PATENTEE OFFICE, OR OFFICE FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW AND STATUTES CONCERNING BANKRUPTS:**

This office (which was abolished by stat. 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111. but not to be determined until the death of the then patentee,) was entirely executed by deputy; the duties were to write, engross, and procure to be passed by and under the Great Seal all commissions, writs of supersedeas, procedendos, and all other writs and things incident or necessary to the due execution of the laws against bankrupts. *See* Report of Lords Commissioners, 1740, pp. 64, 65.

The records of the above office are docket books of commissions, procedendos, and supersedeas.

Also petitions and orders of the Court of Chancery for renewing commissions and supersedeas, tied up in yearly bundles, to which the above dockets refer.

CLERK OF THE INROLMENTS IN BANKRUPTCY:

Office in Basinghall Street, where the court sits.

This office was created by stat. 5 G. II. c. 30. It recites the mischief which occasionally happened by the loss of proceedings in bankruptcy, and enacts, that upon the petition of any person to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Commissioners of Great Seal, praying that any commission, and the depositions taken thereon, or any part of such depositions, or the certificates to be allowed as therein mentioned, or any other matter or thing relating to the said commissions, or the proceedings thereupon, may be entered of record, the Lord Chancellor, &c. shall and may order and direct such commissions and other proceedings to be entered of record. *See* Report of the Commissioners on the Duties, Salaries, and Emoluments in Courts of Justice, 1816, p. 130.

The office was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but re-appointed by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. s. 9.

BARGAIN AND SALE. *See* DEEDS. DELINQUENTS' ESTATES.

Deeds of, entered on the Close Rolls, to which there are indices. *See* stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 16.

BARONETS:

Creation of Baronets entered on the Patent Rolls. There is a bundle of original creations among the Tower records.

Sir Thomas Playters was created a baronet by warrant under sign manual. *See* the Docket, 11th August 1623, State Paper Office, which states "that it was the last of that nature His Majesty "resolveth to grant, as by his express pleasure is signified and "entered in the Book of Caveats at the Signet Office."

BEDFORD LEVEL:

The decrees or awards of the commissioners for settling and draining (in bundles, to which there is a calendar). (Petty Bag Office.)

BEGHAM PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**BENEFICES:**

Presentations to, entered on the Patent Rolls. *See* PRESENTATIONS. TAXATION ROLL.

BILLS—ANSWERS—DEPOSITIONS IN CHANCERY:

The above records, from Ric. II. to 1758, were sent to the Record Office at the Tower, and are in the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

From the above period they are at the records and writs' clerks' office, or at the examiners' office; but the town depositions were not sent to the Tower for a later period than 1724, from which period they are in the examiners' office.

The country depositions are kept by the clerks of records and writs, and the town depositions by the examiners.

The town depositions are on paper, the country on parchment.

BISHOPRICS. See BISHOPS' PATENTS.

The Inquisitions post mortem contain extents, surveys, and valuations of the manors, lands, and possessions of vacant bishoprics.
See TAXATION ROLL.

BISHOPS' PATENTS, 1725 to present time.

Both the inrolments and the Privy Seal bills and warrants, from which the inrolments are made, are at the Petty Bag Office, where the writs of Privy Seal are delivered by the agents of the parties promoted, and there the patents are made out and inrolled. These inrolments include also the congés d'elire and Royal assents, patents of assistance, and writs of restitution of temporalities. Also on the same rolls are the patents, &c. of searchers and customers, which in ancient times were entered on the *Fine Rolls*.

The bishops' patents, like other patents, anciently were entered on the Patent Rolls, as also the congés d'elire and Royal assents, &c. Entries of them will be found in the Church Books in office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, in his Second Report, pp. 31. 44., gives the whole form which has to be passed through before an archbishop's or bishop's patent can be entered on the Bishops' Patent Rolls.

BLACK BOOK, OR VETUS CODEX, OR PLACITA PARLIAMENTARIA:

This is the only ancient copy of a roll of Parliament, and is deposited among the Tower Records.

BLACKMORE PRIORY. See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**BONDS. See STATUTE STAPLE.****BOUNDARIES:**

Many boundaries of manors, &c. may be found on the rolls of decrees, which contain also decrees as to inclosures.

Scobell's Acts, 1641, ch. 16. directs the appointment of commissioners to settle the meets and boundaries of forests.

BOROUGHBRIDGE ROLL. See CONTRARIENSIMUM.**BRADWELL PRIORY. See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.****BRANGWIN ROLL:**

Mentioned in the proem to Coke's 4th Inst., p. 2. Not known to what it refers.

BREVEIA REGIA (OR PLACITA):

Those titles or bundles at the Tower bearing the above title consist of writs of various descriptions with their returns, commencing about the time of King John to about Charles the Second. Inventory printed in the Third Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II. pp. 113-130.

Those files bearing the same title at the Petty Bag Office consist of writs of ad quod damnum, dedimuses to swear masters extraordinary in Chancery, justices of the peace, and sheriffs, certioraris to remove records, writs for calling serjeants-at-law, and returns of writs for electing coroners and verderers and regards of forests (9 Car. I. to present time).

BRIDGES. *See* CLOSE ROLLS. **INQUISITIONS.**

BROOMHILL PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

BULLS. *See* PAPAL BULLS.

BURROUGHBRIDGE ROLL. BOROUGHBRIDGE. *See* CONTRARIENSUM.

CALAIS:

Patents of officers at Calais and elsewhere beyond seas are enrolled on the Treaty or Foreign Rolls.

CALCETO PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

CANCELLATIONS:

In the time of Elizabeth cancellations were made by the clerks of inrolments. *See* Sanders' Orders (1845), p. 51.

Deeds cancelled among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel. *See* ARROW BUNDLE.

CANONRIES. *See* CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.

CANWELL PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

CARDINAL'S BUNDLES, OR INQUISITIONS:

Bundles so called, among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel, consisting of,—1. Inquisitions taken of the several monasteries, &c. surrendered to Cardinal Wolsey; 2. Inquisitions taken after Wolsey's death.

The following list of monasteries, &c. surrendered is taken from Powell:—

Begham Priory	{ Buck. Northamp.	Calceto Priory	Sussex.
		Daventree Priory	Northamp.
		Dodnash	
Blackmore Priory	{ Essex. London. Hereford.	Dodneis	} Priory Suffolke.
		Dodnes	
Bradwell Priory	{ Sussex. Kanc.	St. Friswid in Ox-	{ Oxon. Bark. Buck.
		ford Priory	
Broomhill Priory	{ Norff. Suff.	Felixstow Priory	
		Horkesley Priory	Essex.
Canwell Priory	{ Warw. Staff. Leicest.	Littlemore Priory	{ Oxon. Bark.

CARDINAL'S BUNDLES—*continued.*

Lisnes Abbey	{	Kanc.	Stansgate Priory	Essex.	
		Suffolke.	Snape Priory	Suffolke.	
		Essex.	Titre Priory	Essex.	
		Surrey.			
		London.	Tunbridge Priory	{	Kanc.
		Hartford.			Cant.
Pray Priory	{	Buck.			Suffolk.
					Norfolke.
St. Peter's in Ipswich	{	Suffolk.	Thoby Priory	Essex.	
Poghley Priory		Bark.	Tuckford Priory	{	Bark.
					Warw.
Rumburgh Priory	{	Suffolke.			Bark.
		Norfolke.			Oxon.
Raueston Priory		Buck.	Wallingford Priory	{	Buck.
					Essex.
Sandwell Priory	{	Buck.	Wikes Priory		
		Stafford.			

CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ:

These are miscellaneous exemplifications, and are the earliest records of Chancery, being grants and charters from about the time of Ethelbert, at the close of the sixth century, to Hen. III. inclusive.

There are records among those of the Augmentation, which also bear the above title. *See* CHARTERS.

CERTIFICATES:

Certificates of solicitors, entries of (Petty Bag Office).

Certificates of statutes of the staple, extents returned thereon, and liberates (among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel records).

Information concerning these will be found in the statute of merchants, 13 Edw. I. and the stat. staple 27 Edw. III., stat. 2, the latter determining where the staple of wools, leather, woolfels, and lead shall be held in England, Wales, and Ireland, and regulating the manner of conducting the trade, recovery of debts, &c., whereby debtors not found within the staple, nor their goods, the same to be *certified in the Chancery*, upon which a writ issues to take the body, goods, lands, &c., and the writ to be returned into Chancery with certificate of value, &c., and thereupon execution to be made.

Certificates from the Ecclesiastical Courts of Excommunication, among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel records. As to these, see c. 23. Stat. 5 Eliz. *See* GALLOWS BUNDLE.

Certificates of persons concealed.	{	Queen Anne to present time
„ of qualification of Mem- bers of Parliament.		at the Petty Bag Office.
„ of Popish convicts.		They are put up in bundles and entered in the calen- dars referring to them.

Certificates of the accountant general touching the property of the suitors, from 1726 to present time, tied up in bundles (at the Report Office, (Report Side,) Chancery Lane, on the account side of which office they are entered in books).

Certificates or reports of Masters in Chancery. *See* REPORTS.

CERTIORARI:

The certiorari bundles of the Rolls Chapel records consist of Acts of Parliament removed by certiorari, commencing 6 Hen. VIII. to 40 G. III., and a few judgments and other proceedings removed in the same manner from the Star Chamber and other jurisdictions at different periods for the purpose of being exemplified under the Great Seal, and thus made evidence. There are indexes to them. *See* ARROW BUNDLE.

Writs of certiorari. *See* WRITS.

CHANCERY AND CHANCELLORS:

Matters concerning, entered on the Close Rolls.

CHANCERY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS:

Affidavits are arranged in terms at the Register Office for Affidavits, 10, Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane.

There are indexes from 1632 to 1770 (1770 to 1780 are lost), from 1780 to present time they are perfect.

The office of registrar of affidavits was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111.; and by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. provision is made for the duties to be performed by an officer called the clerk of the affidavits.

The bills, answers, depositions, and other proceedings in Chancery from Ric. II. to 1758 are among the Tower records, except the town depositions, which were not sent to the Tower for a later period than 1724, after which they are at the Examiners' Office.

The bills, answers, country depositions, and other proceedings in Chancery subsequent to those sent to the Tower are at the Records and Writs' Clerks' Office (formerly the Six Clerks' Office), Chancery Lane (except *Town Depositions*, which from 1724, as stated above, are at the Examiners' Office, Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane).

The decree rolls, as well as the dockets from which the enrolments are made, from 25 Hen. VIII., are from time to time brought from the Records and Writs' Clerks' Office, Chancery Lane, to the Public Record Office.

Entry books of decrees from Hen. VIII. to present time at the Report Office, report side.

Minute books in the Office of the Registrars.

Reports of Masters in Chancery from 1590 at the Report Office, report side.

By 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. s. 2. six registrars were appointed, and by 5 Vict. c. 5. s. 38. they were increased to ten.

The six clerks of Chancery were abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103., and provision made for their duties; in their stead a clerk of enrolments, clerks of records and writs, and taxing masters were appointed.

Exchequer Equity.—The jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer as a court of equity was abolished by 5 Vict. c. 5., and transferred to the Court of Chancery, and the records transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and to be deemed records of the Court of Chancery; but the original *Orders and Decrees* for the last ten years, and the *Accountant General's books*, were sent to the Report Office, Chancery Lane; and the *Minutes of Decrees (Exchequer Chamber Minute Books)* from Michaelmas Term 1820 were delivered to the Registrars' Office, Chancery Lane.

CHANCERY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

The following, although dispersed at present, will eventually be amalgamated in the new repository.

Common Law Proceedings, or Proceedings in Filaciis.—The earliest are to be found among the Tower records, others among the Rolls Chapel and Petty Bag records.

Pleadings on Petitions of Right and on writs of Scire Facias, and Judgments thereon, Hen. VII. and some subsequent reigns, are among the Rolls Chapel records.

Proceedings and Judgments by Default, on Scire Facias, to revoke letters patent, to put recognizances taken by order of the Court of Chancery in suit, and also in actions by and against officers of the Court of Chancery, &c., Eliz. to present time. They are put up in bundles, and entered in calendars of the term in which such judgments are signed, with references to such bundles.—Petty Bag Office.

Writs, &c., &c. at Petty Bag Office.

Mr. Hardy (in the Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II. p. 277, where a specimen of a calendar is printed,) makes the following observations on the Proceedings in Filaciis:—

These proceedings consist of pleas on matters of record, viz. by “Scire Facias” (See note 1), for the repeal of the King’s Letters Patent; for partition of land in coparcenary and for dower; upon recognizances acknowledged pursuant to statute merchant and statute staple; in traverses of offices found for the Crown by inquisition; and in matters of lunacy and idiotcy, &c.; and also of pleas in matters not of record, viz., proceedings by or against officers of the court. (See note 2.)

These documents also consist of tenors or certificates of the proceedings in the King’s Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, in Gaol Delivery, &c., and of records and other documents in the custody of the treasurer and chamberlains of the Exchequer, such as Domesday Book, Statutes and Ordinances made in Parliament, Feet of Fines, Testa de Neville, brought into Chancery by writ of “Certiorari,” at the suit of parties, either for the purpose of being transmitted to other courts by “Mittimus,” or of being exemplified under the Great Seal, and enrolled on the Chancery Rolls.

Note 1.—When any fact was disputed on a “Scire Facias” to revoke grants by the Crown, traverses of office, or the like, and issue was joined thereon, it was transmitted to the Court of King’s Bench for trial, and final judgment was entered up, and execution issued in that court, and not afterwards returned into Chancery; but when the Court of Chancery wished to know the result, or the parties desired to have the whole proceedings exemplified under the Great Seal, or transmitted to other courts, then a tenor of the proceedings was certified into Chancery by “Certiorari.” But none of the records which were delivered by the Chancellor to the Chief Justice of the King’s Bench appear to have been remanded into Chancery, and apparently for the reason that “so supreme “is the jurisdiction of the Court of King’s Bench, that if “any record be removed into this court, it cannot be remanded back, unless it be by Act of Parliament; the “transcript of the record is sent, and not the record itself.”

(But as to the course now, *see* stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94.)

CHANCERY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

There are still extant several pleas in Chancery where issue was *not joined*, and several where issue *was* joined ; but these last-mentioned pleas appear to be either the rough drafts of those records which were delivered by the Chancellor to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, or else pleas that did not go to issue, although so directed, as no portion whatever of the proceedings in the King's Bench is set out, but the document is wholly confined to the proceedings in the Chancery.

It may be here stated, as being not irrelevant to the preceding remarks, that it would seem from a petition to the King in Parliament in the second year of the reign of Hen. IV., that when an issue of fact was joined on the common law side of the Court of Chancery, the Chancellor, instead of sending the issue to be tried in the Court of King's Bench, was in the habit of calling the Common Law Judges into Chancery to assist him in the discussion of such issues, to the great delay of the law, and the damage of the people. The King was therefore besought to ordain that traverses of office, and writs of Scire Facias should be returned to the King's Bench or Common Pleas, to be there discussed, and terminated according to law. To this petition the King answered:—the Chancellor has power to do so by virtue of his office, and let it be, as it has hitherto been, at the discretion of the Chancellor for the time being.

Not many of the pleas which were tried before the Chancellor and the Common Law Judges in Chancery appear to be now extant among the records of the Tower.

Note 2.—When an officer of the court is plaintiff, the suit commences by attachment of privilege ; but when he is defendant, by a bill filed against him in the nature of a complaint, and concludes with praying relief.

CHAPELS. *See* CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.

CHARITABLE USES :

Commissions of, to be found among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel Records.

Inquisitions and decrees of commissioners of charitable uses, pursuant to stat. 43 Eliz. c. 4., with proceedings on such decrees from the commencement of the statute to the present time. These are contained in parts or bundles, and entered in a calendar, with the name of the county and place to which the charity belongs, and in many instances the donor's name, and the names of the persons against whom the decree was made.

The exceptions to the above decrees, and answers thereto, are contained in parts or bundles, and entered in a calendar with like references.

The inrolments of the confirmation or dismissal of the decrees of the commissioners of charitable uses, made on appeals from the commissioners' decrees : to these there is a calendar.

All the above inquisitions, decrees, and inrolments are at the Petty Bag Office.

Conveyances for charitable uses are entered on the Close Rolls.
See CLOSE ROLLS (Modern).

CHARTERS: CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ: AND CHARTER ROLLS:

The "Cartæ Antiquæ" are exemplifications of grants and charters from about the close of the sixth century to Hen. III. inclusive. These are the earliest Chancery records; and there are records among those of the Augmentation, bearing the title of "Cartæ Antiquæ." These latter are grants, charters, deeds, &c. of the dissolved monasteries, &c.

The Charter Rolls commence 1 John to 8 Hen. VIII., after which grants from the Crown were made in the form of letters patent, and are entered on the Patent Rolls.

A very imperfect calendar was printed of the Charter Rolls in 1803. The rolls themselves of the reign of king John were published also by the Record Commissioners.

The confirmation of charters prior to Ric. III., are entered on the Patent and Charter Rolls, and from 1 Ric. III. to 12 Jac. I., they are entered on the Confirmation Rolls, and from 12 Jac. I. they are entered on the Patent Rolls.

Fines for passing and renewal of charters are entered on the Patent Rolls.

Charters, like letters patent, passed under the Great Seal; and the principal distinction between a charter and a patent is, that the charter was witnessed by such persons as were present when it was executed, whose testimony to its execution was necessary to its validity; and the patent was executed by the King himself.

There is also a slight variation in the address. A charter usually commences in these words: "The King to all his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all his faithful subjects, greeting." A patent commences thus: "The King to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting."

Charters are sometimes confirmed by letters patent.

Every particular as to the nature, &c. of charters will be found in the Introduction to the printed volume "*Rotuli Chartarum*."

Magna Carta, 17 John, at the British Museum; also at the cathedral of Lincoln, &c.; fac-simile printed in the second volume of Reports of the Commissioners of Records, 1800—1819.

See CONSTAT. INNOTESCIMUS. INSPEXIMUS. VIDIMUS.

CHATHAM:

Commissions for better fortifying Chatham, dated 1st September 1714 and 27th July 1758. See COMMISSIONS.

CHIVALRY:

Matters touching chivalry entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

There are among the Tower records what are called the Scrope and Grosvenor Rolls, being the controversy between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor in the Court of Chivalry, 1385, 1390. They are partly printed. Edited by Sir H. Nicolas.

There are also several other rolls among the miscellaneous of the Tower, notes of which may be found printed in the Inventory of the miscellaneous of the Tower in the Deputy Keeper's Third Report. App. II. pp. 191, 192.

CHURCHES :

Valuation of, &c. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

CHURCH LIVINGS:

Surveys of church livings for several counties, temp. Commonwealth, to be found among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel.

See TAXATION ROLL. BENEFICES. CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.

CINQUE PORTS :

Matters concerning cinque ports entered on the Close Rolls.

CIRCUIT COMMISSIONS :

The above are issued by the clerk of the Crown.

The general warrant for inserting the names of the Judges is under the Royal Sign Manual ; and the several circuit fiats are signed by the Lord Chancellor ; the fiats and such Sign Manuals as have been left in the Crown Office are from time to time bound up in volumes.

CLAIMS. *See* CORONATION ROLLS. FORESTS.

CLERGY :

Aids of, matters pertaining to, on the Patent Rolls.

CLERK OF THE CROWN. *See* CROWN OFFICE.

CLERK OF THE CUSTODIES :

It was the duty of this officer to make out commissions of idiocy and lunacy, and to do other acts in relation to such commissions. Report of Commissioners on Duties, &c., Sess. Pap., H.C., 1816, No. 428.

Office abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but not to be determined during the life of the then clerk. By 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. the duties to be performed by the secretary of lunatics, whose office is No. 3, Quality Court, Chancery Lane.

The clerk of presentations, at the time of the abolition of the office above mentioned, was also clerk of the custodies.

The records of the clerk of the custodies are :—

Committees' accounts.

Masters' reports.

Orders respecting lunatics and idiots made by the Lord Chancellor.

Grants and revocations of grants of the persons and estates of lunatics, &c. (books of inrolments of).

Supersedes of commissions of lunacy from 1689 to present time.

The patents granting persons and estates of idiots and lunatics are made out upon the fiat of the Lord Chancellor. They are now enrolled in paper books. The inrolments were formerly on rolls, the earliest of which is in the time of the Protectorate. The practice of using books began 2 W. and Mary. But anciently these matters were entered on the Patent Rolls.

See LUNACY.

CLERK OF THE DISPENSATIONS AND FACULTIES:

The office of the above is called the Dispensation Office in Chancery, and the duties are thus described in the Report of the Commissioners on the Duties, &c. in Courts of Justice, 1816, p. 141:—To make out and register confirmations to pass the Great Seal of bishops' commendams, of dispensations and doctors' degrees granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury; also to register masters of arts' degrees and notarial faculties granted by Archbishop of Canterbury.

The office was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but not to be determined during the life, &c. of the then clerk; after which, by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84., the duties to be performed by the secretary of presentations.

The following are the records of the clerk of dispensations, &c.:—Register books, in which are entered commendams, decrees, dispensations, notarial faculties, granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1692 to present time.

The Dispensation Rolls, beginning 37 Eliz. to 20 G. II. (though not continued regularly), were brought to the Rolls Chapel by the clerk of the dispensations and faculties, by whom the inrolments were made. These rolls contain the faculties and dispensations which passed the Great Seal.

The fiat of the Archbishop of Canterbury to grant a commendam is addressed to the Master of the Faculties (Faculty Office, Doctors Commons), which fiat is all that is required at the Faculty Office to proceed with the instrument, and forward it to the Dispensation Office in Chancery, where it is confirmed and sealed.

CLERK OF THE LETTERS PATENT:

The office was created by letters patent 7th April, 16 Jac. I., and abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111.; and by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. the Crown to appoint the clerk.

In this office are kept docket books, containing the date, party's name, and general heads of each of the letters patent passed through this office. There is an index to each book.

The duty of the clerk of the letters patent is to write and dispatch all grants, confirmations, charters, and letters patent under the Great Seal, sealed with green wax, commonly called perpetuities (except letters patent for creation of peers and baronets); also all grants, confirmations, charters, and letters patent of, for, or concerning offices, pensions, or annuities for lives or years (except letters patent for or concerning the offices of the Justices of either Bench, the Barons of the Exchequer, or King's Counsel); also all grants, licences, charters and letters patent, called grants of rewards or special licences; also all licences, tolerations, grants, charters, and letters patent for making or granting any matter or thing done or to be done against the form of any statute, ordinance, proclamation, or provision (except licences for alienating lands to be held of the sovereign in capite, and all confirmations, licences, and dispensations, the writing whereof is granted to the clerk of the dispensations and faculties); also all pardons (except pardons for treason, murder, homicide, felony, death se defendendo or chance medley, and for outlawries or alienations without licence, and except general pardons by authority of Parliament, at coronations, or of common grace); also all Royal

CLERK OF THE LETTERS PATENT—*continued.*

grants and letters patent of or concerning any goods, chattels, debts, or sums of money; all indentures under the Great Seal, Royal protections, writs or letters patent of pensions, allowances and fees, called liveries dormant, and all other grants, confirmations, licences, charters, and letters patent sealed under the Great Seal by virtue of any warrant from the sovereign, the writing whereof did not belong or had not been granted before the creation of this office (*viz.*, 7th April, 16 Jac. I.) to any other officer of the Court of Chancery; also to write and dispatch all duplicates of the letters patent and other premises aforesaid, and to make and deliver to the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal dockets containing briefly the purport of the instruments to be sealed.

CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS:

The office was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but not to be determined during the life of the then clerk; after which, by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84., the duties are directed to be performed by the secretary of presentations.

The records are docket books of grants of ecclesiastical benefices and dignities (except bishopricks) in the gift of the Crown.

The above grants are enrolled on the Patent Rolls.

The duties of the clerk of presentations are stated in the Report of the Commissioners (1816) on the Duties, &c. of Officers of Courts of Justice, p. 118, and are as follow:—To write letters patent to pass the Great Seal of presentations, advowsons, donations, grants and collations to rectories, parochial churches, vicarages, chapels, prebends, canonries, deaneries, archdeaconries, subdeaneries, hospitals, and all other promotions and dignities, ecclesiastical and spiritual, whatever (archbishopricks and bishopricks only excepted), and to write dockets of the several patents prepared by him, and to pass them under the Great Seal.

CLERKS, ARTICLES-OF. *See* ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP.

CLERKS OF RECORDS AND WRITS' OFFICE:

This office was erected pursuant to stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103. sect. 3. (1842), and the records, writs, and rules formerly under the management of the six clerks, and sworn clerks or waiting clerks, were placed under the management of the clerks of records and writs.

CLOSE ROLLS:

The Close Rolls commence 6 John. They are printed from 6 John to 11 Hen. III., in two vols.

The Ancient Rolls contain matters relating to the following among other subjects:—Admiralty; Adultery; Advowsons; Aids; Alien Priories; Alimony; Ambassadors; Armies; Arts; Attainders; Auditors; Aurum Reginæ; Banishment; Bridges; Chancery and Chancellor; Chivalry; Cinque Ports; Coinage; Coronations; Coroners; Costume; Credentials; Crusades; Customs; Custos Regni; Demesnes; Deodands; Divorces, Royal; Dowry; Duels; Ecclesiastical Affairs; Error; Escheats and Escheators; Exchequer, Jurisdiction of, &c.; Exemptions; Fines; Fisheries; Fleets; Forests; Forfeitures; Gascony; Gavelkind; Grain; Great Seal; Habeas Corpus; Heralds; Heretics; Homage; Horses, Royal; Household, Royal; Idiots;

CLOSE ROLLS—*continued.*

Imposts ; Inquisitions ; Invasions ; Ireland ; Jewels, Crown ; Jews ; King's Bench ; Knights Hospitallers and Templars ; Knight Service ; Laws ; Letters, Royal ; Livery of Lands ; London ; Lunatics ; Manufactures ; Marriages, Royal ; Marshal ; Masses ; Military ; Mines ; Mortmain ; Navy ; Nobility ; Oaths ; Ordinances ; Ordnance ; Outlawries ; Paintings ; Palaces ; Pardons ; Parks, Royal ; Parliament ; Peace, Justices of ; Pictures ; Piracy ; Plague ; Poll-tax ; Poor ; Popes' Bulls ; Prayers ; Pre-emption ; Prerogative of the Crown ; Presents, Royal ; Privileges of Peers and Commons ; Privy Council ; Privy Seal ; Proclamations ; Prohibitions ; Protections ; Public Buildings ; Purveyance ; Reprisals ; Revenue ; Riots ; Royal Letters ; Scotland ; Scutage ; Serjeants-at-Law ; Stannaries ; State Letters ; Subsidies ; Tallage ; Tallies ; Taxes ; Thames ; Tournaments ; Treasure Trove ; Treaties ; Truces ; Tumults ; Tythes ; Verderers ; Universities ; Voyages, Royal ; Wales ; Wardrobe ; Wardships ; Warrens ; Weights and Measures ; Wills ; Wool ; Works, Royal ; Writs and Mandates for regulating every branch of the Royal Household ; Writs Ne exeant regni ; Writs of Habeas, &c.

The Modern Close Rolls consist partly of documents enrolled according to the course of Chancery, such as recognizances and deeds enrolled for safe custody, and partly of deeds and instruments enrolled pursuant to statute, such as—Bargains and Sales ; Specifications of Patent Inventions ; Conveyances for Charitable Uses ; Dispositions by Tenants in Tail ; Dispositions by Commissioners of Bankruptcy and other Bankruptcy Proceedings ; Conveyances under Queen Anne's Bounty ; the Mortmain Act ; many purposes connected with Church Endowments ; Consents under Private Bills ; Registration of Partners of Joint Stock Companies, and duly constituting such Joint Stock Companies, and other analogous documents ; and are enrolled according to the counties to which they respectively belong. They are made up at the Inrolment Office in Chancery, Chancery Lane, by the clerks (now clerk) of inrolments, as granted by charter of Eliz., 18th Nov., in the 16th year of her reign, and subsequently by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

When the deeds and other instruments are brought to the Inrolment Office to be enrolled by the agents or solicitors, they are marked according to the division to which they belong, the counties being divided into four divisions, and are entered in a day-book. The entry contains a short note of the parties and of the date. This book is signed by the party who leaves the instrument, and who also signs the same when he takes the instrument away.

Indexes are made at the Inrolment Office, but are not passed on to the Public Record Office with the rolls. These Indexes, from Eliz. to present time, remain, therefore, at the Inrolment Office, and these are frequently searched for reference to the rolls at the Public Record Office. It would seem to be proper to pass them on with the rolls.

The memorials of deeds and other securities for annuities were entered on the Close Rolls by authority of stat. 17 G. III., which was repealed by stat. 53 G. III., and new provisions made whereby the memorials of annuities are entered on books in the Inrolment Office in Chancery Lane in brief tabular form, stating the nature of the securities.

* CLOSE ROLLS—*continued.*

The original bundles of memorials of deeds, &c. containing the deeds at length, 17 to 53 G. III. (from which the entries on the Close Rolls were taken) remain at the Inrolment Office, Chancery Lane (or in the custody of the Clerk of Inrolments), as also the entry books pursuant to 53 G. III.; but the bundles of memorials from which the entries were made, pursuant to 53 G. III., are passed on with the Close Rolls from time to time to the Public Record Office, the Inrolment Office retaining generally the last fifteen years.

Recognizances form separate parts of the Close Rolls.

The difference between documents entered on the Close Rolls and those on the Patent Rolls, viz. :—

The King's Letters Patent were delivered open, having the Great Seal attached to the bottom. They are presumed to be of a public nature, addressed to all the King's subjects, and carry with them whatever extent of privilege, or power, or rank, or property the Crown may think proper to bestow.

The Close Rolls are records of such instruments as were despatched *closed* or *sealed up*, and were of a more private nature, being addressed to one or two individuals only. To these documents the King's *Privy Seal* was attached; they were folded up and tied round with a piece of silk.

Many of the original instruments of which entries are on the Close Rolls will be found among the bundles known under the term *Brevia* among the Tower records.

The Deputy Keeper of Records in his Second Report, pp. 37–40, describes the nature, making up, &c. of the Close Rolls, from which the following is extracted :—

The Close Rolls in the earlier periods contained the documents under the Great Seal, which came under the denomination of writs or letters closed, and which were of so miscellaneous a nature that they can only be described as those documents which did not come under the classes (not always very definite) of patents or charters, or the classes appropriated to the rolls bearing specific names from the character of the documents enrolled thereon (*e. g.* the Fine or the Liberate Rolls), or to particular counties (*e. g.* the Gascon or the Roman Rolls); the documents enrolled according to the course of the Chancery in relation to the legal functions of the Great Seal or otherwise referring to matters under the cognizance of the Chancellor, such as the memoranda relating to the delivery of the Great Seal; the swearing of officers and legal functionaries; Parliamentary writs of summons and election, and for Parliamentary wages; and special writs issued out of Chancery. Such entries are now wholly discontinued,—these documents or the matters included therein (so far as they are retained in modern practice) being now preserved, filed, recorded, or docketed in the Crown and Petty Bag Offices. In practice no documents from the Great Seal come now upon the Close Roll.

COINAGE :

Matters concerning coinage entered on the early Close Rolls; also on the Patent Rolls.

There are, however, rolls relating to mint and coinage, 6 Ric. II., 2 H. IV., and 1 and 3 H. VI., among the records of the Tower.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS:

Customers' appointments were formerly entered on the Fine Rolls. From 1725 they are entered on the Bishops' Patent Rolls at the Petty Bag Office, where also the original warrants, &c. from which they were enrolled are kept.

COLLEGES:

Statutes of Oriel College, Oxford (1326), Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. III. part ii. m. 35.

Statutes of University College, Oxford, Rot. Pat. 9 G. II. p. 1. m. 10.

Much information as to the universities, colleges, &c. will be found on the Patent Rolls, &c.

Most of the information contained in the records as to the colleges and universities will probably be published immediately (by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the universities and colleges), *i.e.* in 1852.

COMMENDAMS. See CLERK OF THE DISPENSATIONS AND FACULTIES.

COMMISSIONERS:

Commissioners of inquiry respecting different courts of justice, &c., 1740, to present time. Their reports are at the Petty Bag Office. These have been printed by order of House of Commons.

_____ for settling the drainage of Bedford Level. Their awards or decrees, to which there is a calendar, are at the Petty Bag Office.

_____ for better fortifying and securing Milford Haven: nominated by stat. 31 G. II. c. 38. Their return is at the Crown Office.

_____ for purchasing lands belonging to the see of Winchester at Gosport, by virtue of a commission dated 29th September 1806. Their decree and judgment, dated 10th November 1830, is at the Crown Office.

See COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSIONS:

Commissions of Rebellion. See REBELLION.

Such Commissions as pass the Great Seal will be found in the Privy Seal and Signed Bill bundles, and are entered on the Patent Rolls.

It appears by Sanders' Orders in Chancery, p. 12, that the six clerks in 1554 made out the commissions of subsidy, reliefs, dismes, &c., but that they were enrolled at the Petty Bag Office.

Commissions to Ambassadors will also be found on the Treaty Rolls.

_____ of charitable uses are to be found among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel.

_____ of Sewers. Ditto.

Special Commissions to inquire of *Estates forfeited* or escheated to the Crown, with the inquisitions and traverses thereon, from Jac. I. to the present time. They are put up in bundles or parts, and entered in a calendar under the several heads of Aliens; Concealed Lands; Depopulations; Derelict Lands; Forfeitures of Offices; Lands Escheated; Lands given to Superstitious Uses; Murder; Treason; Miscellaneous; at the Petty Bag Office.

Commissions and Inquisitions of *Lunacy and Idiotcy*, and traverses thereon, from the last year of Car. I. to present time, at the Petty Bag Office.

COMMISSIONS—*continued*.

Commissions for holding the Court of Claims at the coronations of G. IV., W. IV., and Queen Victoria, and the original petitions and claims, at the Crown Office. *See* CORONATION ROLLS.

_____ appointing *Judges and Masters in Chancery* to hear causes, &c., 1807 to 1823 ; (Crown Office.)

_____ dated 1st September 1714, for putting into execution an Act for better fortifying and securing the harbours and docks at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Harwich, and the return thereto ; (Crown Office.)

_____ dated 27th July 1758, for the docks, &c. at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth, and the return thereto ; (Crown Office.)

_____ dated 17th Sept. 1760, for removing the gunpowder magazine from Greenwich to Purfleet, and return thereto ; (Crown Office.)

_____ dated 19th July 1762, pursuant to an Act for vesting lands on which forts had been erected for the defence of the coasts in trustees, and return ; (Crown Office.)

_____ dated 26th August 1780, for putting in execution an Act for better securing the docks, &c. at Plymouth and Sheerness, and return ; (Crown Office.)

_____ Same date for same purposes at Chatham, and return ; (Crown Office.)

_____ dated 26th August 1784, for putting in execution an Act for better securing the docks, &c. at Portsmouth, and the gunpowder magazine at Faversham, and return ; (Crown Office.)

_____ dated 30th September 1784, same purpose at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and return ; (Crown Office.)

_____ for opening and proroguing Parliament.

_____ for giving the Royal assent to Bills.

_____ of the Peace.

_____ of Sewers.

_____ of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery.

_____ of Bankruptcy. *See* BANKRUPTS' PATENTEE OFFICE, and also CLERK OF THE INROLMENTS IN BANKRUPTCY, under the head BANKRUPTCY.

} (Crown Office.)

COMMON PRAYER BOOK :

There are copies among the Tower and Rolls Chapel records, with the Great Seal appendant pursuant to the Act of Uniformity, 14 Car. II. c. 4. s. 24.

COMMON RECOVERIES :

Warrants of attorney for suffering common recoveries taken by *dedimus potestatem*. These were formerly the Cursitors' Records ; but now, by stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82., are at the Petty Bag Office.

COMPTROLLERS OF CUSTOMS :

Appointments of. These were formerly entered on the Fine Rolls, which begin 6 John, and end 17 Car. I. Probably they were then entered on the Patent Rolls.

From 1725 they are entered on the Bishops' Patent Rolls at the Petty Bag Office, where are also the original Warrants or Privy Seals from which they are entered.

See their warrants in the *Treasurer's Bundle*, under the head ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE.

CONCEALED LANDS :

Special Commissions to inquire, and inquisitions thereon, at the Petty Bag Office. *See* COMMISSIONS. LANDS.

CONCEALED PERSONS :

Certificates of persons concealed, Queen Anne to present time, at the Petty Bag Office.

CONFIRMATION ROLLS. CONFIRMATION OF CHARTERS, &c. :

Prior to Richard III. confirmations were entered on the Patent Rolls and also on the Charter Rolls.

The Confirmation Rolls begin with Ric. III. and end 12 Jac. I. These rolls contain confirmations of charters to cities, boroughs, or other corporate or politic bodies, and also to private persons.

All confirmations since 12 Jac. I. have been enrolled again promiscuously with other patents on the *Patent Rolls*.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE :

These were anciently entered on the Patent Rolls, as well as Royal assents.

The original warrants, and also the inrolments on the Bishops Patent Rolls, are at the Petty Bag Office, from 1725.

CONSTAT :

A constat is of the same nature as an exemplification, and is so called from that word being the first that occurs after the regal style, thus—"Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, &c., ad quos, &c., salutem. *Constat* nobis per inspectionem cancellariæ, &c."

Constat is also the name of a certificate made by the Barons or Auditor of the Exchequer, or by the Clerk of the Pipe, at the desire of parties intending to plead on the subject to which it relates in that Court, and it certifies the matter in question *constare* upon record.

The exact difference between a *Constat* and an *Exemplification* (for the general character of both are alike) seems to be this,—that an exemplification may be made of any deed, Act of Parliament, or other muniment, or of an enrolment of Royal Acts, and may be obtained without affidavit. Whereas a constat is limited to the exemplification of matter of record, such as a certificate from Domesday Book, the inrolments of lost letters patent, or charters; and of which loss the petitioner is bound to make oath. *See* the Introduction to the printed work "*Rotuli Chartarum*."

CONTRARIENSIIUM. CONTRARIENTS :

Coke, in the proem to his 4th Institute, mentions a roll under the above name, and he states that the reason of the meaning of this roll was, that Thomas Earl of Lancaster, taking part with the Barons against Edw. II. in hatred of the Spencers, it was not thought safe for the King, in respect of their power, &c., to name them rebels or traitors, but contrarients.

There is no roll known now by the above title, but there are among the Tower records three or four rolls relating to the insurrection of the Earl of Lancaster and his adherents. These rolls have no title at their commencement, but have a contemporaneous indorse-

CONTRARIENSIMUM. CONTRARIENTS—continued.

ment of these words,—“De terris forisfactis de anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xv. xvj. xvij.” In several of the documents they are called *Contrarientes*, but mostly *Rebelles et Inimici*.

In a roll belonging to Mr. W. W. Wynne, printed in the Parliamentary Writs, vol. ii. division ii. App. p. 194, and known as the *Boroughbridge Roll*, there are writs recited in which sheriffs are commanded to attach *omnes contrarientes*.

CONTUMACE CAPIENDO, WRITS OF. See SIGNIFICAVITS.**CONVENTION PARLIAMENT:**

There is a book at the Crown Office containing the names of the Convention Parliament, 1688.

CONVEYANCES. See BARGAIN AND SALE.

Conveyances of bankrupts' estates are entered on the Close Rolls since Hen. VIII.

CONVICTS, POPISH. See CERTIFICATES.**COPIES. See EXEMPLIFICATIONS. TRANSCRIPTS BY WRIT.****CORN:**

Matters relating to grain entered on the Close Rolls.

Licences to import and export corn entered on the Patent Rolls.

CORONATION ROLLS. CORONATIONS:

Coronation matters will be found entered on the early Close Rolls.

The Coronation Rolls commence Edw. II., but there are chasms.

They contain the commissions and proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine claims of service to be performed at coronations, and the oath taken and declaration made and signed by the King or Queen when crowned.

The coronation oath of G. III., and the certificate of the Archbishop of Canterbury attached, and the Commissions for holding the Court of Claims at the coronations of G. IV., W. IV., and Queen Victoria, and the original petitions and claims, are at the Crown Office.

CORONERS:

Matters concerning coroners are entered on the Close Rolls.

Returns of writs for electing coroners will be found among the miscellaneous; also at the Petty Bag Office.

See WRITS. ARROW BUNDLE.

CORPUS CUM CAUSA:

This is a writ to remove both body and record.

There are files of the above with the bails. See ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE.

COSTUME:

Matters relating to, are entered on the Close Rolls.

COUNTY PLACITA. See CHANCERY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

COURT CHRISTIAN :

Matters relating to, on Patent Rolls.

COURT ROLLS :

These are various, from 17 Edw. I. to 1687.

COURTS OF JUSTICE :

Reports of Commissioners upon Inquiries respecting Courts of Justice from 1724, to which there is a calendar. (Petty Bag Office.)

See REPORTS.

CREATIONS OF NOBILITY :

Entered on the Patent Rolls. From 11 Edw. II. to the end of Edw. IV. they are entered on the Charter Rolls.

All the rolls of Chancery among the Tower records have been examined, and all creations of nobility copied out and printed in the Appendix to the Report on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm.

CREDENTIALS :

Of Ambassadors, &c. entered on the Close Rolls.

CRIMINAL AFFAIRS. *See* ATTAINDERS.

CROWN LANDS :

Grants and leases of Crown lands are entered on the Patent Rolls.

Sales of Crown lands, the deeds conveying them by bargain and sale are entered on the Close Rolls, to which there are indexes.

All conveyances and leases of Crown lands are now made under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, &c., and enrolled in books at the Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments. This series of books begins 28 Hen. VIII.

CROWN OFFICE :

Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The duties of this officer, as set forth in the Report of the Commissioners on the Duties, &c. in the Courts of Justice, &c., 1816, were as follows :— To attend the Great Seal for expediting the service of the Crown and State, and to maintain clerks under him. He makes out and writes the several commissions for the King's service ; all patents for the great officers of the Crown (except such as are made out by the clerk of the letters patent), and also for the Judges, Master of the Rolls, King's Serjeants, and other officers in England and Wales ; certain pardons and proclamations, and various writs ; patents of honour on creation of any Peer, and on the creation of Baronets and Knights Bachelor when created by patent ; writs for summoning Peers to Parliament on their creation or succession ; also the same writs to the Bishops, and writs of attendance to the Judges, Attorney and Solicitor General, and King's Serjeants. He is to receive and file the returns of the sixteen Peers elected to represent Scotland, and to certify the same to Parliament. He is to make out the writ to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, commanding him to issue writs to the Peers of Ireland to elect one of their body to fill a vacancy happening in that representation in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. He is to make out His Majesty's Commission for giving the Royal assent to such bills as have passed both

CROWN OFFICE—*continued.*

Houses of Parliament; and also His Majesty's Commission for proroguing or dissolving Parliament. He is to read the titles of all bills that have passed both Houses of Parliament when the Royal assent is given; and conceiving himself to be bound to be in continual attendance on the Great Seal, he claims a seat at the table in the Upper House, &c. He is to receive and file the returns from the Sheriffs, of the several members of the House of Commons on their election, and certify all the said returns to the House. He is to attend on the first day of every Parliament, in the Outer Chamber, with the return book of members of the new Parliament. He is, on the death of any member, &c., on receiving the Speaker's warrant, to make out a new writ for electing another member to supply such vacancy, so far as respects Great Britain. At the coronation he is to hold the Lord High Steward's Court when he sits to hear and determine claims of services of honour about the Sovereign, and he claims to sit on that day at the Lord High Steward's foot, and to record his judgments, &c. He claims to administer the oaths to the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, &c. He prepares all commissions for the six English circuits, together with the Durham and Bristol Commissions. He prepares all commissions of the peace for England, Wales, and Scotland, and issues the *dedimus potestatem* for administering the oaths to the Justices. He also issues the *dedimus potestatem* for swearing all Masters Extraordinary in Chancery. *See* the Report of the Commissioners on the Duties, &c. in Courts of Justice, 1816, (Chancery, p. 96.)

The Crown, by virtue of stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84., appoints the Clerk of the Crown, and his salary was thereby fixed at 800*l.*, to include the expenses of his office, and to perform the duties of the Clerk or Keeper of the Hanaper.

But by stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 47. the Clerk of the Crown was allowed a salary of 500*l.* per annum, clear from all deductions for expences, &c. Repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 77., which fixes his salary at 1,000*l.* per annum, and regulates his office.

The Municipal Corporations Act passed in 1835, 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 76., by which 140 additional Commissions of the Peace are made out at the Crown Office.

Stat. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18. ss. 93–95. directs the poll books taken at elections to be transmitted to the Crown Office. In an election committee each party must have a copy.

Stat. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 82. has also increased the business of the Crown Office.

The following are the records of this office :—

Commissions and returns. *See* COMMISSIONS.

Coronations. The coronation oath of G. III., and the certificate of the Archbishop of Canterbury attached; and the commissions for holding the Court of Claims of the coronations of G. IV., W. IV., and Queen Victoria; and the original petitions and claims.

Docket books of all instruments passed in the Crown Office.

Fiats for issuing writs, commissions, &c.

Oaths to various officers, chiefly of the law. *See* OATHS.

Petitions and Fiats.

Various instruments of the current year, which are annually delivered to the office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, in

CROWN OFFICE—continued.

order to be enrolled on the Patent Rolls, that is to say, Privy Seal and signed bills and warrants for grants of patents, commissions, proclamations, &c.

Writs of election and returns; for summoning Peers to Parliament; writs of Extent; writs of Supersedeas.

CRUSADES :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

CURSITORS :

Abolished, and their duties transferred to the Petty Bag Office, by stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82. s. 10.

Their duties were to make out all original writs and processes, and all writs of the nature of original writs issuing out of the Court of Chancery. Certain counties were assigned to certain cursitors. See Report of the Commissioners on duties, &c. in Courts of Justice, 1816, p. 81.

CUSTODIES, CLERK OF THE. See CLERK OF THE CUSTODIES.**CUSTOMERS, CUSTOMS :**

Appointments of Customers were formerly entered on the *Fine Rolls*; probably afterwards on the Patent Rolls. From 1725 they are entered on the *Bishops' Patent Rolls* at the Petty Bag Office, where are also the original warrants, &c., from which they were enrolled.

Matters relating to the customs in early times will be found on the Close Rolls.

See the *Treasurer's Bundle*, wherein are filed Customers', &c. warrants, under the head ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE.

CUSTOMS OF MANORS :

Decrees respecting the customs of manors were formerly often made by the Court of Chancery, and entered on the Decree Rolls. See DECREE ROLLS. MANORS.

CUSTOS REGNI :

Matters relating to, entered on the Patent and Close Rolls.

DAVENTREE PRIORY. See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**DEANERIES. See PRESENTATIONS.****DEANS AND CHAPTERS :**

Inrolments of deeds of bargain and sale of their lands entered on the Close Rolls, to which there are indices.

DECLARATIONS :

Of the Sovereigns when crowned, entered on the Coronation Rolls.

DE CONTUMACE CAPIENDO :

Writs of. See SIGNIFICAVITS.

DECREE ROLLS. DECREES.

The Decree Rolls contain the decrees and dismissions of the Court of Chancery.

There are original dockets, from which the inrolments are made, from 25 Hen. VIII., together with the Decree Rolls for the same period, among the Rolls Chapel records.

The modern decrees are from time to time brought from the Records and Writs' Clerks' Office, Chancery Lane, formerly the Six Clerks' Office, to the Public Record Office.

There are entries of decrees and indexes at the Report Office. *See* REPORT OFFICE. *See also* under the head SIX CLERKS, p. 86.

There are calendars or indexes, under the names of plaintiffs, referring to each decree; and an index of places (particularly those for inclosures of manors, which were formerly often made by decrees of the Court of Chancery, to settle the customs of manors in cases of tithes, and in others of a local nature). This index refers to the calendar of parties above mentioned.

DECREE OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE USES.

See INQUISITIONS.

DECREE OR AWARDS :

Of the Commissioners for settling the draining of Bedford Level, at the Petty Bag Office.

DE DIEM CLAUSIT EXTREMUM :

Writs of, entered on the Fine Rolls. *See* WRITS.

DEDIMUS :

Writs of. *See* WRITS. **ARROW BUNDLE.**

DEEDS :

The following are entered on the Close Rolls :—

Bargains and sales of lands, pursuant to stat. 27 Hen. VIII. and 16 Eliz.

Ditto Ditto by Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, 4 G. I.

Ditto Ditto by Trustees of South Sea Directors, 7 G. I.

Conveyances and wills of Papists.

Conveyances of bankrupts' estates, &c.

Conveyances to charitable uses, 9 G. II.

Deeds of exchange of lands, &c. for charitable purposes, 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 92.

Deeds under 10 Anne for building churches.

Ditto 43 G. III. c. 108. Churches.

Ditto 1 G. I. Augmentation of livings (called Queen Anne's Bounty).

Ditto the Land Tax Redemption Acts.

Ditto constituting joint stock companies, and memorials of names, &c. from time to time, pursuant to the different Acts of Parliament constituting such companies.

Ditto the Act relating to Fines and Recoveries, 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74.

Memorials of deeds and other securities for annuities, by authority of stat. 17 G. III. "An Act for registering the grants for life annuities;" but by stat. 53 G. III. the above Act was re-

DEEDS—continued.

pealed, and new provisions made, whereby the memorials of annuities, instead of being entered on the Close Rolls, are entered in books at the Inrolment Office in brief tabular form, stating the nature of the securities. The original bundles of memorials of deeds, &c., containing the deeds at length, 17 to 53 G. III. (from which the entries on the Close Rolls were taken), remain at the Inrolment Office, Chancery Lane, not having been sent with the Close Rolls to the Rolls Chapel.

Deeds of any description may be enrolled at the Inrolment Office, Chancery Lane, upon the Close Rolls, for safe custody, by fiat from the Master of the Rolls.

Deeds cancelled will be found among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel records. *See* ARROW BUNDLE.

By stat. 5 Ric. II. stat. 1. c. 8. those who had lost their deeds in the then late troubles might petition the King and his Council for remedy.

DEGREES :

Granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. *See* CLERK OF THE DISPENSATIONS.

DE EXCOMMUNICATO CAPIENDO :

Writs of. *See* SIGNIFICAVITS.

DELINQUENTS' ESTATES :

Bargains and sales of delinquents' estates sequestered during the Commonwealth, entered on the Close Rolls.

DEMESNES, ANCIENT :

Entered on the Close Rolls.

DENIZATIONS, GRANTS OF :

Entered on the Patent Rolls.

DEODANDS :

Matters concerning, entered on the Close Rolls.

DEPOPULATION :

Commissions to inquire into. *See* COMMISSIONS.

DEPOSITIONS IN CHANCERY. *See* BILLS.

DE PROBATIONE ÆTATIS. *See* PROOFS OF AGE.

DERELICT LANDS :

Commissions to inquire into. *See* COMMISSIONS.

DESCENT. *See* GENEALOGY.

DE SECUNDA SUPERONERATIONE. *See* SUPERONERATIONE.

DIEM CLAUSIT EXTREMUM :

Writs of, entered on Fine Rolls. *See* WRITS.

DISCLAIMERS :

By stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 83. disclaimers and memorandums of alterations of specifications of inventions are allowed to be entered and enrolled with the specifications.

DISMES, COMMISSIONS OF. *See* COMMISSIONS.

DISPENSATION ROLLS :

The Dispensation Rolls begin 37 Eliz., and are continued, but not regularly, to 20 G. II. The chasms are supposed to have arisen from their not having been duly brought in by the clerk of the dispensations and faculties, by whom the inrolments were made. The rolls contain the dispensations and faculties which passed the Great Seal. There are no calendars or indices.

DISPENSATIONS AND FACULTIES. *See* CLERK OF THE DISPENSATIONS AND FACULTIES.

DIVORCES, ROYAL :

Entered on the Close Rolls.

DOCKETS. *See* PATENT ROLLS (under the sub-head CHANCERY OFFICES, AND OFFICES CONNECTED WITH THE CHANCERY, AFFORDING SIMILAR INFORMATION TO THAT FOUND ON THE PATENT ROLLS.)

DOCKYARDS :

Commissions for fortifying and securing. *See* COMMISSIONS.

DODNASH, DODNEIS, DODNES, PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

DOWERS :

Matters touching, entered on the Close Rolls.

Writs of dower among the miscellaneous. *See* ARROW BUNDLE.

DUELS :

Matters touching, entered on the Close Rolls.

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS :

Ecclesiastical matters entered on the Close Rolls.

Advowsons entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

Commendams, degrees, dispensations, faculties, entered on the Dispensation Rolls, 37 Eliz. to 20 G. II.

Also register books, in which they are entered, are kept by the clerk of the dispensations, 1692 to present time. *See* CLERK OF THE DISPENSATIONS AND FACULTIES.

Bishops' patents, congés d'elire, and writs of restitution of temporalities. The inrolments are at the Petty Bag Office, as well as the original warrants, &c. from which they were enrolled.

Certificates from ecclesiastical courts of excommunication will be found among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel records.

Surveys of church livings for several counties, temp. Commonwealth, among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel records.

Presentations, advowsons, donations, grants, and collations to rectories, parochial churches, vicarages, chapels, prebends, canonries, deaneries, archdeaconries, sub-deaneries, hospitals, and other promotions, entered on the Patent Rolls. *See* CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.

ELEGIT :

Writ of elegit belongs to the Petty Bag to make.

ENVOYS. *See* AMBASSADORS.

EQUITY PROCEEDINGS. *See* CHANCERY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

ERROR, WRITS OF :

Entered on the Close Rolls.

ESCHEATORS :

Appointments of, entered on the Fine Rolls.

Escheators' patents in 1554 were made out by the Six Clerks. *See* Sanders' Orders, 1845, p. 12.

See TREASURER'S BUNDLES as to Warrants of Escheators, &c.

Escheators' Bundles. *See* INQUISITIONS.

ESCHEATS :

Entered on the Close Rolls.

Inquisitions post mortem, sometimes called escheat bundles. *See* INQUISITIONS.

Special commissions to enquire of estates forfeited or escheated to the Crown, with inquisitions thereon (at the Petty Bag Office).

See COMMISSIONS.

ESTATES :

Bargains and sales of estates, (pursuant to stat. 27 Hen. VIII. and 16 Eliz.,) by Commissioners of Forfeited Estates. By trustees of South Sea Directors.

Conveyances and wills of Papists.

of bankrupts' estates.

to charitable uses.

Deeds (exchange) for charitable purposes.

Deeds under the Land Tax Redemption Acts.

Deeds under the Act relating to fines and recoveries, 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74.

The above are entered on the Close Rolls. *See* DEEDS.

LANDS. FORFEITED ESTATES.

EVIDENCE :

Copies of Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, certified and sealed, or stamped, with the seal of the Record Office, to be received as evidence. *See* stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94. s. 12, 13. *See also* stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 113.

EXAMINERS' OFFICE :

The duties of the examiners in Chancery are to receive all interrogatories for the examination and cross-examination of witnesses in any cause in the Court of Chancery, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses, to prepare the depositions of such witnesses in writing, and to read over such depositions to the witnesses previously to their signing the same, to certify in writing the different documents deposed to, to sign notices for attendance of witnesses to be served with subpoenas, to grant certificates that interrogatories are or are not filed, and that witnesses have or have not attended for examination, and such other certificates as occasion may require. It is their duty also

EXAMINERS' OFFICE—continued.

to preserve the records of the office. *See* Report of Commissioners on Duties, &c., 1816, p. 42.

The records are, Interrogatories and Town Depositions from 1724.

EXCHANGE ROLLS (Rot. Cambii):

The Exchange Rolls are of the following years : 6 to 17 Ric. II.,

2 to 14 Hen. IV., 1 to 12 Hen. VI.

EXCHEQUER :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

EXCOMMUNICATO CAPIENDO. *See* SIGNIFICAVITS.**EXEMPLIFICATIONS :**

Copies *sent out* of Chancery under the King's Seal, either to Sheriffs of counties and cities in England, or to the Chancellor or Chief Justice in Ireland, or to other courts or places, for safe custody, and for the proclaiming or confirming of a statute, or in other cases for affording authentic evidence of a statute.

An exemplification differs from an original grant under the Great Seal, or an original Act of Parliament, in this, that an exemplification is a copy, and can be made only from the Record. At the present day every exemplification being made out in form by the proper officer is examined with the Record by two Masters in Chancery, who not only subscribe a certificate on the exemplification of their having examined it with the Record, but also sign a certificate to that effect, addressed to the Lord Chancellor, on a paper called the docket, which is left with him before the exemplification is allowed to pass the Great Seal.

Transcripts by writ are copies *sent into* Chancery in answer to the King's writ or mandate calling for a copy from the officer in whose custody the Record is preserved.

EXEMPTIONS, PRIVILEGES, &c.:

Matters touching, entered on the Close Rolls.

EX GRAVI QUERELA :

Writs of Ex gravi Querela among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel records. *See* WRITS.

EXTENTS :

The Brevia Regia contain writs to Sheriffs to cause inquisitions to be made for taking extents of manors, lands, &c.

Entries of writs of Extent, 1601 to 1775. No writs issued since. (Crown Office.)

Extents, re-extents, and other proceedings on the statute staple, from the beginning of Car. I. to present time. There are a few temp. Jac. I. These are put up in bundles, and entered under the title "*Writs of Execution*," in calendars of the term in which the proceedings were had, and which refer to such bundles. But no proceedings have been had upon this statute since 15 G. III. (Petty Bag Office.)

EXTRACT ROLLS :

The Extract Rolls among the Tower records contain abstracts from the Charter, Patent, and other Rolls, of grants from the Crown, 45 Hen. III. to 6 Ric. II.

FACULTIES :

Inrolment of faculties, &c. on the Dispensation Rolls, 37 Eliz. to 20 G. II., with chasms.

There are register books in which faculties, &c. granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury are entered. An index to each volume. These were the records of the clerk of dispensations and faculties, which office was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but not to be determined during the life of the then clerk. The office afterwards to be performed by the secretary of presentations. *See* 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84.

See **CLERK OF THE DISPENSATIONS AND FACULTIES.**

FAIRS, GRANTS OF :

Entered on the Charter and Patent Rolls.

Before granting any fair, it was customary to issue a writ of *ad quod damnum*, to inquire whether the grant would be prejudicial to any, &c. *See* **INQUISITIONS.**

Inquisitions as to the right, &c. of holding fairs. *See* **HUNDRED ROLLS.**

FAVERSHAM, FEVERSHAM :

Commission for better securing the gunpowder magazine, 26th August 1784. *See* **COMMISSIONS.**

FELIXSTOW PRIORY. *See* **CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**

FELONY :

Special commissions to inquire of estates forfeited on account of. (Petty Bag Office.)

FIATS :

Books containing fiats for issuing writs appointing Masters Extraordinary in Chancery, 1683 to present time.

Books containing original petitions and fiats for Commissioners of Sewers, 1685 to present time.

Entry books of fiats of the Lord Chancellor for the several circuit commissions, 1705 to present time, containing warrants appointing Serjeants, &c. to the several circuits, &c.

All the above at the Crown Office.

FINE ROLLS:

6 John to 17 Car. I. The Fine Rolls of King John, and extracts from the Fine Rolls of Hen. III., were printed by the Record Commissioners.

The Fine Rolls contain accounts of fines paid to the King for licences to alienate lands; for passing and renewal of charters and grants for livery of lands; *pro exoneracione militum*; *pro licentiâ concordandi*; for exoneration of knighthood; for wardships; for safe conduct; for pardons; patents to escheators, customers, comptrollers, searchers, and other officers in the gift of the Lord Treasurer; writs *de diem clausit extremum*, &c.

It appears that complaints were made that lands, &c. holden of the King, and alienated without licence, were forfeited; to remedy which, provision was made by stat. 1 Edw. III., stat. 2. c. 12., that instead of being forfeited in such cases, reasonable fines should be taken in the *Chancery* by due process.

FINE ROLLS—*continued*.

Writs of inquiry on amortising lands. Writs ad quod damnum.

By stat. 27 Edw. I. s. 2. it is directed that those who would purchase a new park, and men of religion that would amortise lands or tenements, should have writs out of Chancery to inquire upon the points accustomed in all things; and that inquests of lands, &c. worth more than 20s. by extent should be returned into the Exchequer, and there to make fine for the amortise-ments, or for the park having, if the inquest pass for him that purchased, and afterwards to be certified to the Chancellor or his Deputy to take a reasonable fine for it, and to make delivery. And inquests made to amortise lands, &c. which shall not amount by the year beyond 20s. by extent, the return to be made to the Chancellor.

In like manner they shall do that would purchase lands, &c. holden of the King in chief.

In like manner they shall do who would purchase any fair, market, warren, or any other liberty.

FINES :

Are entered on the Close Rolls; *but see FINE ROLLS*.

FISHERIES :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

See INQUISITIONS.

FLEETS :

Matters relating to the fitting out of Fleets, entered on the Close Rolls.

FOREIGN ROLLS. *See ALMAIN, FRENCH, GASCON, NORMAN, RAGMAN, and ROMAN ROLLS.* **SCOTLAND. TREATIES.**

FORESTS :

The perambulations are generally entered on the Patent Rolls, and sometimes on the Close Rolls. But there are distinct rolls, &c. among the Tower Records from John to Car. II., an inventory of which is printed in the Fifth Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records; App. II. pp. 46-59.

There are also among the Tower records, forest claims, or claims of liberties in the Royal forests before the Justices in Eyre, temp. Car. I., to which there are indices nominum and locorum.

There is a bundle of perambulations 17 Car. I. (Petty Bag Office.) Returns of writs for electing verderers and regarders (Petty Bag Office). *See WRITS.*

For pleas of the forest, search the Judicial Rolls among the Chapter House records.

Ch. 16 of Scobell's Acts, 1641, directs the appointment of commissioners to settle the meets and boundaries of forests.

FORTRESSES. FORTS. *See COMMISSIONS.*

FOUNDATIONS :

Of abbeys, &c. *See INQUISITIONS.*

FREE WARRENS :

Grants of, entered on the Charter Rolls.

FRENCH ROLLS :

Among the Tower Records, are as follow :—

French, 1 to 4 Edw. II.

French and Roman, 4 to 10, and 15 to 18, Edw. II.

French, 14 Edw. III. to 22 Edw. IV.

Roman and French, 1 to 18 Edw. II.

See ROMAN ROLLS. TREATIES.

FRISWID (SAINT). *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

GALLOWS BUNDLE:

A bundle anciently so called, containing certificates of bishops for the writ called excommunicato capiendo, and the supersedeas upon the same, among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel records.

GAOL DELIVERY :

Commissions of, at the Crown Office.

Commissions entered on the Patent Rolls or the dorse thereof.

GASCONY :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

GASCON ROLLS :

The Gascon or Vascon Rolls begin with 26 Hen. III., and end 7 Edw. IV. They relate to Gascony while under the dominion of England. *See* VASCON ROLLS.

GAVELKIND :

Matters relating to the custom of gavelkind entered on the Close Rolls.

GENEALOGY :

The Inquisitions post mortem are pre-eminently valuable for genealogical purposes.

The Fine Rolls relate principally to genealogical and financial matters.

All documents on the Fine Rolls relating to genealogical matters have been printed by the late Record Commissioners in a work called "Excerpta à Rotulis Finium."

The Chancery proceedings, bills, answers, &c. may be searched with great advantage for genealogical matters.

A writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April 1846, pp. 365, 366, gives his opinion on this subject as follows:—"There can be no question that the most valuable of all unpublished records are the indentures of fines prior to the Reformation, and the Chancery proceedings subsequent thereto; for from these two series a complete history of every estate in the kingdom, and every family of any real property, might be compiled, extending from the reign of King John down to the present century."

GENERAL LIVERIES. *See* LIVERIES.

GERMANY:

The Almain Rolls at the Tower are of the following reigns :—
22 to 31 Edw. I., 18 & 19 Edw. II., 11 to 15 Edw. III.

The Rolls of Edw. I. relate to negotiations between Edw. I. and Adolph King of the Romans, John Duke of Brabant, Guy Earl of Flanders, John Earl of Holland, &c.

Those of Edw. III. relate to the great confederacy formed by Edward against Philip de Valois for the Crown of France.

GOSPORT:

Decree and judgment of the commissioners for purchasing lands belonging to the see of Winchester at Gosport, 10th November 1830, by virtue of a commission dated 29th September 1806 (at the Crown Office). *See* COMMISSIONERS.

GRAIN:

Matters relating thereto entered on the Close Rolls.

Licences to import and export corn entered on the Patent Rolls.

GRANTS:

Cartæ Antiquæ.—Grants from temp. Ethelbert King of Kent at the close of the sixth century to Hen. III. inclusive, entered on the rolls called "*Cartæ Antiquæ*."

Charter Rolls.—Grants in the form of charters are on the Charter Rolls, 1 John to 8 Hen. VIII., of privileges to cities, towns, bodies corporate, and private trading companies belonging to those cities and towns; of privileges to religious houses, &c.; of markets, fairs, and free warrens. The grants of creation of nobility on the Charter Rolls are from 11 Edw. II.

All grants which before had passed in the form of charters were at the commencement of Hen. VIII. made by letters patent.

Patent Rolls.—Grants of honor, lands, licences, liveries, &c. on the Patent Rolls.

All conveyances and leases of Crown lands are now made under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, &c., and enrolled in books at the office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments. This series of books begins 28 Hen. VIII.

Bishops' Patent Rolls.—Bishops' Patents, formerly on the Patent Rolls, and appointments of customers, collectors, &c.; King's waiters, searchers, &c., formerly on the Fine Rolls; are now entered on rolls at the Petty Bag Office, called Bishops' Patent Rolls.

GREAT SEAL:

Matters touching the delivery of the Great Seal were anciently entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

There are rolls and books kept at the Crown Office, containing memoranda of the delivery of the Great Seal, 1601 to present time.

Most matters which pass the Great Seal are entered on the Patent, Close, and Charter Rolls.

GREAT WARDROBE. *See* WARDROBE.

GREENWICH :

Commission and return for removing the gunpowder magazine from Greenwich to Purfleet, 17th September 1760. (Crown Office.)
 Survey of East Greenwich manor ; a survey containing the names of the tenants, quantity of land and other descriptions, rents and other particulars, taken by commission of 7 W. III. This survey is put up with the Perambulations of the Forests, 17 Car. I. (Petty Bag Office.)

GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES. *See* FAVERSHAM. GREENWICH. PURFLEET.

HABEAS CORPUS :

Writs entered on the Close Rolls.

HANAPER OFFICE :

Abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but not to be determined until the death of the present clerk, the duties then to be performed at the Crown Office. *See* 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84.

Duties of the Clerk of the Hanaper :—To get in the several ancient revenues of the Crown made payable to the Clerk of the Hanaper for the time being, and to pay thereout certain ancient salaries, allowances, and disbursements of divers officers of the Court of Chancery. Some of these salaries and allowances were paid by virtue of patents, and others under the authority of Acts of Parliament, and the disbursements chiefly by virtue of warrants made out under the authority of the Lord Chancellor, and directed to the Clerk of the Hanaper for the time being for payment. Accounts of these receipts and payments were made up and passed annually before the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.

It was also the duty of this officer to take an account of all patents, commissions, and grants that pass the Great Seal, and to register the same in his office ; to collect the ancient fees thereon, and to account for certain proportions to the King, and to divers officers of the Court of Chancery. After paying thereout the particular fees to which each was respectively entitled, the remainder belonged to the Clerk of the Hanaper.

Records.—Entry books of the several instruments which pass the Great Seal, paying fees to the King, and to the Six Clerk Comptroller of the Hanaper, &c., annually made up the 10th of October, and complete and regular from 1600.

There are Hanaper accounts at the Audit Office (where the accounts were audited), also among the miscellaneous records of the Queen's Remembrancer.

HARBOURS :

Commissions respecting. *See* COMMISSIONS.

HARWICH :

Commission for better fortifying Harwich, 1st September 1714.
See COMMISSIONS.

HEIRS. See INQUISITIONS. FINE ROLLS.

There are two vols. 8vo., printed by the Commissioners of Records, under the title of *Excerpta à Rotulis Finium*, Hen. III., 1216-1272. These are selections from the Fine Rolls for the purposes of genealogy, relating to deaths, succession of heirs, descent, division, and alienation of property, custody of lands, and of heirs, liveries, marriage of heiresses, &c.

There is also a calendar of heirs in MS.

There is also a calendar, and index at the end, containing the names of persons who had offices, who were their heirs, sometimes mentioning their wives, their lands, &c. Hen. III. to Ric. II. one vol. This belongs to the Inquisitions.

HERALDS :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

HERETICS :

Matters touching heretics entered on the Close Rolls.

HOMAGE :

Matters touching homage entered on the Close Rolls.

HOMAGE ROLLS :

Of the Nobility, &c. of Scotland to Edw. I. Duplicates among the Tower and Chapter House records.

The Homage Roll is called the Ragman Roll, on which are recorded the instruments of homage and fealty to Edw. I. sworn by the clergy and barons of Scotland.

There are also, both among the Tower and Chapter House records, homage bills, being the separate instruments from which probably the above enrolment was made.

Those of the Chapter House, 24 & 25 Edw. I., are printed by the Record Commissioners in the volume called "Documents and Records illustrating the History of Scotland, &c."

See SCOTLAND.

HONOUR :

Grants of honour entered on the Charter and Patent Rolls.

HORKESLEY PRIORY. See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**HORNE BUNDLE :**

Anciently so called, containing bails upon special pardons. Among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel Records.

HORSES, ROYAL :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

HOSPITALS. See CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.**HOUSEHOLD, ROYAL :**

Writs and mandates for regulating every branch of the royal household, entered on the Close Rolls.

Rolls of household expenses, temp. John, &c., among the Tower records.

HULL :

Registration of lands, &c. *See* REGISTRATION OF LANDS, &c.

HUNDRED ROLLS :

Commissioners, 2 Edw. I., were instructed to summon juries to inquire into the King's rights, royalties, and prerogatives, and into frauds and abuses, and the Hundred Rolls contain the results of those inquiries.

Some of these rolls are among the Tower, and some among the Chapter House records.

The rolls of extracts are among the Chapter House records.

Taken by commission 2 Edw. I., Oct. 11.

For a few counties no Hundred Rolls have been discovered. To supply this deficiency there are rolls of extracts of the inquisitions for all counties on three rolls, in a handwriting coeval with the inquisitions on the Hundred Rolls. These extract rolls were drawn up after the Commissioners had, 3 Edw. I., returned their rolls of inquisitions, it being necessary for the Court of Exchequer to have in one view such parts of the returns as affected the rights of the Crown and the abuses of its officers.

It appears that the original Hundred Rolls of 2 Edw. I. (*See* Rot. Claus. 7 Edw. I. m. 8 d.) were delivered to the Justices in Eyre on their departure for their circuit for the purpose of holding Pleas ; and the verdict in Eyre, where there was one, and in like manner the judgment of the Justices, or at least the effect thereof, were generally entered on the Hundred Rolls. The entries thereof are numerous in the counties of Gloucester and Lincoln, and afford evidence of the connection between the Hundred Rolls and the Quo Warranto Rolls, the latter being the proceedings had in respect of the Hundred Rolls, &c.

The above Hundred Rolls of 2 Edw. I. afford evidence, upon the oath of a jury of each hundred and town in every county, of all the demesne lands of the Crown, whether ancient or newly acquired by escheat or purchase ; manors, &c. formerly in the hands of the Crown, the persons holding the same, the authority and how alienated ; tenants in capite and tenants in ancient demesne ; the losses sustained by the Crown in military services, and otherwise, by sub-infeudations made by such tenants ; alienations to the church under pretext of gifts in frankalmoigne ; wardships, marriages, escheats, suits and services withholden and subtracted ; fee-farms of the Crown ; hundreds, wapentakes, and tythings ; courts ; wreck of the sea ; free chase ; free warren ; fisheries ; and other jura regalia ; oppressions of the nobility, clergy, &c. claiming to have such rights ; exactions by excessive and illegal tolls in fairs, for murage, pontage, &c. ; exactions of sheriffs, escheators, &c. ; unlawful exportations of wool, &c.

Taken by commission 7 Edw. I. These are among the Tower records.

There are also Hundred Rolls taken by virtue of a special commission, dated 12 March, 7 Edw. I., but only those for Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxford are known to be extant. They differ from those of 2 Edw. I., being in the nature of a general survey. The principal object of the King in this latter survey seems to have been to obtain a correct knowledge of what lands were holden of the Crown by knight service and other tenures, and whether immediately of the Crown or of

HUNDRED ROLLS—*continued.*

mesne lords, in order that the Crown might be informed how to collect, and the subject how to pay, escuage for one species of tenure, and hidage or tallage for the other.

The Commissioners were commanded to survey, by the oath of knights and other lawful men, all cities, boroughs, and market towns; to inquire of all demesnes, fees, honors, escheats, liberties, and things touching fees and tenements belonging to the King or to others; that is, to distinguish tenants holding in demesne or as villeins, bondmen, cottagers, and freeholders, and such as held woods, parks, chases, warrens, waters, rivers, liberties, fairs, markets, and other tenures, how and of whom, and out of what fees escuage was wont and ought to be paid, with the amount of fees of all honors, who held them, and by what means, so that every town, hamlet, and other tenure, by whatsoever name distinguished, might be distinctly assessed and clearly entered on rolls, and no man to be favoured. (*See Patent Roll, 7 Edw. I. m. 21 d.*)

The whole of the Hundred Rolls and extracts are printed in two folio volumes. *See INQUISITIONS.*

IDIOTS AND LUNATICS:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

Commissions and inquisitions of idiocy and lunacy, from the last year of Car. I. to present time, put up in bundles, and entered in calendars referring to such bundles. (*Petty Bag Office.*)

Orders made by the Lord Chancellor respecting lunatics and idiots, masters' reports, and committees' accounts. (*Office of Secretary of Lunatics.*)

Books of inrolments of grants and revocations of grants of persons and estates of lunatics, &c., and supersedeases of commissions of lunacy, from 1689 to present time. (*Office of Secretary of Lunatics.*)

See CLERK OF THE CUSTODIES.

IMPOSTS:

Matter relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

INCLOSURES:

Decrees respecting inclosures of manors were formerly frequently entered on the Decree Rolls. *See DECREE ROLLS.*

INDENTURES: entered on the Close Rolls.**INHERITANCE:**

Grants of inheritance entered on the Patent Rolls.

INNOTESCIMUS:

The innotescimus is a species of certificate. It will be seen in the example contained in page xi of the Introduction to the printed volume "*Rotuli Chartarum*," that the King *certified or made known* the good conduct, &c. of a party while in England.

It is used also sometimes in exemplifying letters patent, but generally in exemplifying charters of feoffment, or any other instruments not matters of record, &c. *See Introduction to "Rotuli Chartarum."*

INQUISITIONS :

The inquisitions post mortem and ad quod damnum were originally all filed together, but some of the latter have been separated from the former in an attempt to make a new arrangement or separation.

Post Mortem.—These are in bundles arranged chronologically, and were taken by virtue of writs directed to the escheators of each county or district, to summon a jury on oath, who were to inquire on oath what lands any particular person died seised of, and by what rents or services the same were held, and who was the *next heir* (see PROOFS OF AGE), and of what age the heir was, that the King might be informed of his right of escheat or wardship. They also show whether the tenant was attainted of treason, or was an alien, in either of which cases they were seised into the King's hands. They likewise show the quantity, quality, and value of the lands of which each tenant died seised of, &c. They are the best evidences of the descent of families and of property. They begin 1 Hen. III. There are calendars which have been printed by the Record Commissioners in four folio volumes, 1 Hen. III. to Ric. III.

The inquisitions come down to 20 Car. I., when there was an intermission of the business of the Court of Wards and Liveries, which Court was abolished soon after the Restoration (12 Car. II.)

Transcripts or Duplicates.—There are authentic transcripts or duplicates of the above in the Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer's Department. There are also authentic transcripts from the time of the erection of the Court of Wards and Liveries, 1540, to its abolition, 12 Car. II.

There is in the British Museum (Harleian Collection, No. 624,) a copy of some rolls belonging to a period more than thirty years prior to the earliest inquisition post mortem, and affording similar information. These rolls relate to twelve counties, and contain abstracts of inquisitions taken in the year 1185 (31 Hen. II.) for the purpose of ascertaining the wardships, reliefs, and other profits due to the King from widows and orphans of his tenants in capite, minutely describing their ages and heirship, their lands, the value of them, the beasts upon them, and the additional quantity necessary to complete the stock. This document has been published by Mr. Stacey Grimaldi, entitled "*Rotuli de Dominabus et Pueris et Puellis de Donatione Regis in XII. Comitatus,*" viz., Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, Buckingham, Rutland, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertford, Essex, Cambridge, Middlesex.

Ad quod damnum.—Taken by virtue of writs directed to the escheator of each county when any grant of a market, fair, or other privilege or licence of alienation of land was solicited, to inquire by a jury whether such grant or alienation would be prejudicial to the King or others, in case the same should be granted. Those before Edw. II. are among the inquisitions post mortem. Those beginning 1 Edw. II. and ending 38 Hen. VI. are among the Tower Records, to which there is a printed calendar.

INQUISITIONS—*continued.*

The writs of *ad quod damnum* from 9 Car. I. to present time are at the Petty Bag Office.

By stat. 27 Edw. I. s. 2. inquests made for amortising lands or inclosing, if worth more than 20s., by extent, to be returned into the Exchequer; if of the value of 20s. and under, to be returned into Chancery. *See FINE ROLLS.*

Inquisitions on the Hundred Rolls. *See HUNDRED ROLLS.*

De lunatico inquirendo.—Some inquisitions will be found among the inquisitions post mortem of the Rolls Chapel Records.

Inquisitions and commissions of lunacy and idiotcy from the last year of Car. I. to present time at the Petty Bag Office.

Inquisitions and Decrees of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, pursuant to stat. 43 Eliz., with proceedings on such decrees to the present time, contained in parts or bundles, and entered in a calendar with the name of the county and place to which the charity belongs, and in many instances the donor's name and name of the party against whom the decree is made. (Petty Bag Office.)

Inquisitions taken by special commissions to inquire of estates forfeited or escheated to the Crown, and traverses thereon, Jac. I. to present time. (Petty Bag Office.) *See COMMISSIONS.*

Inquisitions of the several monasteries, &c. surrendered to Cardinal Wolsey—*Inquisitions taken after Wolsey's death*—To be found in bundles called the Cardinal's Bundles among the miscellaneous. *See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.*

Domesday Book is the result of inquisitions of lands, and bears the same relation to the kingdom in general that the inquisitions post mortem do to each estate.

Testa de Nevill is the result of inquisitions, Hen. III. and Edw. I., and contains nomina villarum, serjeanties, and knights' fees in several counties.

Inquisitions are entered on the Close Rolls.

INROLMENT OFFICE:

Constituted by Letters Patent, 16 Eliz., for inrolment of recognizances, deeds, &c. in Chancery. The constitution of the office was altered by the abolition of the Six Clerks of Chancery by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

The following are the Records:—

1. Close Rolls subsequent to those at the Public Record Office. There are indexes to the Close Rolls from the establishment of the office, 16 Eliz., to present time, remaining in the Inrolment Office. They do not pass on the indexes with the records to the Public Record Office.

2. Memorials of deeds and other securities for annuities. They were entered on the Close Rolls by authority of 17 G. III., which was repealed by 53 G. III., by which latter statute they are entered or enrolled in books kept at the Inrolment Office.

The memorials from 53 G. III. (from which the entries are made in books in the Inrolment Office) are passed on with the Close Rolls to the Public Record Office. Thus as many years of the Close Rolls as are retained at the Inrolment Office, so many years also of the memorials remain with them; the books in which they are entered or enrolled are always kept at the Inrolment Office.

INROLMENT OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The office of clerk of the inrolments in bankruptcy was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111, but not to be determined during the life of the then clerk. Power was given by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. s. 9. to re-appoint with all the powers given by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 114.

Such proceedings in bankruptcy as are required to be inrolled are entered or inserted in folio books in the custody of the secretary of bankruptcy, 1758 to present time. *See* BANKRUPTCY, sub-head—CLERK OF THE INROLMENTS IN BANKRUPTCY.

INSPEXIMUS:

Inspeximus Charter, is so called from the word “inspeximus” which occurs in those charters and letters patent wherein the King informs those to whom his diploma is addressed, that he has seen some particular charter or letters patent which he recites verbatim, and then confirms, &c. An inspeximus should be inrolled on the Charter or Patent Rolls.

An instance has been found of an inspeximus being enrolled on the County Placita and omitted on the proper roll.

INTERROGATORIES AND DEPOSITIONS. *See* EXAMINERS' OFFICE.

INVASIONS:

Matters touching, entered on the Patent and Close Rolls.

INVENTIONS:

Patents of inventions; the original patents are to be found among the Privy Seal bundles, and are entered on the Patent Rolls.

Specifications of new inventions; these were entered at the option of the party,—either: 1. on the Close Rolls; 2. on the Specification and Surrender Rolls at the Rolls Chapel (enrolling at the Rolls Chapel was discontinued by stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94. from 1 January 1849); or, 3. on the Specification and Surrender Rolls at the Petty Bag Office.

The Specification and Surrender Rolls among the Rolls Chapel Records commence at the restoration of Car. II. Those at the Petty Bag Office begin from 8 Anne.

A calendar of the Specification and Surrender Rolls among the Rolls Chapel Records is printed from 11 Anne to 1 Vict., in the 6th and 7th Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Records; and a calendar of the Specifications enrolled upon the Close Rolls is printed from 11 Anne to 1 Geo. IV., in the Deputy Keeper's 6th, 7th, and 8th Reports. *See* SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS AND SURRENDERS.

The law touching letters patent for inventions was amended by 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 83, and this was again amended by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 67.

In the Introduction to a Treatise on the Law relating to Patent Privileges, by Mr. Hindmarch, he cites the case of *Darcy v. Allen*, from Sir Francis Moore's Reports; at the end of which report it is stated, “that in the time of “Edw. III. some alchymists persuaded the King that a “Philosopher's Stone might be made; that the King “granted a commission to two friars and two aldermen “to inquire if it were feasible, who certified that it was; “and that the King granted to the two aldermen a patent

INVENTIONS—continued.

“privilege, that they and their assigns should have the
“sole making of the Philosopher’s Stone.”

This grant is believed to be the first, or at least the first
patent privilege granted for any invention, of which
mention is made, either in law books or chronicles.

INVENTORIES :

Printed Inventories of Chancery Records. *See* the Appendices II.
of the Deputy Keeper’s 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th
Reports.

IRELAND:

Matters relating to Ireland entered on the Close and Patent
Rolls. *See* INQUISITIONS. IRISH ROLLS.

Among the miscellaneous of the Tower Records will be found
“Petitiones de Hibernia,” of various dates.

IRISH ROLLS:

Those among the Tower Records are 1, and 47 to 50, Edw. III.

JEWELS, CROWN:

Matters touching Crown Jewels entered on the Close and Patent
Rolls.

JEWS:

Matters concerning the Jews entered on the Close, Patent, and Fine
Rolls.

Roll of Taxation concerning their houses or property, 19 Edw. I.,
among the Tower Records.

JUDGES:

Commissions appointing Judges from 1807. (Crown Office.) *See*
COMMISSIONS.

Orders for payment of their salaries entered on the Liberate Rolls.
Oaths of. (Crown Office.)

See LAW OFFICERS. OATHS. OFFICERS.

JUDGMENTS:

Judgments removed from the Star Chamber, and other jurisdictions,
by Certiorari, for the purpose of being exemplified under the
Great Seal, and thus made evidence in all courts of judicature,
are to be found in the Certiorari bundles among the Rolls
Chapel Records.

Judgments on Pleadings on the law side of Chancery on Petitions
of Right, and on Writs of Scire Facias, Hen. VII., and some
subsequent reigns, to be found among the miscellaneous of the
Rolls Chapel Records.

Proceedings and judgments by default; on Scire Facias; to revoke
Letters Patent; to put recognizances taken by order of the Court
of Chancery in suits; and also in actions, by and against officers
of the Court of Chancery; Eliz. to present time;—are put
up in bundles, and entered in calendars of the term in which
such judgments were signed, with references to such bundles.
(Petty Bag Office.)

JUDICATURE :

Matters relating to the different branches of the judicature entered on the Patent Rolls.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.
Dedimuses to swear. *See* WRITS.

KING'S BENCH :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

KNIGHTHOOD :

Fines for exoneration from knighthood entered on the Fine Rolls.

KNIGHT SERVICE :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS AND TEMPLARS :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

LANDS :

Alienation of—Fines for, } entered on the Fine
 ———— Fines pro licentiâ concordandi, } Rolls.
 ———— Licences for, entered on the Patent Rolls.

Fines for alienation of lands were abolished by stat.
12 Car. II. c. 24.

For proceedings before granting licence, *see* INQUISITIONS.

Bargains and sales of, entered on the Close Rolls.

Conveyances of bankrupts' estates, entered on the Close Rolls.

Extents ; writs to sheriffs to cause inquisitions for taking extents ;
from Hen. III., among the Tower Records.

Extents, re-extents, and other proceedings on the Statute Staple,
from Car. I. to the present time, are at the Petty Bag Office.
They are put up in bundles, and entered in calendars under the
title of "*Writs of Execution.*"

Extents of Lands ; Entries of Writs from 1601. (Crown Office.)

Forfeited or escheated lands ; special commissions and inquisitions, and traverses thereon, from Jac. I. to present time ; they are entered in a calendar, under the several heads of Aliens ; Concealed Lands ; Depopulations ; Derelict Lands ; Forfeitures of Offices ; Lands Escheated ; Lands given to Superstitious Uses ; Murder ; Felony ; Treason ; Miscellaneous. (Petty Bag Office.)
See COMMISSIONS.

Grants of lands entered on the Patent Rolls.

Inquisitions of lands. *See* INQUISITIONS. HUNDRED ROLLS. DOMESDAY. ABBEY LANDS. BISHOPRICKS.

Leases of Crown Lands. *See* LEASES.

Licences to give in mortmain, are entered on the Confirmation Rolls till 12 Jac. I., afterwards on Patent Rolls.

Liveries of lands, fines for, entered on the Fine Rolls.

Orders to ministers of the Crown for delivery of lands entered on the Liberate Rolls.

LANDS—continued.

Taxation of Pope Nicholas. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

Writs to Sheriffs for taking inquisitions of lands for taking Extents, from Hen. III. *See* BREVIA REGIA.

Writs to Sheriffs, and their proceedings for restoring those to the possession of their lands who had been wrongfully dispossessed, entered on the Redisseisin Rolls, from 14 Edw. I.

Writs of Extents of Lands; entries of, from 1601. (Crown Office.)

All conveyances and leases of Crown lands are now made under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and enrolled in books at the office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments, Spring Gardens. This series of books begins 28 Hen. VIII.

LANESBOROUGH, VISCOUNT :

The wills of James and George, Viscounts Lanesborough, enrolled in Rolls Chapel, by stat. 24 G. II., remain with the Act in the Certiorari bundle.

LAW OFFICERS :

Entries of appointments. (Crown Office.)

Appointments of law officers of the Crown entered on the Patent Rolls.

Orders for payment of their salaries entered on the Liberate Rolls.

Oaths of judges, serjeants, attorneys and solicitors general, king's counsel. (Crown Office.)

Admissions of officers of the Court of Chancery, serjeants-at-law, inrolments of. (Petty Bag Office.)

Oath to be taken and subscribed by persons admitted solicitors in Court of Chancery. (Petty Bag Office.)

The chasms at the Petty Bag Office may be filled up at the Crown Office.

LAWS :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

LEAGUES. *See* TREATIES.**LEASES :**

Of Crown lands, entered on the Patent Rolls.

It appears by the Report of the Lords Commissioners (1740) appointed to survey the different courts, that the clerk of the leases was an ancient officer in Chancery, whose duty was to write, expedite, and exemplify all letters patent of all honours, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever of His Majesty, in possession or reversion, to any person for a term or terms of life or years, granted and let to farm, under the direction and government of the Exchequer, to be sealed with the Seal of Great Britain; to write the docketts of such grants, and attend the Great Seal to have them sealed. It also appears by the said Report that the practice was then to pass the said leases through the Court of Exchequer, consequently very few passed through the office of the clerk of the leases of Chancery.

All conveyances and leases of Crown lands are now made under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and enrolled in books at the Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments. This series of books begins 28 Hen. VIII.

LETTERS:

Royal Letters entered on the Close Rolls.

————— also separate letters on parchment among the Tower Records.

Domestic and Foreign Letters. *See* STATE PAPERS.

Letters of Attorney—Protection—Safe Conduct—Letters Patent—entered on Patent Rolls.

Letters Missive are despatches from the Sovereign, sealed up under the Privy Signet, and addressed on the outside like a modern letter. They differ from Privy Seal letters or bills more in form than in substance, both being the Royal instructions for the dispatch of business; the Letter Missive is sealed with the *Privy Signet*; the Privy Seal is sealed with the *Privy Seal*. The *Privy Seal Bill* commences with the Sovereign's name and titles, and addresses the person for whom it is intended by his name, and in the conclusion gives the regnal year. The *Letter Missive* commences with the words "By the King," and does not contain the name of the King nor that of the person to whom it is addressed, nor is the regnal year often introduced in the conclusion; in addition to which, a great number of Letters Missive after the reign of Hen. V., have the Sign Manual at the commencement. The following forms will better explain:—

Letter Missive.

By the King.

R. H.

Moost Reverend Father in God, Right trusty and Right welbeloved, we grete you heartily wel and late you wite that knowledge is comyn unto us how that Henry Clyfford late Sheriff as for this year of Our County of Gloucester, is deceased, & that We stonde unprovided as now of a Sheriff &c. Wherefore inasmuch as We, considering &c., desire & will that ye do make our letters of commission to James the son of the above, to continue & keep the office of Sherriff until &c. Wherein ye shall do us right good plesure. Yeven under our signet at our Castle of Wyndesor, the 12 day of May.

(*Superscribed*)

To the most Rev^d Father in God, our right trusty & right well beloved the Cardinal and Archbishop of York, our Chancellor of England.

Writ of Privy Seal.

Me^d quod hoc bñe libatū fuit dno Canceſſ Angl apud Westm̄ xviii die Maii anno subscripto exequend.

Henry by the Grace of God, King of England and of France and Lord of Irelande. To the most Rev Father in God John Cardinal and Archbishop of York, Primate of England, our Chancellor, greeting—We late you wite, that whereas one Friar, John Eve, &c., was constrained to dwell with the great traitor John Cade, &c., We of our Grace especial have granted him our letters of pardon, &c. Wherefore we will and charge you that hereupon ye do make under our Great Seal our letters Patent in due form. Yeven under our Privy Seal at Westm̄ the xv day of May the year of our reign xxix.

Langport.

LIBERATE ROLLS:

These are Rolls of Precepts directing the payment of sums of money, or to a sheriff, &c., to deliver possession of lands or goods which had been extended, from 2 John to 14 Edw. IV., among the Tower Records.

LIBERATE ROLLS—*continued.*

Those of 2, 3, and 5 John are printed, together with the Misæ Roll of 11 John, also a Roll de Prestita of the 12th of John, in an 8vo vol. (1844.)

They contain a vast variety of instruments, such as precepts to the treasurer and other great officers of the Exchequer, for payment of pensions, salaries, stipends, and various expenses of the State and of the Royal household. Orders to ministers of the Crown for the delivery of lands, castles, &c. Writs to sheriffs for delivery of lands which had been extended, &c. After Edw. I. the instruments became of a less general nature, and from Edw. III. they contain comparatively little beside orders for the payment of salaries to the judges and the law officers of the Crown.

LIBERTIES, GRANTS OF :

Entered on the Patent and Charter Rolls.

LICENCES :

For alienation of lands, and all other licences which pass the Great Seal, are in the Privy Seal bundles and entered on the Patent Rolls.

Fines for licences for alienation of lands entered on the Fine Rolls. Fines pro licentiâ concordandi entered on the Fine Rolls. *See the Common Pleas Records, under the head "Fines."*

To give in mortmain, are entered on the Confirmation Rolls, until 12 Jac. I., after which they are entered on the Patent Rolls. *See CONFIRMATION ROLLS.*

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES. *See ARRAY.***LISNES ABBEY.** *See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.***LITLEMORE PRIORY.** *See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.***LIVERIES :**

Grants of, among the Privy Seal bundles and entered on the Patent Rolls.

Of lands, fines for, entered on the Fine Rolls; and seisins of lands entered on the Close Rolls.

Warrants for General and Special Liveries from the Court of Wards will also be found in the Signed Bill bundles.

LIVINGS. *See BENEFICES.* **CHURCH LIVINGS.****LOLLARDS :**

Matters pertaining to, entered on the Patent Rolls.

LONDON :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

LUNACY :

Duties of the Secretary of Lunatics.—To consider and present all petitions to the Lord Chancellor relating to Commissions of Lunacy or Idiocy, and to all matters arising from them. He takes minutes in Court on the hearing of such petitions as are set down and required to be heard, and draws up the orders which are signed by the Lord Chancellor, whether made in the first instance, as of course, or afterwards upon hearing. He also files all affidavits relating to the proceedings before mentioned, and makes and delivers copies thereof. He enters the petitions

LUNACY—*continued.*

answered by the Lord Chancellor, and the orders made by his lordship, in books kept for the purpose.

Duties of the Clerk of the Custodies of Idiots and Lunatics.—To make out commissions of idiotcy and lunacy, &c. 'This office was abolished by 2. & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but not to be determined during the life of the then clerk; and by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. provision was made for the duties to be performed by the secretary of lunatics.

The following are the records of this office:—committees' accounts, masters' reports, orders respecting lunatics and idiots made by the Lord Chancellor, supersedeases of commissions of lunacy from 1689, books of inrolments of grants and revocations of grants of the persons and estates of lunatics, &c. These were formerly entered on the Patent Rolls.

The appointment of committees of the persons and estates of lunatics, and the examination of their accounts, belonged to the Masters in Chancery.

Duties of the Commissioners of Lunatics.—The regular commissioners of lunatics were five. When a commission in the nature of a writ *De Lunatico Inquirendo* has issued, the commissioners sign a precept to the sheriff for summoning a jury to execute the commission, and they sign also the process for procuring the attendance of the witnesses who are to be examined. At the time and place mentioned in the precept, three of the commissioners attend and execute the commission by taking the inquisition found by the jury, which inquisition they sign, seal, and return to the Lord Chancellor.

Stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 84. empowered the Lord Chancellor to appoint two persons, to be called "the commissioners in lunacy."

Stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100. s. 2. directed the commissioners for the future to be called "the masters in lunacy," and to take rank, &c. as masters in ordinary of the High Court of Chancery.

Commissions and inquisitions of lunacy and idiotcy, and traverses thereon, from the last year of Car. I. to the present time, are at the Petty Bag Office.

Some of the inquisitions upon writs "*De lunatico inquirendo*" will be found among the Inquisitions post mortem of the Rolls Chapel Records.

Matters relating to lunatics will be found on the early Close Rolls.

The examinations taken in the country by commission in matters of lunacy are at the Office of Clerks of Records and Writs, formerly the Six Clerks' Office.

MAGNA CARTA. *See* CHARTERS.

MANORS:

Inquisitions, extents, surveys, and valuations of manors of vacant bishopricks, abbeys, and priories of royal foundation. *See* INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

There are divers bundles of Court Rolls, rentals, &c. of manors among the miscellaneous of the Tower Records.

Decrees respecting customs of manors made by the Court of Chancery. *See* DECREE ROLLS.

Inclosures of manors were often made by decrees of the Court of Chancery. *See* DECREE ROLLS.

MANUFACTURES :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

MARKETS :

Grants of markets entered on the Charter and Patent Rolls.

For proceedings before granting markets, *see* **INQUISITIONS.**

MARRIAGES, ROYAL :

Matters relating to, entered on the Patent and Close Rolls.

MARSHAL OF ENGLAND :

Roll relating to the Marshal of England, and his jurisdiction, 8-18 Edw. II., among the Tower Records.

MASSES :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

MASTERS EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY :

Fiats for issuing writs appointing, 1683 to present time. (Crown Office.)

Dedimuses to swear ; Petty Bag Office. *See* **WRITS.**

MASTERS IN CHANCERY IN ORDINARY :

It is the duty of the Masters of the Court of Chancery to execute the orders of the Court of Chancery upon references made to them by the Court, and by reports in writing to certify in what manner they have executed such orders.

In general there is no question of law or equity or disputed fact, which a Master may not have occasion to decide, or respecting which he may not be called upon to report his opinion to the Court.

The Masters have the custody of such title deeds and original instruments as the Court thinks fit to place under their care for the security and benefit of the parties interested.

For the convenience of suitors and others, formerly one Master attended every day at the Public Office, for the purpose of taking answers and affidavits, the acknowledgment of deeds, recognizances, and surrenders of offices intended to be enrolled, and other business of that kind, according to the stat. 13 Car. II. st. 1.

By stat. 5 Vict. c. 5., upon the abolition of the Masters of the Equity Side of the Court of Exchequer, an additional Master was appointed in Chancery.

By stat. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 60. they were reduced to the original number. By stat. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 97. the attendance of the Masters in Ordinary in Chancery in the Public Office was discontinued, and the business was transferred to the Affidavit Office, and the Act of 13 Car. II. was repealed, and the duties were to be performed by the clerk of affidavits and assistants.

Each Master executes the orders of reference made to himself independently of all the other Masters.

The Masters attend the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls at the sitting of the Court according to an ascertained rotation, take their seats upon the bench, and remain there until they are permitted to retire, which is usually soon after the sitting.

Commissions appointing Masters in Chancery from 1807. (Crown Office.)

MASTERS IN CHANCERY IN ORDINARY—*continued.*

Reports of Masters from 1590, at the Report Office, Chancery Lane.
See **MASTERS IN LUNACY.**

MASTERS IN LUNACY :

Stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100. s. 2. directs the Commissioners in Lunacy for the future to be called "the Masters in Lunacy," and to take rank, &c. as Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT :

Returns of. *See* **PARLIAMENT.** **CROWN OFFICE.**

MEMORIALS OF DEEDS AND OTHER SECURITIES FOR ANNUITIES :

The original memorials and deeds from 17 to 53 G. III. are in the Inrolment Office in Chancery, Chancery Lane ; they were enrolled by the authority of 17 G. III. c. 26. and form parts of the Close Rolls. The above act was repealed by 53 G. III., by which latter statute they are entered or inrolled in books kept at the Inrolment Office ; and the original memorials or descriptions of the property on which annuities are granted are sent to the Public Record Office. The instruments, however, for the last fifteen years are always retained at the Inrolment Office.
See **ANNUITIES.**

MIDDLESEX :

Registration of Lands. *See* **REGISTRATION OF LANDS, &c.**

MILFORD HAVEN. *See* COMMISSIONERS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS :

Military affairs will be found entered on the Close Rolls.

MILITIA. *See* ARRAY.

MINES :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

MINT AND COINAGE :

There are rolls among the Tower Records relating to mint and coinage, 6 Ric. II., 2 Hen. IV., 1 & 3 Hen. VI.

Similar matters are also entered on the early Close Rolls; also on the Patent Rolls.

A Commission of Inquiry into the Constitution, Management, and Expense of the Mint, was issued on the 15th February 1848, and the Report of the Commissioners was printed in 1849, and presented to both Houses of Parliament; a very full and useful report (containing a history of the Mint) referring to numerous records.

MISÆ ROLL :

11 John, printed. *See* **LIBERATE ROLLS.**

MONASTERIES :

Inquisitions of the several monasteries surrendered to Cardinal Wolsey, to be found among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel Records. *See* **CARDINAL'S BUNDLES. ABBEY LANDS. RELIGIOUS HOUSES.**

MONSTRANS DE DROIT :

The making of this writ belongs to the Petty Bag Office.

- The proceedings will be found among the common law proceedings of the Court of Chancery.

This is a writ out of Chancery, to be restored to lands, &c. that are a man's in right, though by some office found to be in the possession of one lately dead, by which office the King would be entitled to the said lands, &c. The common law methods of obtaining possession or restitution from the Crown are : 1. By *Petition de Droit*, or petition of right, which is said to owe its origin to Edw. I. 2. By *Monstrans de Droit*, manifestation or plea of right ; both of which may be preferred or prosecuted either in the Chancery or Exchequer. See **OUSTER LE MAIN**.

MORTMAIN :

Matters concerning, entered on the Close Rolls.

Licences of alienation of lands in mortmain entered on the Patent Rolls.

By stat. 27 Edw. I. s. 2, inquests made for amortising lands, &c., if worth more than 20s. yearly, to be returned into the Exchequer ; if of the value of 20s. and under, to be returned into Chancery. See **FINE ROLLS**.

MURAGE, GRANTS OF :

Entered on the Patent Rolls.

MURDER AND FELONY :

Special commissions to inquire of estates forfeited or escheated to the Crown, with inquisitions thereon, at the Petty Bag Office. See **COMMISSIONS**.

NAVY :

Matters relating to the navy entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

NOBILITY :

Matters relating to the nobility entered on the Close Rolls.

Creations of Peers entered on the Patent Rolls.

Creations of Peers entered on the Charter Rolls, from 11 Edw. II. to the end of Edw. IV.

NORMANDY :

There are bundles of records relating to Normandy among the miscellaneous of the Tower Records.

NORMAN ROLLS :

It is said in Normandy, that their ancient archives were destroyed by the policy of Richelieu.

Those which remain among the Tower Records contain, not only the instruments relating to Normandy which passed the Great Seal, but also the Chirographs and Concords which were effected before the Exchequer at Rouen.

The above rolls are distributed into the following heads :—

Charter, 2 John.

Close, 5 John.

NORMAN ROLLS — *continued.*

Contrabrevia, 2 and 4 John. These contain orders for payment of money, seisin of lands, and other matters relating to Normandy.

Liberate, 46 & 47 Hen. III.

Oblata, 2 John.

Patent and Charter, 20 Edw. III.

Patent, 5 to 10 Hen. V.

De valore terrar., 6 John.

The Norman Rolls for the reign of John, and for 5 Hen. V., have been printed under the direction of the late Record Commissioners.

OATHS :

Entered on the Close Rolls.

Oaths of the Sovereigns when crowned entered on the Coronation Rolls. *See* CORONATION ROLLS.

The coronation oath of G. III., with the certificate of the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Crown Office.)

There are entries or memorandums of administering the oaths to various officers, chiefly of the law, such as the Judges, Serjeants, Attorney and Solicitor General, King's Counsel, &c. in three rolls and two volumes, from 1639 to present time, with an index to the last volume, commencing 1760. (Crown Office.)

The oaths to be taken by the various officers: — Lord High Treasurers; Lord Chancellors; Lords Keepers; Masters of the Rolls; Justices; Attorney and Solicitor General; Serjeants; King's Counsel; Chancery Officers; Privy Counsellors, &c. &c. at the Crown Office, also at the Petty Bag Office. These oaths will be found printed at length in the first Report on Public Records, 1800, pp. 216 to 232 — then follow the oaths of other officers.

OBLATA ROLLS :

1, 2, 3, & 9 John, among the Tower Records.

These contain offerings and free gifts to the King.

Printed by the late Commissioners of Records.

OFFERINGS. *See* OBLATA ROLLS.

OFFICERS. OFFICES.

Admissions of Chancery officers will be found on the Close Rolls.

Grants of offices entered on the Patent Rolls.

Officers at Calais, and elsewhere beyond sea, entered on the Treaty Rolls.

Customers, Escheators, &c. were formerly entered on the Fine Rolls; but since 1725, they have been entered on the Bishops' Patent Rolls at the Petty Bag Office, where will also be found the warrants, &c. from which the entries were made.

Commissions appointing Judges, from 1807. } At the Crown
Commissions appointing Masters in Chancery. } Office.

See COMMISSIONS.

Judgments in actions by and against officers of the Court of Chancery. *See* JUDGMENTS.

A Catalogue of Chancery officers from the Conquest, by Mr. Hardy, has been published by Mr. Butterworth, Fleet-street, 1843.

ORDERS AND DECREES. *See* DECREE ROLLS. DECREES.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL:

For preparing commissions for giving the Royal Assent to Bills of Parliament. (Crown Office.)

ORDINANCES:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

Rolls of ordinances temp. Hen. VI. at the Tower. These are for the governance of the King's wardrobe.

ORIEL COLLEGE. *See* STATUTES.

OUSTER LE MAIN:

This writ was made out at the Petty Bag. (Sanders' Orders in Chancery (1845), pp. 12, 52.)

It is a livery of land out of the King's hand, on a judgment given for him that sued out a *Monstrans de Droit*. For when it appeared that the King had no title to the land seized, judgment was given in the Chancery that the King's hands be removed, and thereupon an *Amoveas Manus* was awarded to the estreator to restore the land, it being as much as if the judgment were given that the party should have his lands. But now all wardships, liveries, ouster le mains, &c. are taken away by stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24. *See* MONSTRANS DE DROIT.

OUTLAWRIES:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

Reversals of outlawries entered on the Patent Rolls.

OYER AND TERMINER:

Commissions of, at the Crown Office.

PAINTINGS:

A variety of instructions relative to paintings, sculptures, and other works of art to be found on the Close Rolls, particularly temp. Hen. III.

PALACES:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

PAPAL BULLS:

From King John to Hen. VI.

Some will be found entered on the Close Rolls.

Papal Bulls, i.e., public writings despatched from the Roman chancery, commonly sealed with lead. If they are letters of grace and favour, the lead is hung on silk thread; if of justice and executory, the lead is hung by a hempen cord. They were declared void in England by stat. 28 Hen. VIII.

PARDON ROLLS. PARDONS.

Pardon Rolls, 22 Edw. I. to 2 Jac. I.

Pardons will be found entered on the Close Rolls.

Pardons of alienation

Special and general pardons } entered on the Patent Rolls.

Fines for pardons entered on the Fine Rolls.

PARDON ROLLS—*continued.*

Bails upon special pardons among the miscellaneous Rolls Chapel Records. See **BAILS.** **HORNE BUNDLE.**

PARISHES. See **TAXATION ROLL.** **SURVEYS.**

PARKS, ROYAL :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

PARLIAMENT :

STATUTE ROLLS. These are Records of Chancery, drawn up in form, for the purpose of being proclaimed and published, being framed upon original petitions and answers, or entries thereof on the Parliament Rolls. Before Hen. VIII. these Stat. Rolls are sometimes in Latin, and sometimes in French, but after Hen. VIII. they are uniformly in English. They begin with the stat. of Gloucester 6 Edw. I. (1278) to 8 Edw. IV. (1468), with an interruption from 8 to 23 Hen. VI.

After 8 Edw. IV. the Stat. Roll is not preserved, though there is evidence of its existence as late as 4 Hen. VII., after which (as supposed) it ceased to be made up, and ultimately it was succeeded, for all practical purposes, by the *Inrolments of the Acts of Parliament certified into Chancery*, commencing 1 Ric. III. to present time (except temp. Usurpation). They are brought in annually by the Clerk of the Parliaments. The original acts from which the inrolments are made are kept at the Parliament Office.

INROLMENT OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT CERTIFIED INTO CHANCERY, commencing 1 Ric. III., commonly termed Parliament Rolls. From 1 Ric. III. to 3 Car. I. inclusive, they comprehend several other proceedings of Parliament, besides the acts enrolled (sometimes, for instance, the Commissions for giving Royal Assents to Bills are entered), thus partaking of the qualities of Rolls of Parliament, and including nearly the same contents, until, the miscellaneous matters disappearing by degrees, the acts enrolled only occur. To 25 Hen. VIII. they contain all acts, public and private, passed in every session, each with an introductory and concluding form of their being presented and assented to. From 25 Hen. VIII. to 35 Eliz. several of the private acts, and afterwards to 3 Car. I. all the private acts, are omitted, their titles only being noticed. From 16 Car. I. to 31 G. II. the inrolments contain nothing but the public acts, and the titles of the private acts, with the several forms of assent, without any other parliamentary matter; and from 32 G. II. their contents are the same, with the omissions of the titles of the private acts.

The Statutes of the Realm were printed by the Record Commissioners down to the end of Queen Anne.

In Feb. 1849 the ingrossments and inrolments ceased, and acts printed on vellum were substituted, pursuant to the recommendation of a Select Committee of H.C. 1848. (Sess. Paper, H.C. 1848, No. 657.)

ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT. The Rotuli Parliamentorum were published pursuant to a vote of the House of Lords in 1765. The series of the Parliament Rolls is very incomplete; the earliest now extant is of the 18th of Edward the First, and the only other Rolls now preserved of that reign are of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33d, and 35th; these at present are among the

PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Records of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer or Chapter House, having been in the custody of the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer.

Of the reign of Edward the Second there are only five Rolls extant,—for the 8th, 9th, 12th, and 14th; the two Rolls of the 12th are not printed in the six volumes published by the House of Lords in 1765, but they have lately been printed among other Miscellaneous Records in the Exchequer, by authority of the Government, under the title of “Documents illustrative of English History,” &c., under the editorship of Mr. Henry Cole.

In the reign of Edward the Third the Rolls for the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 25th, 29th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 50th, and 51st years of his reign only have been preserved, and in the subsequent reigns there are many chasms.

An elaborate Index to the six volumes of Parliament Rolls was published in 1832; it was commenced in the year 1767.

The *Rotuli Placitorum Parliamentariorum* form a portion of the *Rotuli Parliamentariorum*, and were printed in 1765 by order of the House of Lords. Ryley had, however, previously printed them in the year 1661, under the title of *Placita Parliamentaria*, taken from an ancient MS. among the Tower Records, called the *Vetus Codex*, and to which he added an Appendix of Illustrative Records. See VETUS CODEX.

The Rolls of Parliament contain entries of the several transactions in Parliament. When complete, they include the adjournments and all other common and daily occurrences and proceedings from the opening to the close of each Parliament, with the several petitions or bills, and the answers given thereto, not only on public matters on which the statutes were afterwards framed, but also on private concerns. In some few instances the statutes drawn up in form are entered, but in general the petitions and answers only are found entered, and in such case the entry of itself furnishes no certain evidence that the petition and answer were at any time put into the form of a statute.

EXEMPLIFICATIONS.—*Certiorari.*

Such Acts of Parliament as have been removed by *certiorari* for the purpose of being exemplified under the Great Seal, and thus made evidence, will be found among the Rolls Chapel Records in the *Certiorari* bundles, from 6 Hen. VIII. See ARROW BUNDLE.

Acts passed in Ireland, 10 Car. I., among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel Records.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—The original bundles of petitions begin Edw. I. and end 17 Edw. IV.

WRITS OF SUMMONS AND RETURNS OF PEERS AND COMMONS TO PARLIAMENT are entered on the Close Rolls.

Lists of the above are printed in Appendix I. to the Report on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm. The Parliamentary writs, &c. are printed under the authority of the Record Commissioners, edited by Sir F. Palgrave.

The original bundles for counties, from 18 Edw. I.; for cities and boroughs, from 26 Edw. I. and continued to the Parliament next before the Restoration of Car. II.; are among the Tower and the Rolls Chapel Records.

PARLIAMENT—continued.

From 12 Car. II. to the present time (except the two last Parliaments) the writs of summons and returns are at the Petty Bag Office. The last two Parliaments are always kept at the Crown Office. As soon as the third Parliament is called, the indentures or returns of the first are delivered to the Petty Bag Office.

PAWNS.—These are bundles containing abstracts of all writs of summons and writs of election issued on calling a new Parliament, 21 Hen. VIII. to present time (Petty Bag Office, where the Pawn is made).

The following are at the Crown Office, besides the writs of summons and returns for the two last Parliaments, viz., 18 lists of names of members of Parliament, Mary to Car. I.; a book containing the names of the Convention Parliament 1688; book containing the names of members returned to Parliament, 1682 to present time.

Summons to Parliament, Parliament Rolls, Journals of Houses of Lords and Commons, will be found among the Harleian MSS.

PARLIAMENTARY WRITS. *See* PARLIAMENT.

PAROCHIAL SURVEYS. *See* SURVEYS.

PATENT OFFICE. *See* CLERK OF THE LETTERS PATENT.

PATENT ROLLS:

They are printed from 3 to 18 John (1201 to 1216), under the authority of the Record Commissioners.

These Rolls, which commence the 3d of John, 1201, and come down regularly to the present time (with the exception of the 10th, 11th, and 12th years of John, and those of the 23d and 24th of Hen. III.) were formerly made up by the Six Clerks of Chancery; but by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103. the Six Clerks were abolished, and they are now made up yearly by the Clerks of Records and Writs at their office in Chancery Lane, from Privy Seal writs, warrants, and bills, under the Royal Sign Manual, Proclamations, Commissions, &c. which are obtained from the different offices where the originals have been made out to pass under the Great Seal. The above officers retain the rolls as well as the original instruments from which they were formed for the last four or five years; all above that period are passed on to the Petty Bag Office, and from thence to the Public Record Office, to which latter office, however, they are not transmitted immediately, the Petty Bag Office retaining eight years in hand.

The following brief view of the kind of instruments entered on the Patent Rolls, extracted from Mr. Hardy's introduction to the printed volume of the Patent Rolls, may serve to convey a general notion of the information they contain:—

“ During the reigns of the Plantagenets they comprise documents
 “ of a most diversified and interesting nature, relating principally
 “ to prerogatives of the Crown; to the Revenue, and to the
 “ different branches of the Judicature; to Treaties, Truces, Cor-
 “ respondence and Negotiations with Foreign Princes and States.
 “ Letters of Protection, of Credence, and Safe Conduct. Appoint-
 “ ments and Powers of Ambassadors, &c. Grants and Confir-
 “ mations of Liberties, Offices, Privileges, Lands, Wardships,

PATENT ROLLS—*continued.*

“ Letters of Incorporation, Licences for Election of Bishops and
 “ other Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, Restitution of Temporalities,
 “ Presentation to Churches, Chapels, and Vicarages, Creations of
 “ Nobility, Special and General Pardons, Special Liveries,
 “ Licences and Pardons for Alienation, Proclamations, and all
 “ manner of Commissions, besides a variety of other matters so
 “ numerous that an examination of the Rolls can alone convey
 “ an adequate idea of their miscellaneous nature and importance.”

For full particulars of the above subjects, see the Introduction to the printed volume of Patent Rolls.

CHARTERS, after the 8th of Hen. VIII. are entered on the Patent Rolls. Charters, like Letters Patent, passed under the Great Seal. The principal distinction between a charter and a patent is, that the charter was witnessed by such persons as were present when it was executed, whose testimony to its execution was necessary to its validity, and the patent was executed by the King himself. There is also a slight variation in the address. A charter usually commences in these words: “The King to all his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his faithful subjects, greeting.” A patent commences thus: “The King to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.” See CHARTERS.

Patents surrendered are among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel Records. See ARROW BUNDLE.

What may be termed the Originals of the Patent Rolls, or the documents from whence the entries on the same are made, and which sometimes supply the defects of the Patent Rolls, are contained in what are termed the *Privy Seal Bundles*, which consist of *Writs of Privy Seal*, *Signed Bills*, and *Immediate Warrants*, also, *Proclamations*: the difference between which may be briefly explained as follows:—

PRIVY SEAL WRITS.—After certain preliminary matters, the groundwork of a Writ of Privy Seal is:—1. A Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, which is the authority for preparing 2. the Queen’s Bill, which is prepared at the Patent Bill Office, and contains the whole form of the instrument to pass the Great Seal, except the style and title at the beginning, and the testing clause at the end, to which Bill a Docket is added at the foot, and the Sovereign’s signature being obtained to this Bill, is the authority for preparing 3. the Bill of Privy Signet, which is the authority for 4. the Writ of Privy Seal, which is the authority for 5. the Patent under the Great Seal, which is delivered to the party in whose favour the patent is passed.

The Warrant No. 1. above mentioned, is in some cases sent direct to the Privy Signet Office, to prepare the Bill of Privy Signet, in which case the Queen’s Bill No. 2. is not required.

SIGNED BILLS.—These are Warrants signed by the Sovereign, and are the direct authorities to the Lord Chancellor, for passing certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal, consisting chiefly of Law Appointments, as Judges, Attorney and Solicitor General, Queen’s Counsel and Serjeants, and other appointments, Law and Equity (except the Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellor, and Masters in Chancery, which pass by Writ of Privy Seal).

PATENT ROLLS—*continued.*

IMMEDIATE WARRANTS.—A Warrant being prepared, and signed by the Sovereign, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, is the authority for the Attorney General to prepare a Bill, which, being signed by the Sovereign, is the authority for preparing the Letters Patent under the Great Seal; thus the Bill of Privy Signet and Writ of Privy Seal are dispensed with; but, as matter of fees, the said Bill is entered at the Privy Signet and Privy Seal Offices. Immediate Warrants are issued chiefly when time is an object.

PROCLAMATIONS, which are also included in the Privy Seal Bundles, are unaccompanied by any other Warrant than the Royal Sign Manual being affixed to the Proclamations.

CHANCERY OFFICES, AND OFFICES CONNECTED WITH THE CHANCERY, AFFORDING SIMILAR INFORMATION TO THAT FOUND ON THE PATENT ROLLS.

Crown Office, Chancery.—There are entries or dockets of all instruments passed in the Crown Office, such as patents, commissions, &c., 1643 to present time.

Hanaper.—Here are entry books of the several instruments which pass the Great Seal, paying fees to the King and to the Six Clerk Comptroller of the Hanaper, and which books are made up to 10th October every year.

Clerk of the Presentations.—Docket books of grants of ecclesiastical benefices and dignities (except bishopricks) in the gift of the Crown, from 10 G. IV.

Letters Patent Office.—Here are entries or docket books, 1617 to present time, containing the dates, party's name, and general heads of each of the Letters Patent passed through this office. An index to each volume.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Warrants for patents, most of which originate in this office, are here entered in books, and properly indexed.

Patent Bill Office.—Books are kept containing entries of all Warrants received for preparation of the King or Queen's Bills from about 1660, and also a general index, together with the drafts of the Bills from 1660.

Privy Seal, Signet, and Sign Manual Grants.—There is a register of grants temp. Edw. V. and Ric. III. under Privy Seal, Signet, or Sign Manual, among the Harleian MSS.

Privy Signet Office.—Docket books, containing copies of the docket at the foot of the Queen's Bills, January 1584 to present time, with some chasms from March 1596 to April 1603, and from June 1645–6 to June 1660. There are also the Queen's Bills tied up in monthly bundles, 1661 to present time. The above-mentioned docket books may be considered as calendars to these.

The Privy Signet Office was abolished by stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 82., and the course of business altered and removed to the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Privy Seal Office.—There are docket books here similar to those at the Privy Signet Office, 1571 to present time, with chasms; August 1580 to March 1600–1, and from August 1646 to June 1660, are missing. From 1660 the docket books are complete.

PATENT ROLLS—*continued.*

To these books are the following indexes :

1. 1571 to April 1602, including part of a volume missing.
2. 1627 to 1645.
3. 1660 to present time.

There are also Signet Bills; but previously to 1831 the Signet Bills were retained by the Lords Privy Seal in their private possession, and not preserved in the office. Now they are kept in the office.

Many of the records of the Privy Seal Office, which were deposited in the Banqueting House, Whitehall, were destroyed by fire, 1618, as appears by a note in a docket book of that date.

Petty Bag Office.—When the Patent Rolls and Privy Seal Bundles are sent to the Petty Bag Office, a list of the contents of the Privy Seal Bundles is sent with them, which list contains the names of the parties in whose behalf the patent issues, and the object thereof, in the following form :—

A. B.	Invention.
Treasury.	Commission.
Baron L.	Creation.

A similar entry is made in books at the Petty Bag Office with reference to the entry on the roll. Neither the lists nor entries are passed on with the Rolls to the Public Record Office. These entries are from 17 G. III., with some portions of earlier periods.

It frequently happens, that upon a party applying to refer to a patent of a particular year to which there is no index at the Public Record Office, the officer is obliged to apply to the Petty Bag Office for the reference.

The patents of bishops, congés d'élire, royal assents, patents of assistance and writs of restitution of temporalities, patents of customers, searchers, &c., formerly entered on the Patent Rolls, are now made out and enrolled at the Petty Bag Office, where are also preserved the Privy Seals, Warrants, &c. from which they are enrolled.

Secretary of Presentations; Clerk of Presentations.—By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. the duties of the Clerk of Presentations will upon his death devolve on the Secretary of Presentations. It was the duty of the Clerk of Presentations to make out all Letters Patents granting ecclesiastical benefices and dignities (except bishopricks) in the royal gift, of which docket books are kept commencing 10 G. IV. These patents come upon the Patent Rolls; but certain benefices under the annual value of 20*l.* pertaining to the Sovereign, but in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, upon whose fiats the patents are made out, do not come upon the Patent Rolls, but dockets are kept by the Clerk of Presentations.

Secretary of Lunatics; Clerk of the Custodies.—By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. the office of the Clerk of the Custodies after his death will devolve upon the Secretary of Lunatics. It was the duty of the Clerk of the Custodies, upon the fiat of the Lord Chancellor, to prepare Letters Patent granting the custody of persons and estates of lunatics and idiots. All grants of this nature were anciently entered upon the Patent Rolls. The inrolments preserved at the office of the Clerk of the Custodies or Secretary of Lunatics commence in the time of the Pro-

PATENT ROLLS — *continued.*

tectorate. Docket books also from the time of Car. II. are preserved.

The law touching Letters Patent of Inventions was amended by 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 83., which was amended by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 67.

PAWNS, PARLIAMENTARY. *See* PARLIAMENT.

PEACE.

Commissions of the Peace are made out at the Office of the Clerk of the Crown, and are entered on the back of the Patent Rolls.

Dedimuses to swear in Justices of the Peace, and returns of the execution thereof, are delivered annually from the Crown Office to the Petty Bag Office.

Treaties of Peace. *See* TREATIES.

For the records in the custody of the Clerks of the Peace, *see* the Record Report, 1800, p. 629.

PEDIGREE. *See* GENEALOGY.

PEERS :

Creation of. *See* CHARTER ROLLS. **PATENT ROLLS.**

PENSIONS :

Orders for payment of, entered on the Liberate Rolls.

PERAMBULATION ROLLS. PERAMBULATIONS.

There are among the Tower Records distinct Perambulation Rolls 7, 28, 29 Edw. I. These contain the metes and bounds of all the Royal forests. There are also some few of Hen. III.

Perambulations of the forests are entered on the Patent Rolls, and occasionally on the Close Rolls.

There is a bundle of Perambulations 17 Car. I. at the Petty Bag Office.

Forest claims. *See* FORESTS.

PETITIONS :

———— to the King and Council, Edw. I. to 5 Hen. VI. (1426), and touching Ireland, among the Tower Records.

———— Original petitions and flats for Commissioners of Sewers. (Crown Office.)

———— in Parliament. *See* PARLIAMENT.

———— of Right among the Common Law Proceedings of Chancery.

The making of Petitions of Right belongs to the Petty Bag Office. *See* Orders in Chancery by Sanders, p. 12.

Petitions of Right addressed to the King are in the Placita among the Chapter House or Treasury of the Exchequer Records, which are printed under the title "Placitorum abbreviatio," Ric. I., John, Hen. III., Edw. I., II. *See* the Index Rerum of that work under the head "Petitiones."

PETTY BAG OFFICE :

The office of the Cursitors was abolished by stat.^s 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82. s. 10, 11., by which the duties and records

PETTY BAG OFFICE—*continued.*

were transferred to the Petty Bag Office ; and the Petty Bag Office was regulated by stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94., by which Act the three clerks were abolished, and one appointed to execute the duties ; amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 109.

The duties of the clerks of the Petty Bag Office (who were three in number, until reduced to one by stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94.,) were to make out all attachments of privilege, to draw all declarations and pleadings for and against officers and other privileged persons in the Court of Chancery, and also on traverses of escheats and lunacies. To make out scire faciases and all other proceedings on recognizances acknowledged and enrolled in the Court of Chancery, and on all bonds given on writs of ne exeat regno, supplicavit, lunacies, and idiotcies. To make out all re-extents and liberates on statute staple. To make out all special writs of scire facias to revoke letters patent, commissions to inquire of lands purchased by aliens, or given to superstitious uses, or a mare derelict, and of all estates escheated or forfeited to the Crown for want of an heir, or upon attainders, outlawries, convictions of treason or felony. To make out writs of certiorari for removing Acts of Parliament and other records from their respective offices into this office, to be there filed ; and writs of mittimus for transmitting records from the Court of Chancery into other Courts, and also for transmitting fines and amerciaments set by the Court of Chancery into the Court of Exchequer. To make out all writs of congé d'élire for electing of archbishops and bishops, with the Royal assents, patents of assistance, and writs of restitution of temporalities thereto belonging, and all customers, collectors, comptrollers, searchers, and King's waiters patents ; but some of these officers are not now appointed by patent. They had the custody of certain Parliamentary Records from the Restoration of Car. II., and various records belonging to the Court of Chancery. They made out all writs for electing members of Parliament, and also the writs of summons for the nobility and clergy, and writs of attendance for the judges and law officers on the calling of every new Parliament. They administered the oaths to solicitors and various officers of the Court of Chancery, and enrolled their admissions. They enrolled surrenders of offices and specifications of patent inventions. But this latter ceased by stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 83.

EQUITY.—On the Equity side of the Court they made out all proceedings on commissions of charitable uses when returned and filed in this office.

In addition to the regular and ancient duties of this office, a great variety of casual and incidental matters arose, which the clerks of the Petty Bag Office were called upon to transact. The common law business in the office, in which it is probable that solicitors or attorneys formerly participated, was afterwards entirely conducted in the names of these clerks.

They made out the original writs and other duties formerly performed by the Cursitors.

The following are the records of this office :—

Admissions of officers of Chancery, 40 Eliz. to present time.

Brevia Regia, viz., writs of ad quod damnum ; dedimuses to swear masters extraordinary in Chancery, justices of peace, and she-

PETTY BAG OFFICE—*continued.*

riffs ; inquiry of damages ; certioraris to remove records ; writs for calling serjeants-at-law ; returns of writs for electing coroners, and verderers and regarders of forests ; 9 Car. I. to present time.

Certificates of qualifications of members of Parliament, of popish convicts, and of persons concealed, Queen Anne to present time.

Certioraris.

Commissions.

Decrees of commissioners for settling the drainage of the Bedford Level.

Decrees of commissioners of charitable uses.

Extents, re-extents, and other proceedings on the statute staple, Car. I. to present time, with a few of Jac. I.

Inquisitions.

Oaths.

Parliamentary Pawns { Abstracts of writs of summons and election.

Patent Rolls.

Patents of bishops, customers, &c.

Perambulations of the forests.

Præcipes for writs.

Privy seals, signed bills, &c.

Proceedings and judgments by default, on scire facias, &c., Eliz. to present time.

Reports of commissioners upon inquiries respecting different courts of justice, from 1740.

Returns of members of parliament, coroners, verderers, and regarders of forests.

Sewers, laws and adjudications of, Jac. I. to present time.

Significavits from the Ecclesiastical Courts, whereon writs de excommunicato capiendo and contumace were issued. Formerly the records of the Coursitors.

Specifications of patent inventions, &c.

Surrenders of offices.

Survey of the manor of East Greenwich.

Warrants of attorney for suffering common recoveries taken by dedimus potestatem, formerly the Coursitors' records.

Writs of ad quod damnum. *See above* Brevia Regia.

PICTURES :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

PIRACY :

Matters concerning piracy entered on the Close Rolls.

PLACITA :

The Records in Filaciis in Chancery were commonly called **County Placita**. They are proceedings connected with the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, or Common Law Proceedings.

See CHANCERY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS (Common Law Proceedings).

Placita Parliamentaria. *See* VETUS CODEX.

PLAGUE :

Matters concerning the plague entered on the Close Rolls.

PLANS :

Annexed to Specifications on the Specification Rolls and on the Close Rolls.

PLEADINGS :

On Petitions of Right. (To be found among the Common Law Proceedings of Chancery.)

PLYMOUTH :

Commissions for putting the docks in order, &c., 27th July 1758, 26th August 1780, 30th September 1784, and returns. *See* COMMISSIONS.

POGHLEY PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

POLL TAX :

Matters concerning the poll tax entered on the Close Rolls.

PONTAGE :

Grants of, entered on the Patent Rolls.

POOR :

Matters relating to the poor entered on the Close Rolls.

POPE NICHOLAS' TAXATION ROLL. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

POPE'S BULLS. *See* PAPAL BULLS.

POPISH CONVICTS :

Certificates of. *See* CERTIFICATES.

PORTSMOUTH :

Commissions for better fortifying, &c. dated 1st September 1714, 27th July 1758, 26th August 1784, and 30th September 1784. *See* COMMISSIONS.

POT BUNDLE :

A bundle among the Rolls Chapel Records, anciently so called, containing bills from the Exchequer, of the names of all sheriffs who have there put in sureties, and all warrants of attorney for all sheriffs of counties, and cities which have sheriffs. They will be found among the miscellaneous. *See* ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE.

PRÆCIPES FOR WRITS :

Formerly issued by the Cursitors. (Petty Bag Office.)

PRAY PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

PRAYERS :

Or matters relating thereto, entered on the Close Rolls.

Two Prayer Books : one for the Tower, one for the Rolls Chapel ; deposited pursuant to Act of Uniformity, 14 Car. II. c. 4.

PREBENDS. *See* CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.

PRE-EMPTION :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

PRESENTATIONS:

Entered on the Patent Rolls.

There is among the Tower Records a Calendar of Presentations to Benefices, 1 Edw. I.—24 Edw. III.

The Clerk of the Presentations keeps docket books of grants of ecclesiastical benefices and dignities (except bishopricks) in the gift of the Crown. Grants to bishopricks were formerly entered on the Patent Rolls, but now on the Bishops' Rolls at the Petty Bag Office. *See* CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.

PRESENTS (ROYAL):

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

For offerings and gifts to the Sovereign—*see* OBLATA ROLLS.

PRESTITA ROLL OF KING JOHN:

Printed. *See* LIBERATE ROLLS.

PRIVILEGES:

———— To cities, towns, bodies corporate, and trading companies belonging to those cities, &c., also to religious houses, entered on the Charter Rolls. *See* INQUISITIONS.

———— Of Peers and Commons entered on the Close Rolls.

PRIVY COUNCIL:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

PRIVY SEAL AND SIGNED BILL, &c. BUNDLES:

These are the original documents of the entries on the Patent Rolls. They are sent from the different offices where the Patents are made out, to what was formerly the Six Clerks Office, but now the office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, where they are enrolled on the Patent Rolls, and then passed on with the Patent Rolls to the Petty Bag Office, thence to the Public Record Office.

See PATENT ROLLS, where the above documents are described. In the Signed Bill Bundles are also Warrants from the Court of Wards for special and general liveries, &c.

There are also Privy Seal Bills and Warrants for enrolment or Patents of Bishops, Customers, &c., together with the Patent Rolls on which they are entered at the Petty Bag Office, from 1725 to present time; previous to which, such entries are on the regular Patent Rolls.

PROCEDENDOS. *See* BANKRUPTCY.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY. *See* CHANCERY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. BILLS.

PROCLAMATIONS:

The originals are in the Privy Seal Bundles, and are entered on the Patent Rolls.

They will be found also on the early Close Rolls.

PROCLAMATIONS—continued.

Proclamations of Rebellion. *See* REBELLION.

There are a great many printed Proclamations at the State Paper Office.

PROHIBITIONS :

Entered on the Close Rolls.

PROOFS OF AGE (DE PROBATIONE ÆTATIS) :

The proofs of age will be found among the Inquisitions post mortem. This is a proceeding arising out of the Inquisitions post mortem, as the following will explain :—

Inquisition.—Upon the death of a tenant in capite, his lands were seized by the Crown ; a jury was then empannelled before the escheator, and the jurymen were charged upon their oaths to declare the particulars and value of the property, and the name and age of the next heir. This proceeding was returned to Chancery, and a duplicate transmitted to the Exchequer.

The heir, if an adult, then appeared in court, and upon the performance of homage to the King, and payment of his reasonable fine (*relief*), the estate was restored to him.

Livery and seisin of lands are entered on the Close Rolls ; also on the Fine Rolls.

Proof of Age.—If the heir were a minor, he and his lands remained in wardship until he could sue out his writ “*de ætate probanda*,” under which process witnesses were examined, and their depositions were returned into Chancery, when he was released from wardship.

Some of the Proofs of Age are printed in the Third Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, App. II. p. 202-209, and continued in his Fourth Report, App. II. p. 131-139.

The Proceedings *de probatione ætatis*, being the examinations by which the heir proved his full age previously to obtaining livery of his lands, will be found entered on the early King’s Bench Rolls. *See* Vol. I. p. li. of the Ancient Kalendars of the Exchequer.

PROTECTION ROLLS :

10, 11, 24, 25, 26, 34, and 35 Edw. I.

Vascon Roll of Protections 22 Edw. I.

PROTECTIONS :

Letters of Protection entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

PROTHONOTARY :

The office of Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111.

His duty was to write, pass under the Great Seal, and enrol commissions, treaties, leagues, ratifications, and other instruments which pass between the Sovereign and other Sovereigns and States ; commissions, powers, and orders to ambassadors, envoys, or residents, patents to consuls, diplomas, declarations, and grants of honour, and additions of coats of arms to all persons being foreigners, &c., pardons of outlawry, homicides, with certiorari and all writs of supplicavit for the peace and good behaviour, and supersedeas thereof.

PROTHONOTARY—continued.

It would appear from the Report of the Commissioners appointed to make a survey of the different Courts in 1740, that the office of Prothonotary was an ancient office, which doth and ought of right belong to the Court of Chancery, and that at that time he executed the duties above mentioned; and it also appears from a similar report in 1816 that the then Prothonotary who was appointed in 1792 had never performed any of the above duties, or any other duties, nor were the Commissioners able to trace from what period or for what reason the above duties ceased to be executed by the Prothonotary.

The Treaty or Foreign Rolls are from Edw. I. to 22 Jac. I. None have been brought in after this by the Prothonotary. The entries are made on the French, Almain, Roman, &c. Rolls, according to the country with which the treaty was made. *See TREATIES.*

Kept with the above-mentioned rolls there are two original treaties of the respective dates of 29th July, new style, 1667, and 10th February 1673–4, at the end of each of which treaties are notes by the Lord Chancellor, both precisely of the same date, viz. :

“ It being for His Majesty’s special service, I recommend it to
“ the Honourable the Master of the Rolls to take care that the
“ before-specified treaty be enrolled in Chancery, notwithstanding the warrant for the original treaty be wanting.

“ 7 June 1682.

“ NOTTINGHAM, C.”

PUBLIC BUILDINGS :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

PURFLEET :

Commission for removing the Gunpowder Magazine from Greenwich to Purfleet, 17 Sept. 1760, and return. *See COMMISSIONS.*

PURSE BUNDLE. *See* TREASURER’S BUNDLE.

PURVEYANCE :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Certificates of, from Queen Anne to present time, (Petty Bag Office.) *See* CERTIFICATES. PARLIAMENT.

RAGMAN ROLL :

On this Roll are entered the instruments of homage and fealty to Edw. I. sworn by the barons and clergy of Scotland. Duplicates are preserved among the Tower and Chapter House Records. *See* SCOTLAND.

There is a statute of the 4th year of Edw. I. called Rageman, containing appointments of justices to hear and determine offences of twenty-five years preceding. The statute is printed at page 44

RAGMAN ROLL – *continued*.

of the first volume of the Statutes of the Realm, under the direction of the Record Commissioners.

A letter, called Ragman, Parl. Rolls, vol. ii. p. 324 b.

Among the Pleas de quo warranto are also Pleas de ragmannis.

See the printed volume called Placita de quo warranto.

Blank Charters so called, Blank Charters or Ragman's, Obligations or Remembrances, forcibly sealed by the citizens of London, &c., by command of Ric. II. declared void, and ordered to be burnt, Rot. Parl. III. 426 a, 432 b.

Ragman's or Ragimund's Roll, so called from one Ragimund, a legate in Scotland, who calling before him all the beneficed clergyman in that kingdom, caused them on oath to give in the true value of their benefices, according to which they were afterwards taxed by the Court of Rome. This, among other rolls, was taken by Edw. I. from the Scots, and re-delivered to them in the beginning of the reign of Edw. III. Sir David Dalrymple calls this Ragimont's Roll, and says the name of the legate was *Benemundus de Vica*, vulgarly called *Bagimont*. (Annals of Scotland, anno 1275).

RAUESTON PRIORY. *See* **CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.****REBELLION :**

Attachments, proclamations, and commissions of rebellion, &c., among the Rolls Chapel Records. *See* **ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE.**

RECOGNIZANCES :

Entered on the Close Rolls since Hen. VIII.

The bundles from which the inrolments are made are not passed on with the Close Rolls to the Public Record Office, but remain at the Inrolment Office, from 2 G. II. to present time. *See* **INROLMENT OFFICE.**

RECORDS :

Certioraris to remove records (Petty Bag Office).

Attendance at assizes, &c. with records. *See* **ATTENDANCE AT ASSIZES, &c. WITH RECORDS.**

Records in Filaciis. *See* **PLACITA.**

RECORDS AND WRITS OFFICE. *See* **CLERKS OF RECORDS AND WRITS' OFFICE.****RECOVERIES :**

Warrants of Attorney for suffering common recoveries taken by *Dedimus potestatem* (formerly the *Cursitors' Records*), at the Petty Bag Office.

RECTORIES. *See* **CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.****REDISSEISIN ROLLS :**

14 Edw. I. to 39 Hen. VI.

They contain writs to, and proceedings of, sheriffs for restoring those to the possession of lands or tenements of which they had been unlawfully dispossessed. These were directed to be enrolled, and transcripts sent into the Exchequer, by stat. 13 Edw. I. sec. 8. They are in the *Originalia*. Extracts of these are printed from Edw. I. to the end of Edw. III. under the title of *Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio*.

REGARDERS OF FORESTS :

Returns of writs for choosing regarders of forests, at the Petty Bag Office. *See* WRITS.

REGISTRARS' OFFICE :

There were formerly a Chief Registrar and four Deputy Registrars. By 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. s. 2. six registrars were appointed instead, and by 5 Vict. c. 5. s. 38. these were increased to ten. By this latter statute the equity side of the Court of Exchequer was abolished, and transferred to the Court of Chancery, and two additional Vice-Chancellors appointed ; hence the necessity of increasing the number of registrars. An additional registrar was directed to be appointed by stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83.

In Hardy's Catalogue of Lords Chancellors and other Chancery Officers, pp. 118-124, will be found a list of registrars from 1549, where it will be seen that *Nell Gwinne* held the office ; for by Letters Patent 28 Car. II., 1676, Sept. 9, the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Cornwallis, and Thomas Felton held the office in trust for *Ellen Gwinne*.

Duties of the Registrars.—The duties of these officers will be gathered by the following description of the duties of the Deputy Registrars, who executed the office of Registrar, as set forth in the "*Report of the Commissioners on the Duties, &c. in Courts of Justice, 1816.*"

The Deputy Registrars attend the Court when sitting, take minutes of the directions given, arrange those minutes, and draw up the decrees, dismissions, and orders. They make copies of decrees, dismissions, and orders, and sign them, and make copies of minutes for parties requiring them. They mark exhibits proved in court *vivâ voce*, and sign certificates of various kinds. By the stat. 12 G. I. c. 32. it is the duty of the Deputy Registrars to countersign the Accountant-General's drafts upon the Bank of England, and to draw and sign certificates to the Accountant-General preparatory to the transfer or delivery out of the stocks, securities, or other property standing in his name, or deposited in the bank in trust, in the several causes or accounts in the court, pursuant to the orders of the court for such purposes. The senior Deputy Registrar appears in practice to discharge certain special duties of the office himself. He files exceptions to the Masters' Reports, enters pleas, demurrers, causes, appeals, re-hearings, further directions, equities reserved, and exceptions for hearing before the Lord Chancellor, and makes out a book of the same ; he delivers notes for subpœnas to hear judgment ; he makes out a paper of causes and other matters to be heard in court, and notices, causes, and other matters that are adjourned, and sees that they are put into the paper the day they are adjourned to ; he makes copies of exceptions, and petitions for re-hearing and of appeal, when required ; he receives deposits upon filing exceptions and bills of review, and also upon setting down petitions for re-hearing and of appeal, keeps an account thereof, and pays the same pursuant to the orders of the court ; he also marks with the office stamp printed copies of briefs, and letters patent, and tells out and tells in the same ; he sets down as a privilege eight causes in each term. The next senior Deputy Registrar attends at the Rolls, and has the like duties, excepting as to filing exceptions and receiving the deposits thereon,

REGISTRARS' OFFICE—*continued*.

and making copies thereof, marking and telling out and telling in briefs, and excepting also that his privilege extends only to the setting down of six causes in each term.

Records. Minute Books.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE FOR AFFIDAVITS :

The duty of the Registrar of Affidavits was to receive, register, and file all affidavits made in causes and other proceedings in the Court of Chancery, to be originally used in that Court, and to make copies thereof, and to attend when required with the original affidavits in the Court of Chancery, to grant certificates of affidavits being filed, and to search for affidavits. The office was executed by deputy.

Office abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., and by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. s. 11. a Clerk of Affidavits was appointed to do the duties before done by the Registrar.

Records. The affidavits are arranged in terms.

There are indexes from 1632 to 1770 ; from 1770 to 1780 are lost ; from 1780 they are perfect.

REGISTRATION OF LANDS, &c. :

The earliest Act for registration of deeds is that of 27 Hen. VIII. c. 16. An Act concerning enrolments of bargains and contracts of lands and tenements. The next Act (5 Eliz. c. 26.) provided for an omission in the statute of Hen. VIII., and was styled, "An Act for the enrolment of indentures of bargains and sales in the Queen's Majesty's Courts," to include the counties palatine of Lancaster and Chester, and Bishoprick of Durham.

There are Letters Patent 15 Jac. I. p. 12. n. 2. (1617), creating *the office of General Remembrancer of Matters of Record*. This does not appear to have been carried out or to have had any effect.

An Act was passed 15 Car. II. c. 17. for draining the fens called Bedford Level; sect. 6. directed a registry to be established for the entry of conveyances thereof.

Acts were passed for West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 & 3 Anne, c. 4.; and 6 Anne, c. 20., and c. 62. (*see* sect. 34.)

For East Riding and Hull, 6 Anne, c. 62.

For North Riding, 8 G. II. c. 6.

For Middlesex, 7 Anne, c. 20.

For Ireland, for deeds, conveyances, and wills, 6 Anne, c. 2.; 8 Anne, c. 10.; 8 G. I. c. 15.; 25 G. 3. c. 47.; 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 87.; 11 & 12 Vict. c. 120.; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 72. An Act to amend the laws for the registration of assurances of lands in Ireland.

For Scotland there is a registry.

RELIEFS (COMMISSIONS OF). *See* COMMISSIONS.**RELIGIOUS HOUSES :**

Surrenders of religious houses entered on the back of the Close Rolls. *See* SURRENDERS OF OFFICES, &c.

Grants of privileges entered on the Charter Rolls.

Grants of lands entered on the Patent Rolls.

The inquisitions post mortem contain extents, surveys, and valuations of manors, lands, and possessions of vacant abbeys and

RELIGIOUS HOUSES—*continued.*

priorities of Royal foundation. *See* **CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**
ABBEY LANDS.

RENTALS. *See* **MANORS.**

REPORT OFFICE. This is a branch of the Registrars' Office.

By stat 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. s. 1. (1833) the offices of Master of the Report Office, and the Entering Clerks or Entering Registrars, and Clerk of the Exceptions, were abolished, and the execution of their duties is provided for by sect. 8. of the same stat. by appointing an officer called the Master of Reports and Entries; and this latter office was recommended to be abolished in the Second Report from the Select Committee on Fees H.C. 1848, and the business to be transferred to the office of the Clerks of Records and Writs. Sess. Paper, H.C. 1848, No. 307.

DUTIES OF THE MASTER:

Report Side.—1. To receive, keep, and file all reports and certificates made by the Masters and the Accountant-General.

2. To receive, on the first day of Michaelmas Term every year, all the decrees, orders, and rules entered in the preceding year, and to make indexes to them; to make copies of the same when required; to have the custody of the old books containing decrees, orders, and rules, from Hen. VIII. inclusive.

Account Side.—3. By stat. 12 G. I. c. 32. he is required to keep an account of all monies, funds, and effects belonging to the suitors of the court, one account being kept at the Bank of England, another by the Accountant-General, and a third at the Report Office, which three accounts are, in the months of September and October each year, compared and balanced.

RECORDS:

Report Side.—Certificates of Accountant-General touching the property of suitors, from 1726 to present time, tied up in bundles.

Decrees and orders of the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellors, from Hen. VIII., in MS. books.

Reports of the Masters in Chancery, from 1590, tied up in bundles. Certificates.

Account Side.—Account books and papers of the Masters before the establishment of the Accountant-General's Office in 1726.

The account books, from the above period to the present time, containing the accounts of the suitors.

The dividend books contain the amount of securities, and dividends thereon, standing to the credit of each individual account, from 1771.

Entry books of certificates of Accountant-General from 1726 to present time.

REPORTS:

——— Of Masters in Chancery from 1590 to present time (Report Office). *See* **REPORT OFFICE.**

——— Of Commissioners upon inquiries respecting fees, &c. in different courts of justice, &c., from 1740 to present time. There is a calendar with reference to each Report. (Petty Bag Office.)

REPRISALS:

Matters concerning, entered on the Close Rolls.

RESTITUTIONS OF TEMPORALTIES TO BISHOPS, &c.

The early entries are on the Patent Rolls.

From 1725 to the present time they are entered on the Bishops' Patent Rolls at the Petty Bag Office, where are also the original warrants from which the entries are made. *See* BISHOPS. TEMPORALTIES.

There is among the Tower Records a volume containing a collection from the Parliament Rolls of attainders, restitutions, and resump-tions, from 29 Edw. III. to the end of Edw. IV. (1483.) *See* INQUISITIONS.

RESUMPTIONS. *See* ATTAINDERS. RESTITUTIONS OF TEMPORALTIES TO BISHOPS, &c.**RETURNS:**

——— To writs of inquisition. *See* INQUISITIONS.

——— To writs of summons to Parliament. *See* PARLIAMENT.

——— To writs for electing coroners, verderers, and regarders of forests. (Petty Bag Office.) *See* WRITS.

——— Of Commissioners for better fortifying Docks, &c. *See* COMMISSIONS.

REVENUE:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

REVERSALS. *See* OUTLAWRIES.**RIGHT:**

Petitions and pleadings on petitions of Right. (To be found among the Common Law Proceedings of Chancery.)

RIOTS:

Proceedings in matters of riot entered on the Close Rolls.

ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE, now part of the Public Record Office.

The following are the Records of this office:—

Annuities, memorials of deeds, and other securities for annuities, since 53 G. III.

Cardinal's Bundles. Bundle No. 1. containing inquisitions taken of the several monasteries, &c. surrendered to Cardinal Wolsey. No. 2. containing inquisitions taken after Wolsey's death. They will be found among the miscellaneous.

Certificates of statutes of the staple, extents thereon, and liberates; also from the ecclesiastical courts of excommunication. To be found among the miscellaneous.

Certiorari Bundles, consisting of Acts of Parliament removed by certiorari, from 6 Hen. VIII., and a few judgments and other proceedings removed in the same manner.

Chancery, Common Law Side.—Pleadings on petitions of right, and on writs of scire facias, and judgments thereon.

Charter Rolls.

Close Rolls.

Commissions, generally in the Privy Seal Bundles.

Commissions of sewers and of charitable uses, among the miscellaneous.

Confirmation Rolls.

Coronation Rolls.

Decree Rolls, and Dockets.

ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE—*continued.*

Dispensation Rolls.

Escheat Bundles, containing original inquisitions. *See* INQUISITIONS.

Fine Rolls.

Inquisitions post mortem and ad quod damnum.

Memorials of Annuities. *See* ANNUITIES.

Pardon Rolls.

Parliament Rolls, or Inrolments of Acts of Parliament.

Parliament Return Bundles, to the Parliament next before the Restoration of Car. II.

Patent Rolls. Among these, temp. Eliz., is a roll known under the name of Watson's Roll.

Pleadings on Common Law Side of Court of Chancery. *See* Chancery, Common Law Side.

Privy Seals and Signed Bills Bundles.

Proclamations. Among the Privy Seals and Signed Bills.

Specification and Surrender Rolls.

Surveys of church livings for several counties, temp. Commonwealth. To be found among the miscellaneous.

Treaty or Foreign Rolls, to 26 Car. II. None brought in since by the Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery, whose duty it was to make them up.

Writs. Among the miscellaneous.

Prayer Book deposited pursuant to Act of Uniformity, 14 Car. II. c. 4.

Miscellaneous Bundles or Files, viz. :—

Thos. Powell, in his "Directions for Search of Records," (1622) pp. 5—8, describes the bundles or files in the Rolls Chapel as follows :—

1. Files of *Bills and Answers*.
2. Files of *Corpus cum causa*, with the bails upon the same.
3. *Writs of Certiorari*, with the certificates upon the same.
4. *Attachments, Proclamations, and Commissions of Rebellion*, and Transcripts of Injunctions.
5. *Scire Facias Bundle*, wherein are filed all writs of *Scire facias*, *Audita querela*, *Ex gravi querela*, and their transcripts.
6. *Staple Bundle*, wherein are filed all certificates of statutes of the staple, all extents returned upon the said statutes, and liberates upon the same.
7. *Stoole Bundle*, in which are contained all transcripts of supersedeas for peace and good behaviour.
8. *Gallows Bundle*, in which are filed all certificates made from Bishops, for the writ called *Excommunicato capiendo*, and the Supersedeas upon the same.
9. *The Horne Bundle*, in which are contained all bails upon special pardons.
10. *The Pot Bundle*, wherein are contained all bills from the Exchequer of the names of the sheriffs who have there put in sureties, and all warrants of attorney for all sheriffs of counties and of cities which have sheriffs.
11. The File of *Certiorari Bills*, wherein are filed all bills that are exhibited in Chancery for certiorari.
12. *The Arrow Bundle*, wherein are filed all *Letters Patents surrendered*, all *Indentures of deeds cancelled*, *Acts of Parliament* certified by *certiorari*, writs of *Dedimus potestatem* to take knowledge of any deed or recognizance to be enrolled or cancelled,

ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE—*continued.*

writs of *Dedimus potestatem* for the acknowledging of any *Warrant of attorney* upon *Writs of entry*, as also for the taking of the sheriffs' oath, writs *De coronatore* and *Viridiario eligendo*, writs of *Dower*, and such like as are for the prince.

13. *The Escheator's Bundles*, wherein are contained all inquisitions taken either by virtue of writ or by virtue of office.
 14. *The Privy Seal Bundle*, wherein are contained all Privy Seals directed to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, for the passing under the Great Seal of any grant from the King that hath passed the Signet and Privy Seal.
 15. The Bundle of *Bills signed*, wherein are contained all bills signed by the King which pass the Great Seal by immediate warrant without passing the Privy Seal at all. In the same bundle are warrants from the Court of Wards, as special liveries, general liveries, &c.
 16. *The Treasurer's Bundle*, called *The Purse Bundle*, wherein are filed warrants of escheators, customers, controllers, searchers, ulnagers, and the like.
 17. *Cardinal's Bundles*, in which are contained all inquisitions taken upon the survey of so many religious houses as are returned into that office. See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.
- It would appear from Mr. Palmer's Report (printed in the Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, Appendix II. p. 211. No. 3.) that some of the above bundles have become mixed, and now form what are called *Miscellaneous*.

ROLLS HOUSE (DOMUS CONVERSORUM):

Annexed to the office of Master of the Rolls by Edw. III. and confirmed by Ric. II. See Rot. Pat. 51 Edw. III. m. 20.—6 Ric. II. part III. m. 12.

ROMAN CATHOLICS:

Settlements and wills of, entered on the Close Rolls.

ROMAN ROLLS.

Roman Roll, 34 Edw. I.	} Among the Tower Records.
Roman and French Rolls, 1 to 18 Edw. II.	
Roman Rolls, 19 Edw. II. to 31 Edw. III.	

These may be considered as a branch of the Close Rolls relating to Rome and France.

ROME:

Papal bulls and letters begin in the reign of John (Pontificate of Innocent III.), and end temp. Hen. VI. (Pontificate of Nicholas V.)

ROUGH COAT BOOKS:

These are selections from the inquisitions at the Tower, alphabetically arranged.

ROYAL ASSENTS:

Royal assents to the election of bishops were formerly entered on the Patent Rolls. From 1725 they are entered on the Bishops' Patent Rolls at the Petty Bag Office.

ROYAL LETTERS:

Entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.
Separate documents of Royal letters and state papers, Ric. I. to Ric. III., among the Tower Records.

RULES :

Entries of rules in causes. (Petty Bag Office.)

RUMBURGH PRIORY. *See* **CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**

SAFE CONDUCT :

Fines for, entered on Fine Rolls.

Letters of, entered on Patent Rolls.

Writs of, entered on the Treaty or Foreign Rolls.

SAINT FRISWID PRIORY. *See* **CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**

SAINT PETER'S (IPSWICH). *See* **CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**

SALARIES :

Letters and orders for payment of, entered on the Liberate Rolls, also on the Close Rolls.

SALE OF CROWN AND OTHER LANDS :

Deeds of bargain are entered on the Close Rolls, to which there are indices.

SANDWELL PRIORY. *See* **CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**

SCIRE-FACIAS :

Pleadings on the law side of the Court of Chancery on writs of scire facias, among the miscellaneous.

Proceedings and judgments by default, on scire facias, to revoke letters patent, to put recognizances taken by order of the Court of Chancery in suit, and also in actions by and against officers of the Court of Chancery, Eliz. to present time (Petty Bag Office).

Writs of scire facias, among the miscellaneous.

SCOTCH NOBILITY. *See* **HOMAGE ROLLS.**

SCOTCH ROLLS. *See* **SCOTLAND.**

SCOTLAND :

Matters relating to Scotland will be found entered on the Close Rolls.

Among the miscellaneous of the Tower and Chapter House Records are numerous documents or state papers relating to Scotland, including the separate submissions, or, as they are called, "Homage Bills," being the submissions of the nobility, &c. &c. of Scotland to Edw. I. These have partly been printed, under the authority of the Record Commissioners, in a volume bearing the title, "Documents and Records illustrating the History of Scotland, &c. &c.;" that is to say, those found among the Chapter House Records were printed in the above work.

The Homage Roll, or, as it is called, the "Ragman Roll," of which duplicates exist among the Tower and Chapter House Records, contains the entries of the above-mentioned Homage Bills.

There are among the Tower and Chapter House Records duplicates of what is called the "Great Roll of Scotland," on which are recorded the chief steps of the process among the competitors

SCOTLAND—continued.

for the crown of Scotland. It is inaccurately printed in Rymer, vol. ii. pp. 542-600.

The Scotch Rolls (Rotuli Scotiæ) are among the Tower and Rolls Chapel Records (except two rolls of 13 & 34 Edw. III., which are among the Chapter House Records).

These are printed by the Record Commissioners in 2 vols., to which there are indexes chronological, and of names and places, and are described in the preface as follows:

The materials of which this collection of historical documents is composed may be divided into political transactions; naval and military transactions; proceedings relative to prisoners of war; rewards to partisans; orders for attainders, and grants of pardon to persons attainted; revenue; trade; ecclesiastical documents; and various miscellaneous matters not referable to any of the preceding heads.

1. *Political Transactions of Edw. I.*—This class of documents relates to the disputed succession to the crown of Scotland on the death of Margaret of Norway; to the claims of King Edward as superior lord of Scotland, and to the contest between Baliol, Bruce, and other competitors for the Scottish throne; the attempts of the King and many of his successors to conquer Scotland; safe conducts to ambassadors; negotiations and treaties of peace; truces; precepts to the lords marchers respecting the keeping of them, and orders to other persons for the same purpose.
2. *Naval and Military Transactions.*—The records in this department comprise preparations for wars with Scotland; precepts to the lord marchers, and to the sheriffs of counties for levying men; orders concerning their pay and provision; instructions to officers; orders for garrisoning, fortifying, and victualling castles; exemptions in favour of particular persons from serving in the wars or in garrisons; impressment of ships and seamen for various expeditions; together with notices of the particular classes of soldiers employed, and as to their arms and other equipments.
3. *The Proceedings relative to Prisoners of War* include negotiations for ransoming them; licences and safe conducts to the families and agents of prisoners of war to pass and repass; especial negotiations for the ransom of David (Bruce), King of Scotland, and acquittances for the same.
4. *Rewards to Partisans.*—This class of instruments comprehends grants of estates, &c., generally to persons of Scotland who had rendered essential aid to the Kings of England in their claims to the crown of Scotland.
5. *Attainders of Persons* having acted against Edw. I. or his successors, and grants of pardon to them.
6. *Revenue.*—Under this head are contained orders for raising money by various means, particularly by customs to be levied on merchandize, especially at Berwick; the grants and orders concerning which are exceedingly numerous.
7. *Trade.*—In this class are comprised licences to Scottish merchants to trade in certain English ports, and to English and Scottish merchants to trade with foreign ports.
8. *Ecclesiastical Documents.*—These include grants of benefices, licences, and safe conducts to persons going on pilgrimages to reputed holy places in Palestine and elsewhere.

SCOTLAND—continued.

9. *Miscellaneous*, which cannot with propriety be referred to any of the preceding classes, consisting of materials for forming lists of state officers; licences to particular persons to fight duels in Scotland; licences to students in Scotland to prosecute their studies in England, particularly at Oxford and Cambridge; grants of wardships, &c. &c. *See* HOMAGE ROLLS.

SCULPTURE : —

On the Close Rolls are various instructions as to sculptures, paintings, &c., particularly temp. Hen. III.

SCUTAGE :

Matters relating to scutage entered on the Close Rolls.

There are also rolls of aids, scutages, subsidies, &c., among the Tower Records.

SEALS :

By stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94. a seal is directed to be provided for the Public Record Office to stamp certified copies of records.

By stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94. a seal is directed to be provided for the Petty Bag Office, and to be received in evidence, the same as the Great Seal. Also another seal or stamp is directed to be provided for the Inrolment Office, and to be received in evidence.

SEARCHERS OF CUSTOMS :

Their appointments entered on the Fine Rolls. But from 1725 they are on inrolments at the Petty Bag Office, called the Bishops' Patent Rolls. The warrants also from which they were enrolled are at the Petty Bag Office.

SECRETARY OF LUNATICS. *See* LUNACY. CLERK OF THE CUSTODIES.

SEIZINS :

Livery and seizin of lands entered on the Close Rolls.

SEQUESTRATIONS :

Bargains and sales of sequestrations temp. Commonwealth entered on the Close Rolls.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW :

Matters relating to serjeants-at-law entered on the Close Rolls.

Admissions of serjeants-at-law; inrolments of, temp. Eliz. to present time (Petty Bag Office).

Writs for calling serjeants (Petty Bag Office).

There are no entries at the Petty Bag Office from 1714 to 1741.

These will be obtained from the dockets at the Crown Office.

SETTLEMENTS AND WILLS :

Of Roman Catholics, entered on the Close Rolls.

SEWERS :

The commissioners of sewers are a court of record, formerly created by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal, which formerly used to be granted *pro re natâ* at the pleasure of the Crown, but at the discretion and nomination of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and Chief Justices, pursuant to stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5. Their jurisdiction is, to overlook the repairs of sea-banks and sea-walls, and the cleansing of rivers, public streams, ditches, &c., whereby any waters are carried off,

SEWERS--*continued.*

and is confined to such county or particular district as the commission shall express.

Before the stat. 13 Eliz. c. 9., no commission of sewers could continue longer than five years; by which stat. it was continued to ten years, unless superseded. The commissioners were relieved from making for the future any certificate or return of their commission, or of any their ordinances, laws, or doings. By stat. 3 Jac. I. c. 14. watercourses, &c. falling into the Thames within two miles of London were made subject to the commission of sewers under the stat. of sewers, 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5.

LONDON SEWERS regulated, and commissioners appointed by the Corporation of London, by 18 & 19 Car. II. and 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 17. By 7 Anne, c. 32. the commissioners of sewers of London to have the same powers as the commissioners for counties.

Laws relating to sewers amended by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 22. *See also* 4 & 5 W. IV. c. 96. and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 112.

Records.—Commissions and adjudications of sewers to be found among the Miscellaneous.

Laws and adjudications of sewers, Jac. I., Car. I. & II., G. III., W. IV., in bundles; to which there is a calendar; Petty Bag Office.

Six books of original petitions and flats for commissions of sewers, from 1685 (Crown Office).

Commissions for sewers, on the Patent Rolls.

SHEERNESS :

Commission for better securing, &c., 26th August 1780, and return (Crown Office).

SHERIFFS :

Anciently there was a bundle among the Rolls Chapel Records, called the *Pot Bundle*, containing bills from the Exchequer of the names of all sheriffs who had there put in sureties, and all warrants of attorney for all sheriffs of counties and cities which have sheriffs. These will be found among the Miscellaneous. *See* ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE. POT BUNDLE.

Sheriffs and other appointments for revenue purposes are entered on the Fine Rolls.

Writs of *dedimus* for taking sheriffs' oaths. *See* ARROW BUNDLE.

Rolls signed by the Sovereign from about 1720 to present time, containing the names of those who have been nominated yearly for sheriffs for England and Wales by the Privy Council, which rolls contain the names of the sheriffs appointed (Office of Clerks of Records and Writs, formerly the office of the Six Clerks, it being the duty of the Six Clerks to make out from thence the sheriffs' patents).

As the keeper of the King's peace, both by common law and special commission, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office.

SIGNED BILLS. SIGNET BILLS. *See* PATENT ROLLS. PRIVY SEAL AND SIGNED BILL, &c. BUNDLES.

SIGN-MANUALS :

In the Privy Seal Bundles. *See* PATENT ROLLS.

SIGNIFICAVITS :

Significavits from the Ecclesiastical Courts, whereon writs de excommunicato capiendo and contumace capiendo were issued, formerly the Cursitors' Records (Petty Bag Office).

The common writ of *significavit* (so called from an emphatic word in the writ) is the same as the writ *excommunicato capiendo*. It is issued out of Chancery, upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for imprisoning him until he submit himself to the authority of the Church.

SIX CLERKS :

Of the Court of Chancery abolished, and a Clerk of Inrolment, Clerks of Records and Writs, &c., appointed to do their duties by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

The Six Clerks are called the Prothonotaries of the Court in Bladen's Six Clerks Office, pp. 12, 13, 291, MS.; and Fleta, who wrote in time of Edw. II. lib. ii. ch. 13, describing the Court of Chancery, saith, "Habet etiam Rex sex clericos suos prænotarios "in Cancellaria sua," &c.

The duties of the Six Clerks were :—

Duties now performed by Clerks of Records and Writs, pursuant to stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

To receive and file all bills, answers, replications, and other records in all causes on the equity side of the Court of Chancery, and to enter memoranda of them in books, from which they were to certify to the Court, as occasion may require, the state of proceedings in causes. They signed all copies of pleadings made by the sworn clerks and waiting clerks, after seeing that the originals were regularly filed; after each term they presented to be set down the causes ready for hearing in the ensuing term.

They attended in term time to read the documents required to be read in causes. They examined and signed dockets of decrees and dismissions prepared for inrolment, and saw that the records and orders were duly filed and entered, which they certified previously to the presentation of the dockets to the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, or the Vice-Chancellors, for signature.

They had the care of all records in their office, which remained in their studies for the space of six terms, for the sworn clerks and waiting clerks to resort to without fee.

They afterwards sorted them, and laid them up in their record room in bundles, making indexes or calendars to them.

Duties now performed by Clerks of Records and Writs, pursuant to stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

The remaining business in their office on the equity side of the Court was transacted by the sworn and waiting clerks.

Instead of each Six Clerk employing a deputy under him (as was formerly the practice) to transact his business during the vacation, and to take care of the records in his particular division, the Six Clerks afterwards employed one clerk under them all, for the care of the records in every division, whereby the disturbance of the records, which was stated to have taken place under the more ancient practice, was prevented: one or more of the Six Clerks attended in person during vacations.

SIX CLERKS—*continued.*

Duties performed by
Clerk of Inrolments,
pursuant to stat.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

In addition to their duties on the equity side, they had other duties : viz., they were comptrollers of the Hanaper, and enrolled the warrants for grants which passed the Great Seal.

The Six Clerks also wrote and engrossed Letters Patent for Sheriffs, with the writs incident thereto, and they had the custody of the Sheriffs Rolls.

Duties performed
by Clerk of Petty Bag,
pursuant to stat.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

The Six Clerks were the nominal attorneys in all causes depending in the Petty Bag, and it was their duty to enter in a book all rules in causes given by the Clerks of the Petty Bag.

See PETTY BAG OFFICE.

The Records of the Six Clerks, and their successors, are as follow, and are kept at the office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, Chancery Lane.

Bills, Answers, Replications, Depositions of Witnesses taken by Commission in the Country, with the Interrogatories thereto annexed ; Commissions of Partitions for dividing Lands, ascertaining Boundaries, and assigning Dowers, with the Returns ; Answers and Examinations of parties taken by Commission in matters of Bankruptcy and Lunacy ; all the above from 1714 to present time.

The early proceedings are among the Tower Records.

There are also certain unpublished depositions taken by Commissions issued out of the Six Clerks Office from about 1600 to present time. There were also Inrolments of Decrees of Court, with the Dockets or Warrants from which they have been enrolled, from about Eliz. ; but by an order of the Master of the Rolls, dated 18th January 1838, these have been or ought to have been deposited among the Rolls Chapel Records.

Also, Filing Books, Rule Books, Bill Books.

Also, Sheriffs Rolls signed by the Sovereign, containing the names of those nominated yearly as Sheriffs for England and Wales from about 1720 to present time. It being the duty of the proper officer to make out from them the Patents of the Sheriffs.

Also, Patent Rolls and Privy Seal and Signed Bill Bundles subsequent to those at the Petty Bag Office. The Rolls for the last four or five years are retained before they are passed on to the Petty Bag Office, and from thence to the Public Record Office.

SNAPE PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS. *See* COMMISSIONS.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS AND SURRENDERS :

By stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 83. Disclaimers and Memorandums of alterations of Inventions are allowed to be entered, and enrolled, with the Specifications. This Act was amended by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 67.

There were three distinct Inrolments of Specifications of Inventions. viz. :—1. on the Close Rolls ; 2. on Specification and Surrender Rolls at the Rolls Chapel Office ; or, 3. on Specification Rolls at

SPECIFICATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

the Petty Bag Office. It was at the option of the party suing out the Patent to enrol his Specification on any of the above rolls, Therefore any person requiring to search for a particular Specification may have to apply at three offices before he obtains the object of his search. But stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94. directs the Inrolment of Specifications to be made at the Inrolment Office from and after 1st January 1849.

The Specification Rolls among the Rolls Chapel Records commence at the Restoration of Car. II. They also contain Surrenders to the Sovereign by any corporate body, or by any subject of any office, &c.

Those at the Petty Bag Office commence 8 Anne.

A Calendar is printed of those of the Rolls Chapel in the Deputy Keeper's 6th Report, App. II. pp. 116–203; continued in the 7th Report, App. II. pp. 101–210; and continued in the 8th Report, App. II. pp. 82–134.

STANNARIES :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

STANSGATE PRIORY. See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

STAPLE ROLLS AND BUNDLES :

The Staple Rolls among the Tower Records are from 27 Edw. III. to 23 Ric. II. and 1 to 39 Hen. VI.

For Staple Bundles,—*see* STATUTE STAPLE.

STATE PAPERS OR DOCUMENTS :

There are entries of state documents on the Close, Patent, Treaty, and Foreign Rolls.

Domestic and foreign from the time of Richard I., among the Tower Records. Printed in the Deputy Keeper's 3d Report, App. II. p. 199; 4th Report, App. II. p. 140; 5th Report, App. II. p. 36 and 60; 6th Report, App. II. p. 88; 7th Report, App. II. p. 239.

There are similar letters to the above and part of the same series among the Chapter House Records; a calendar of them is printed in the Deputy Keeper's 8th Report, App. II. p. 180.

Papal Bulls; inventory of those among the Tower Records is printed in the Deputy Keeper's 5th Report, App. II. p. 45.

IRELAND.—Bundles concerning Ireland, among the miscellaneous of the Tower Records.

Petitions concerning Ireland, among the miscellaneous of the Tower Records.

STATUTA WALLLÆ :

(Statutes of Wales, 12 Edw. I.), both among the Tower and the Chapter House Records. *See* the printed statutes of the realm, 12 Edw. I.

STATUTE ROLLS. See PARLIAMENT.

STATUTE STAPLE :

Certificates of statutes staple, extents returned thereon, and liberates, will be found among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel. An inventory of them is printed in the Deputy Keeper's 4th Report, App. II. pp. 110–112. *See* CERTIFICATES.

STATUTE STAPLE—continued.

Extents, re-extents, and other proceedings on the statute staple from the beginning of Jac. I. to present time. These are put up in bundles, and are entered in calendars under the title "*Writs of Execution*," in terms in which the proceedings were had (Petty Bag Office). These were formerly made out by the Cursitors, but in the time of Queen Mary were annexed to the Crown Office. (Gilbert's Chancery, p. 9.)

For particulars touching the statute staple, *see* stat. 27 Edw. III. stat. 2. c. 9. *See* the statute of merchants, 11 & 13 Edw. I. *See* stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 6. *See* stat. 8 G. I. c. 26. No proceedings have been had upon statutes staple since 15 G. III.

STATUTES :

Confirmation of the statutes of Oriel College, Oxford, 1326. (Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. III., part 2, membrane 35.)

Confirmation of statutes of University College, Oxford. (Rot. Pat. 9 G. II., p. 1, m. 10.)

Royal commissions were appointed in 1850 to inquire into the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, for which commissions an immense number of statutes and documents were copied from the public records, which will be printed in the Commissioners' Reports.

STOOLE BUNDLES :

Bundles anciently so called containing transcripts of supersedeas for peace and good behaviour. (Among the miscellaneous.)

SUBDEANERIES. See CLERK OF THE PRESENTATIONS.**SUBPŒNA OFFICE :**

Office of Patentee suppressed by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., and by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94., the duties to be performed by the Clerk of the Affidavits, who by the said last-mentioned statute was to be appointed in lieu of the Registrar of Affidavits; but 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. was in part repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 105. s. 3., which transfers the duties to the Clerks of Records and Writs after the death or resignation of the Patentee.

A subpœna is the leading process in the Court of Chancery. *See* **AFFIDAVITS.**

The duty of the office was to make out, write, and engross all writs of subpœna sued out of the Court of Chancery, sealed with the Great Seal.

In order to obtain the seal to a subpœna of which the blank form was filled up by the solicitor, a præcipe was made out upon paper and left at the office. These præcipes were alphabetically arranged according to the names of the solicitors by whom they were sued out, the searches having been usually made in the names of such solicitors. The subpœnas were formerly entered in a book, but discontinued by order of the patentee, the Earl of Devon.

The præcipes are frequently searched in order to ascertain whether the subpœna charged in the bill of costs of the solicitor was really issued.

The records of the office are præcipes for subpœnas.

SUBSIDY COMMISSIONS:

In certain orders of Chancery it is stated that in 1554 the Six Clerks made out the commissions for subsidy, &c., but that they were enrolled at the Petty Bag Office. (Sanders' Orders in Chancery, p. 12.)

SUITORS:

For their accounts, &c. *see* ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. REPORT OFFICE.

SUMMONS:

Writs of summons to Parliament. *See* PARLIAMENT. WRITS.

SUPERONERATIONE:

By stat. 13 Edw. I. sect. 8. writs de secunda superoneratione were to be enrolled in Chancery, and at the year's end the transcripts to be sent into the Exchequer, under the seal of the Chancellor. They will be found on the *Originalia*.

SUPERSEDEAS. *See* BANKRUPTCY.

Writs of supersedeas are issued from the Crown Office by authority of the Lord Chancellor.

The Masters only used to make writs of supersedeas (1554). Sanders' Orders in Chancery, p. 11.

SUPERSTITIOUS USES:

Commissions to inquire of lands given for superstitious uses. (Petty Bag Office.)

These Commissions are under stat. 1 Edw. VI. c. 14. s. 8. *See* stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 10., making void all grants of lands for superstitious uses for a longer time than twenty years.

SURRENDERS OF OFFICES, &c. *See* SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS AND SURRENDERS.

Surrenders of religious houses entered on the back of the Close Rolls.

Patents surrendered will be found among the miscellaneous. *See* ARROW BUNDLE.

There are some original surrenders of offices in the law, returned after having been enrolled; one of 5 G. II., some of G. III., but no complete series. (Crown Office.)

SURVEYS. *See* HUNDRED ROLLS. INQUISITIONS.

Of the manor of East Greenwich (Kent). This is put up with the Bundle of Perambulations temp. Car. I. (Petty Bag Office.)

Of church livings (or parochial surveys) for several counties, temp. interregnum, among the miscellaneous.

SWAINMOTE. *See* FORESTS.

SWEARING ROLLS. *See* OATHS.

TALLAGE:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

TALLIES:

Matters relating to tallies entered on the Close Rolls.

TAXATION ROLL :

The taxation of ecclesiastical benefices made in the pontificate of Pope Nicholas IV., 1292, (20 Edw. I.) by which all taxes to the King and Pope were regulated, and the statutes of colleges founded before the Reformation are interpreted, and according to which, benefices under a certain value are exempted from the restriction in the stat. 21 Hen. VIII. concerning pluralities.

The above Taxation Roll was returned into Chancery by virtue of the King's writ, being a transcript from the original in the Exchequer.

Taxation Roll for Scotland. *See* RAGMAN ROLL.

TAXATION OF THE JEWS :

Roll of, 19 Edw. I. among the Tower Records.

TAXES :

Matters relating to, will be found entered on the Close Rolls.

TEMPORALTIES :

Restitutions of temporalities to ecclesiastical persons were formerly entered on the Patent Rolls.

But the writs of restitution of temporalities to Archbishops, Bishops, &c. are entered now on the Bishops' Rolls at the Petty Bag Office, from 1725 ; where are, also, the original warrants for issuing writs of restitution, &c. *See* RESTITUTIONS OF TEMPORALTIES TO BISHOPS, &c. BISHOPS' PATENTS.

TENTHS OR DISMES :

Commissions of. *See* COMMISSIONS.

TENURES. *See* HUNDRED ROLLS.**THAMES RIVER :**

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

THOBY PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**TITRE PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.****TOPOGRAPHY :**

Search the Chancery Proceedings ; the Patent Rolls ; the Fine Rolls.

TOURNAMENTS :

Matters relating to, entered on the Patent and Close Rolls.

TOWER :

The earliest transmission of Chancery Records to the Tower took place 14 Edw. III. At this time also the office of Keeper of the Tower Records was instituted ; and the same King soon after, for the better preservation of the Chancery and Parliamentary Records, until such time as they should be removed to the Tower, annexed the House of Converted Jews (*Domus Conversorum*, now called the Rolls House) to the office of the Master of the Rolls.

There was a precept (Rot. Pat. 9 Eliz., part 6) to the Clerk of the Parliaments to remove all rolls of Parliament, petitions, judgments, attainders, and other records of

TOWER—*continued.*

Parliament to the Tower, from 22 Edw. IV. to 1 Mary. Also to Sir W. Cordell, Master of the Rolls, for removal of Parliament, Patent, Charter, Close, and all other Rolls for the same period. [This order does not appear to have been fully acted on, as those from Ric. III. remained in the Rolls Chapel.]

For the times of transmission of various Equity Records, *see* the 2d Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, page 43.

Heads of reference to the Chancery and other Records of the Tower:—

1. Chancery Rolls.

Almain.	Liberate.	Roman.
Cartæ Antiquæ.	Mint and Coinage.	Scotch.
Charter.	Misæ.	Staple.
Close.	Norman.	Subsidy.
Coronation.	Oblata.	Taxation.
Court.	Ordinances.	Do. Jews.
Exchange.	Pardon.	Treaty.
Extract.	Parliament.	Vascon. <i>See</i> Gascon.
Fine.	Patent.	Voyages, Royal,
French.	Perambulation.	Hen. IV.
Gascon.	Præstita.	Wardrobe.
Homage (Ragman).	Protection.	Welsh.
Hundred.	Redisseisin.	

2. Chancery Files or Bundles, &c.

Brevia Regia, being Writs to Sheriffs to cause Inquisitions to be taken of Lands, &c.	Petitions to Parliament and to King and Council.
Chancery Judicial Proceedings.	Placita, or Common Law Proceedings.
Homage Bills, 25, 26 Edw. I.	Privy Seal and Signed Bill Bundles.
Inquisitions.	Writs.
Papal Bulls and State Papers.	
Miscellaneous.	

Prayer Book deposited pursuant to Act of Uniformity, 14 Car. II. c. 4.

For printed inventories of the Tower Records, *see* Appendix II. of the Deputy Keeper's 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Reports.

TRADE:

Grants of privileges to trading companies entered on the Charter and Patent Rolls.

TRANSCRIPTS BY WRIT:

Are copies sent into Chancery in answer to the King's writ or mandate, calling for a copy from the officer in whose custody the record is preserved. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

TREASON:

Special Commissions of Inquiry and Inquisitions, &c. thereon, Jac. I. to present time (Petty Bag Office). *See* COMMISSIONS.

TREASURER'S BUNDLE, OR PURSE BUNDLE :

A bundle anciently called the Treasurer's or Purse Bundle, containing warrants of escheators, customers, controllers, searchers, ulnagers, and the like. Among the miscellaneous.

TREASURE TROVE :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

TREATIES :

It was the duty of the prothonotary of Chancery to write, pass under the Great Seal, and enrol commissions, powers, and orders to ambassadors, &c., treaties, leagues, ratifications, and other instruments which passed between the sovereign of this country and foreign sovereigns and states. The prothonotary ceased to perform any duties long before the office was abolished, which took place by stat. 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 111.

The above matters are entered on the Treaty Rolls.

The Treaty Rolls ceased to be brought into Chancery after 22 Jac. I.

The following exhibit the dates of the respective Treaty Rolls:—

French Rolls commence 1 Edw. II. to 26 Car. II.

Roman Rolls, some of which contain entries relating to France, commence 34 Edw. I. to 31 Edw. III.

Almain or *German*, 22 Edw. I. to 15 Edw. III.

Scotch, 19 Edw. I. to 7 Hen. VIII.

These were printed in two folio volumes by the Commissioners of Records, with chronological indexes at the beginning, and indices nominum et locorum at the end.

See SCOTLAND.

Welsh, 5 to 23 Edw. I.

Irish, 1 to 50 Edw. III.

Treaties and truces are also entered on the early Close Rolls.

Negotiations and ratifications, &c. are also entered on the Patent Rolls.

There are also original treaties among the Tower, Rolls Chapel, and Chapter House Records.

The original treaties at the State Paper Office are from 1528 to G. III.

The first attempt that was made to form a collection of treaties was in the compilation of the smaller Black Book of the Exchequer, at the beginning of which are entered five charters of convention and four papal bulls. Similar instruments will be found in the two muniment books of the Exchequer (Chapter House), liber A. and liber B.

TRUCES. *See* TREATIES.**TUCKFORD PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.****TUMULTS :**

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

TUNBRIDGE PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**TYTHES :**

Matters relating to tythes entered on the Close Rolls.

Decrees were formerly often made in the Court of Chancery to settle the customs of manors in cases of tythes, and entered on the Decree Rolls.

Matters relating to the Universities entered on the Close Rolls.
Confirmation of Statutes of Oriel College, Oxford (1326), Rot. Pat.
4 Edw. III. part 2. m. 35.
Ditto University College, Oxford, Rot. Pat.
9 G. II. p. 1. m. 10.
See STATUTES.

The Vascon Rolls are thus divided :—
 Charters and Patents, 26 Hen. III.
 Contrabrevia }
 Fine } 27 Hen. III.
 Liberate }
 Vascon generally, 39 Hen. III. to 22 Edw. I.
 Protections, 22 Edw. I.
 Vascon generally, 23 Edw. I. to 7 Edw. IV.

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.
Return of writs for electing verderers. (Petty Bag Office.) See
WRITS.

Is said to be the only ancient copy of a roll of Parliament. It does not appear by what person or on what occasion this transcript was made, but it is mentioned in the Rot. Parl. 6 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 26. as being then in the Tower of London. It was from this MS. that Riley printed the *Placita Parliamentaria*.

A Vidimus is similar to a Notarial Certificate, in which the tenor of Royal charters, papal bulls, donations, and other writings is copied and attested for the purpose of perpetuation when the originals happen to be in a state of decay, or in danger by removal from place to place.

There is another species of Vidimus. Previous to and in the early part of Hen. VI. it was the practice for the King to grant letters of protection or safe-conduct to persons specifically named and numbered in such letters, and to every of them conjointly or separately, as also to a specific number of persons (not named) who travelled in their company. It appears that each of those persons was supplied with a *vidimus* copy of such letters, properly sealed and authenticated.

The word Vidimus was used in France in the same sense, and applied to the same purposes, as the word *Inspeximus* in England. (See Hardy's Introduction to the printed volume, "*Rotuli Chartarum*.")

Matters relating to Royal voyages entered on the Close Rolls.
There is among the Tower Records a roll of Royal voyages,
1 Hen. IV.

WAITERS, KING'S, (OR SEARCHERS):

Their appointments, commencing 1725, are entered on the Bishops Patent Rolls at the Petty Bag Office, where are also the originals from whence the inrolments were made.

WALES:

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

There is among the Chapter House Records a roll of extracts from the Close Rolls touching Wales.

There are Revenue Rolls of the Prince of Wales, 47, 48, 49 Edw. III. among the Tower Records.

Statuta Walliæ, statutes of Wales, 12 Edw. I., among the Tower Records, also among the Chapter House Records. Printed in vol. I. p. 55, of the Statutes of the Realm. *See* WELSH ROLLS.

WALLINGFORD PRIORY. *See* CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.**WARDROBE:**

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

There is a roll called Warderobæ Recepta, 10 Hen. III., among the Tower Records.

There are rolls of the Great Wardrobe, 10 Edw. I. and 17 Edw. II., among the Tower Records; and also various Wardrobe account books, Edw. I.

There are Ordinances of the Privy Council, temp. Hen. VI., for the governance of the King's Wardrobe, among the Tower Records.

WARDS. WARSHIPS:

Entered on the Close Rolls.

Fines for, } entered on the Patent Rolls.
Grants of, }

See PROOFS OF AGE. HEIRS.

WARRANTS:

In the Privy Seal and Signed Bill Bundles.

Entry Books of warrants appointing serjeants, &c. to the several circuits, and fiats from the Lord Chancellor for the several circuit commissions, 1705 to present time. (Crown Office.)

Warrants of attorney for suffering common recoveries taken by dedimus potestatem, formerly the Cursitors' Records. (Petty Bag Office.)

Warrants for enrolling bishops' patents, customers, &c. (Petty Bag Office.)

Warrants of attorney for sheriffs of counties and cities, sent into Chancery from the Exchequer. Among the miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel. *See* SHERIFFS.

WARRENS:

Matters relating to free warrens entered on the Close Rolls.

WATSON'S ROLL:

A Patent Roll of divers years of the reign of Elizabeth, containing grants, special commissions, &c.

Powell, in his book printed 1622, called "Directions for Search," &c., p. 4, describes a roll in the Rolls Chapel as follows:—"The roll called Watson's Roll, containing divers grants and other things confusedly and promiscuously laid together, which one Watson (some time clerk of the Great Seal between the 30th and 40th years of Queen Eliz.) did for six or seven years together keep in his chest, and upon his death they were found, and brought into the Chapel of the Rolls."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

WELSH ROLLS. See WALES.

5 to 23 Edw. I., among the Tower Records. *See* TREATIES.

WIKES PRIORY. See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

WILLS :

The wills of James and George Viscounts Lanesborough were enrolled in Chancery pursuant to Act of Parliament 24 G. II., and remain with the Act in the Certiorari Bundle among the Rolls Chapel Records.

Of Roman Catholics, entered on the Close Rolls.

Extracts of wills from every register from the different counties, divisions, &c. are now under stat. 42 G. III. c. 99. (1802) sent to the Legacy Duty Office. *See* sect. 3 of the above Act.

By stat. 7 Anne, c. 20. memorials of wills affecting lands, tenements, or hereditaments, co. Middlesex, were directed to be registered in an office directed to be established by the said Act; in which also were to be registered all deeds, conveyances, &c. in the said counties.

A similar Act for the West Riding of Yorkshire was passed, 2 & 3 Anne, c. 4. ; and for the East Riding and Hull, 6 Anne, c. 62.

And another for the North Riding, 8 G. II. c. 6.

Sess. Paper H.C. 1845, No. 249, exhibits the extraordinary number of jurisdictions where wills are to be found, showing that they are deposited in parish churches, private houses of registrars, with lords of manors, &c. &c. This return supersedes in part Sess. Paper 1828, No. 372; Sess. Paper 1829, No. 177; Sess. Paper 1830, No. 205; Sess. Paper 1843, No. 510.

Sess. Paper 1830, No. 205, is a very extensive and valuable return. At page 374 of the printed proceedings of the Record Commissioners (otherwise called Agenda) is a suggestion for printing a calendar or index to wills.

WINCHESTER, SEE OF :

Decree and judgment of the Commissioners for purchasing lands belonging to the see of Winchester at Gosport, 10 Nov. 1830, by virtue of a commission dated 29th Sept. 1806. (Crown Office.)

WOLSEY, CARDINAL. See CARDINAL'S BUNDLES.

WOOL :

Matters relating to, entered on the Close Rolls.

WORKS, ROYAL :

Matters relating to Royal Works entered on the Close Rolls.

WRITS :

EQUITY WRITS.—It was the duty of the Sworn Clerks of the Court of Chancery to make out all writs, special and common, on the equity side of the Court of Chancery in the causes wherein they were respectively employed. This duty is now by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103. transferred to certain new officers, called Clerks of Records and Writs. Their office is what was formerly that of the Six Clerks.

WRITS—*continued*.

COMMON LAW WRITS.—The Cursitors made out all original writs issuing out of Chancery. The duties of the Cursitors were transferred to the Petty Bag Office by stat. 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 82. s. 10.

Original Writs in the Brevia Regia among the Tower Records.

Writs of summons and returns to Parliament are among the Tower, Rolls Chapel, Petty Bag Office, and Crown Office Records. *See* **PARLIAMENT**.

Writs :—	Audita querela,	} eligendo,	} Among the Rolls Chapel Records. <i>See</i> ARROW BUNDLE .
	Ex gravi querela,		
	Scire facias,		
	De coronatore		
	De viridiariorum		
	Of dower,		
	Dedimus,		
	Ad quod damnum,		
	Dedimuses to swear Masters Extraordinary in	} Petty Bag Office.	
	Chancery, Justices of Peace, and Sheriffs,		
	Certioraris to remove records,		
	Calling serjeants-at-law,		
	And returns for electing verderers and re-		
	gardeners of forests, from 9 Car. I.		

Entries of Writs :—

Habeas Corpus,	} Close Rolls.
For regulating Royal household,	
Ne exeant regni,	
For expenses of knights, citizens, and burgesses,	
Of summons to Parliament,	
Of dower,	
Safe Conduct - - - - -	Treaty Rolls.
To Sheriffs for restoring lands to	} Redisseisin Rolls.
those unlawfully dispossessed -	
To Sheriffs for delivery of lands	} Liberate Rolls.
which had been extended - -	
Of restitution of temporalities, before	} Patent Rolls.
1725 - - - - -	
After 1725 - - - - -	} Bishops' Patent Rolls at Petty Bag Office.
De diem clausit extremum - - -	
Of extent, 1601 to 1775 - - -	Fine Rolls.
	Crown Office.

WRITS (CLERKS OF RECORDS AND WRITS). *See* **CLERKS OF RECORDS AND WRITS' OFFICE**.

WRITS OF SUMMONS. *See* **PARLIAMENT**.

YORKSHIRE :

Registration of Lands. *See* **REGISTRATION OF LANDS, &c.**

QUEEN'S BENCH.

THIS, like the other Courts, had its origin in the Curia Regis (or King's Court). It does not appear at what precise time the latter Court merged its title into that of King's Bench ; it is, however, clear from the statutes, that in the 52d year of the reign of Henry III. it was called the King's Court, and in the 3d year of the reign of Edward I. (stat. Westm. c. 46.) it was called the Court of King's Bench. And in the old calendars we find that the Records are called Curia Regis Rolls to the end of Henry III., and from that time they are called King's Bench Rolls.

Following the principle adopted in the Chancery arrangement, a note is preserved of the recent changes in the offices of this Court, as follow :—

By stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. the following offices were abolished on the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the duties were directed to be performed by Five Masters: Chief Clerk—Secondary or Master of Queen's Bench Office—Clerk of the Rules—Clerk of the Papers—Clerk of the Dockets and Judgments—Signer of the Writs—Clerk of the Declarations—Clerk of the Common Bails or Appearances, Estreats and Posteads—Custos Brevium et Recordorum—Clerk of the Inner and Upper Treasuries—Clerk of the Outer Treasury—Clerks of the Nisi Prius for London, Middlesex, and the several Circuits in England and Wales—Bagbearer to the Custos Brevium—Clerk of the Errors—Filacer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries—Signer of the Bills of Middlesex.

By stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 34. the separate Seal Office was entirely abolished, and the Writs and Processes were directed to be sealed, &c. by the Masters of the Court.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

ACCOUNTS :

Plea Side :

- _____ Court or Chamber Keeper's Accounts.
- _____ of monies received in and paid out of Court.
- _____ of the Signer of the Writs.

ADMISSIONS :

Oath Rolls required to be subscribed by attorneys on their admissions, &c.

AFFIDAVITS :

Plea Side :

- _____ upon which defendants in suit have been arrested.
 - _____ sworn in town, formerly filed at the Rule Office.
 - _____ sworn in the country.
 - _____ made by attorneys on being articted and admitted.
 - _____ of service of writs.
 - _____ general.
 - _____ of debt.
 - _____ of increased costs, called "Masters' Affidavits."
 - _____ of duty paid on articles of clerkship, &c.
- There are Alphabetical Indices.

Crown Side :

- _____ general.
- _____ in support of motions, &c.

A chronological catalogue has been kept since Michaelmas 1768 of all affidavits filed, &c.

ALLEGIANCE :

Oath or Allegiance Rolls. *See* OATHS.

AMERCIAMENTS AND RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED :

Entry books.

APPEALS :

Crown Side :

Appeals are entered on the Special Writ Rolls, which are bound up with the Bag Rolls.

APPEARANCES. *See* BAIL.

Plea Side :

- Appearance books.
- Appearances in ejectments.

Appearances are now recorded by entering the particulars upon an appearance-piece, that is to say, a blank form printed upon parchment, filled up by the attorney. These

APPEARANCES—continued.

appearances are daily entered in a book which is kept alphabetically in the following form :—

Date.	Defendant.	Plaintiff.	Attorney.
1st July.	J. Allen.	C. Smith.	Tatham.

The appearance-pieces are placed on files.

Crown Side :

Books containing minutes of appearances and pleas. *See* BAIL.

ARTICLES OF CLERKS. *See* CLERKS' ARTICLES. *See* ATTORNEYS.

ARTICLES OF THE PEACE :*Crown Side :*

Articles of the peace in bundles or files.

ATTACHMENTS OF CONTEMPT. *See* INTERROGATORIES.

Crown Side :

Writs of attachment, &c. will be found on the files called "Record of Orders."

ATTAINDERS :

The Baga de Secretis contains Records of Attainders. *See* CROWN ROLLS. *See* INDICTMENTS.

ATTORNEYS :

- _____ Affidavits made by attorneys on being articulated.
- _____ Ditto on being admitted.
- _____ Judges' fiats, being the authority for admitting attorneys.
- _____ Oath Rolls required to be subscribed by attorneys upon admission, together with the subscriptions of those admitted.
- _____ Parchment books, containing the names of all attorneys who have subscribed the Oath Rolls—entered alphabetically. These are in fact indexes.
- _____ Article books, containing the substance of the articles.
- _____ Annual certificate books, being alphabetical lists of attorneys who have taken out their certificates for the current year.
- _____ Warrants of Attorney executed by parties, and filed for safe custody.
- _____ Bills against.

BAG ROLLS. *See* CONTROLMENT, SPECIAL WRIT, AND BAG ROLLS.

BAGA DE SECRETIS :*Crown Side :*

Containing proceedings on attainders, &c. A Calendar thereof is printed in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Records.

BAIL:

Common Bail.—When the defendant appears upon notice of action his *appearance* is entered, and he puts in sureties for his future appearance, &c., which sureties are called *Common Bail*, being two imaginary persons (J. Doe and R. Roe).

Special Bail.—Where the plaintiff makes affidavit that the cause of action amounts to such a sum that he may arrest the defendant, and make him put in substantial sureties for his appearance, this is called *Special Bail*.

Justifying Bail.—That is, the sureties appearing and swearing themselves housekeepers, and each of them to be worth the full sum for which they are bound.

Plea Side:

Common bail pieces on slips of parchment. There are also entry books of common bail or common appearances.

Bail certificates.

Bails.—London and Middlesex.

—— Country entries in books.

—— Country files in bags.

—— Original in books.

—— Inrolments of entries of.

—— Inrolments of entries of, for recognizances.

—— Warrants on filing common bail.

—— Warrants on filing special bail.

—— Warrants on filing common bail for defendants.

—— Warrants on filing common bail against attorneys and privileged persons.

—— Warrants on filing common bail on warrants of attorney.

Special bail-pieces, or recognizances of bail, being slips of parchment, by which parties have become bail in suits. When actions are not proceeded with, these bail-pieces remain at the Judges Chambers; but where the bail justifies, they are taken away from the chambers and filed.

Bail entries.

Appearances are now recorded by entering the particulars upon an appearance-piece, that is to say, a blank form printed upon parchment, which is procured from a law stationer, and filled up by the attorney. These appearances are daily entered in a book, which is kept alphabetically in the following form:—

Date.	Defendant.	Plaintiff.	Attorney.
1st July.	J. Allen.	C. Smith.	Tatham.

Crown Side:

Books containing minutes of appearances and pleas.

Bails, Records of, taken in Court.

—— on Certiorari.

BANKERS' RECEIPTS:

There are on the Plea Side certain bankers' receipts for money paid into Court.

BARGAIN AND SALE :

Deeds of bargain and sale entered on the Plea or Judgment Rolls.

BILLS :

- of costs—taxed bills.
- against attorneys (in bundles).
- against prisoners (in bundles).
- books of first bills of Middlesex.
- alphabet books of first bills, alias, and pluries, Middlesex.
- Præcipes for the issue of bills of Middlesex. *See* PRÆCIPES.

BONDS :

Submission Bond books from 1793.

CAPIAS, WRIT OF :*Plea Side :*

Capias and other Writs are preserved in bundles, also entered in books as they come in.

Inquisitions upon Writs of Capias Utlagatum are transcribed upon rolls, and returned into the Exchequer; the process, when there was a Filacer, was filed with him.

Crown Side :

Capias entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

CAUSES :

Books.

Lists.

CERTIFICATES :*Plea Side :*

Annual certificate books, being alphabetical lists of attorneys who have taken out their certificates, from 1784.

Certificates of surrender of bail. *See* BAIL.

Crown Side :

Certificate books of persons having received the Sacrament, who having been appointed to offices of trust have taken the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, and subscribed the declaration against transubstantiation, from about 1676 to the passing of 9 G. IV. c. 17.

CERTIORARI :*Crown Side :*

All Writs of Certiorari to remove orders and other proceedings of inferior courts, and all other writs issued on the Crown Side of the Court, with their returns; and writs issued out of the Court of Chancery and returned into the Court of Queen's Bench, put up in Files indorsed "Record of Orders," for the respective years to which they belong, from 5 W. & M.

All recognizances taken upon Writs of Certiorari issued out of the Court, put up in Files and indorsed "Recognizances upon Certioraris." *See* RECOGNIZANCES.

CHANCERY :

Crown Side :

Transcripts of Records in Chancery.

CLERK .

— Chief.	}	Abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30.
— of the Common Bails.		
— of the Declarations.		
— of the Dockets and Judgments.		
— of the Errors.		
— of the Inner and Upper Treasuries.		
— of the Nisi Prius for London, Middlesex, and the English Circuits.		
— of the Outer Treasury.		
— of the Outlawries.		
— of the Papers.		
— of the Rules.		

CLERKS' ARTICLES :

Article books. *See* ATTORNEYS.

COGNOVITS :

Instruments whereby a defendant acknowledges the plaintiff's cause against him to be true, and after issue joined suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

There are Cognovits executed by parties and filed for safe custody.

COMMITTITURS :

Bundles of. *See* SURRENDERS AND COMMITTITURS.

CONSENTS. *See* RULES AND ORDERS.

CONTEMPT OF COURT. *See* INTERROGATORIES.

CONTROLMENT, SPECIAL WRIT, AND BAG ROLLS :

All bound together.

Crown Side :

Controlment Rolls.—These contain minutes of all the principal proceedings in Crown causes, with numerical references to the Rolls of the Queen's Bench Treasury (Crown Rolls), where the proceedings are entered at length—these Controlment Rolls serving as indices to them ;—they begin in the year 1329.

Special Writ Rolls.—Containing entries of such writs as are by the practice of the court inrolled, denominated Special Writs, and the Returns to Writs of Mandamus.

Bag Rolls.—Each indictment, information, &c. is numbered according to the order in which it is on the file, and a minute of each, bearing a corresponding number, is entered on rolls called Bag Rolls. *See* INDICTMENTS.

CONVICTIONS. *See* INDICTMENTS.

CONVICTS :

Crown Side :

Returns of convicts, made pursuant to stat. 16 G. III. c. 43., from 25 G. III. to the passing of stat. 5 G. IV. c. 84.

CORONER :

The Clerk of the Crown Office is also Her Majesty's Coroner.

Crown Side :

There are inquisitions taken on view of the bodies of prisoners who have died in the King's Bench prison.

Anciently all inquisitions taken by the Coroners throughout the kingdom were returned into the Crown Office, and filed with the indictments and informations.

The ancient Coroners' Rolls of divers counties are now among the Chapter House Records, from Edw. I. to Hen. VI. inclusive.

COSTS :

Bills of. *See* BILLS.

CROWN ROLLS :

Containing the proceedings in Crown causes, indictments, informations, &c. ; they are fastened up with the Plea or Judgment Rolls until , after which they form separate rolls. *See* INDICTMENTS.

DAY BOOKS :

———— Day books of judgments, being an index to the entry books of judgments.

———— Day books of pleas.

As soon as a judgment is signed it is entered in the day book in the following form :—

Yorkshire	Rd. Cooper <i>a.</i> Wm. Rachham, in all 20 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> I. Ca.	1146	Tatham.
London	Ralph Barnes & others <i>a.</i> John Gay, 30 <i>l.</i> and 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> P. De.	1147	Sharpe.

The abbreviations above designate the manner in which the judgment is obtained ; for examples,

I. Ca. Writ of Inquiry—Case.

P. De. Postea—Debt.

DECLARATIONS :

brought by plaintiffs to be filed, and to be delivered upon application to defendants. Many are never

DECLARATIONS—*continued.*

called for. They are entered in a book in the following manner :—

	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	By whom taken out.
No. 54.	Allen.	Brown.	Pyke.

- _____ Books, being declarations remaining in the office.
- _____ in ejectments (in parcels).
- _____ in town ejectments.
- _____ in country ejectments.
- _____ in ejectments, town and country.

DE CONTUMACE CAPIENDO :

Writs entered on the Crown Rolls.

All special writs are also entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

DEEDS :

Deeds inrolled are stitched up with the Judgment Rolls.

Deeds of Middlesex.—By stat. 7 Anne, c. 20. a Public Register Office was established for registering memorials of all deeds and conveyances made and executed, and of all wills and devises in writing concerning, and whereby any honors, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments in the county of Middlesex may be any way affected in law or equity; and any deed or conveyance not so registered after 29 September, 7 Anne (1708), to be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration. *See REGISTRATION OF LANDS, &c., p. 76.*

DEPOSITIONS AND EXHIBITS :

Depositions unpublished—a bundle.

DE PROBATIONE ÆTATIS. *See PROOFS OF AGE.*

DOCKETS—DOGGETS :

- _____ of the Judgment Rolls, are on parchment rolls until 1665, from which time they are in paper books.
- _____ There are also docket papers for entering judgment on the rolls, in bundles.
- _____ Docket indexes.

EJECTMENTS.

In bundles.

ERRORS :

Duties of the Clerk of the Errors. (Office abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.)

His duties were to receive and allow all writs of error from the King's Bench returnable in Parliament and in the Exchequer Chamber, and to enter them and all the further proceedings thereon in books; to issue the proper rules to parties to pro-

ERRORS—continued.

ceed in their causes, and to sign Non pros. when they neglect to comply therewith; to make a fair transcript of the Judgment Rolls, for the purpose of being carried to the proper officers of the courts of appeal; to receive and record all recognizances of bail in error; to take the acknowledgment of bail before a Judge; to add bail; and to attend the justification of bail before a Judge.—Report of Commissioners on the Duties, &c. in Courts of Justice, p. 114. 1818.

Crown Side:

Writs of error entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

Writs of error from Ireland, from 10 G. II.

Plea Side:

Transcripts of records in error, in rolls.

Writs and transcripts, in parcels.

Exceptions, in parcels.

Books.

ESTREATS:*Crown Side:*

Estreats of fines and recognizances forfeited in Court, from 1677.

(See stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 27.)

Estreats of forfeited recognizances, from 1603; files packed in bags.

Estreats of fines and expenses of prosecutions, from 1758.

EVIDENCE:

Authentic copies of records to be evidence. See stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94. s. 12 & 13. See also stats. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 113. and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99.

EXECUTION, WRITS OF:*Crown Side:*

Writs of execution for treason, &c. entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

EXHIBITS AND DEPOSITIONS:

A bundle of, unpublished.

EXTENTS:*Plea Side:*

Extents and inquisitions upon outlawry, in files. See OUT-LAWRY.

FIATS:*Plea Side:*

Judges' Fiats—being the authority to the officer to admit attorneys after having been approved by such Judges—in parcels packed in bags, from 1780.

Crown Side:

Fiats from 1732, in parcels packed in bags.

FINAL JUDGMENTS, POSTEAS, AND INQUIRIES:

Entry books of. See JUDGMENT ROLLS, &c.

GRAND JURY :

Crown Side :

Grand Jury Lists.—All panels of Grand Juries returned by the Sheriff of county of Middlesex to serve in Court of Queen's Bench, from 1747.

Original indictments and presentments found by Grand Jury.
See INDICTMENTS.

HABEAS CORPUS :

Crown Side :

Writs entered on the Special Writ Rolls ; also in bundles, called "Record of Orders."

Inrolments of the issues of Scire facias, Habeas corpus, &c.

INDICTMENTS, PRESENTMENTS, INFORMATIONS, CONVICTIONS, &c.

Crown Side :

1. Indictments—London and Middlesex. Original indictments and presentments found by the grand jury in the Court of Queen's Bench ; informations exhibited on the Crown Side of the Court ; and indictments, presentments, and convictions removed by Certiorari or Writ of Error in London or Middlesex ; each term put up in bundles called Files, indorsed "London and Middlesex Indictments."

2. Indictments—Out Counties. All indictments, writs of error, presentments, and convictions removed from other counties than London or Middlesex, and informations exhibited in Court for offences committed in those counties, put up in Files of the respective terms to which they belong, and indorsed "Indictments, Out Counties."

Bag Rolls.—These contain a minute of each indictment, information, &c., and bear corresponding numbers to those which are on each indictment, &c. above mentioned. This applies to Nos. 1 & 2.

Entry Books, called Pye Books.—The names of each defendant in every indictment, &c. are entered alphabetically in a book kept for that purpose, and which refers to the number of the indictment. This applies to both classes of Files above mentioned, Nos. 1 & 2. *See* PYE BOOKS.

The Crown Judgment Rolls contain all indictments, informations, and all other similar proceedings to which the parties have pleaded. The Crown Rolls are attached to the other Judgment Rolls till , after which they form separate rolls.

Controlment Rolls.—These contain minutes of all principal proceedings in Crown causes, with numerical references to the rolls where the proceedings are entered at length. These rolls serve as indices to the Crown Rolls.

INFORMATIONS :

Crown Side. See INDICTMENTS.

INQUIRIES :

Plea Side :

There are Day or Judgment Books, being the daily entries of all judgments signed on Posteas and Inquiries.

Books of Masters' Rules, Posteas, and Inquiries, &c. *See* RULES AND ORDERS. POSTEAS.

INQUISITIONS :

Plea Side :

Inquisitions upon Writs of Capias Utlagatum (formerly filed with the Filacer). These are entered upon rolls, and returned into the Exchequer. *See* OUTLAWRY.

Crown Side :

Inquisitions taken on prisoners who have died in the King's Bench prison, or within the rules thereof, from 1747. *See* PRISONERS.

INTERROGATORIES :

Crown Side :

Interrogatories filed on attachments of contempt charged to have been committed against the court, and the answers thereto, from W. & M. ; to which there is a chronological index.

JUDGES' FIATS. *See* FIATS.

JUDGMENT ROLLS, &c. (or PLEA ROLLS) :

Plea Side :

Judgment Rolls.—Containing the general proceedings in causes. Also deeds inrolled are stitched up with them. Sometimes (but very rarely) General Rules of Court are entered upon the rolls. The rolls are exceedingly defective by reason of the neglect of attorneys to bring the records in. The Crown Rolls were formerly bound up with these, but which are now since quite distinct.

There are also bundles of judgments.

Dockets, &c. are on parchment rolls until 1665, from which time they are in paper books.

Docket Papers, in bundles.

Judgment Books, being entries of judgments, issues, &c.

Day or Judgment Books, being the daily entries of all judgments signed on Posteas and Inquiries.

Posteas and Inquiries (bundles).

Posteas.—A Postea is the record of the proceedings in a cause after a trial and verdict by Writ of Nisi Prius, which is then returned by the Judge before whom the cause was tried into the Court where the suit was commenced, in order to have judgment there given upon the verdict.

Satisfaction.—Entered upon the roll. *See* SATISFACTION.

Crown Side :

Crown Rolls.—These contain all indictments, informations, and other similar proceedings to which the parties have pleaded. These were formerly bound together with the Judgment Rolls ; but since , they form distinct rolls.

There are also bundles of judgments, from 1734.

JUDGMENT ROLLS—*continued.*

These three rolls are bound together. { *Controlment Rolls.*—These contain minutes of all the principal proceedings in Crown causes, with numerical references to the Crown Judgment Rolls, where the proceedings are entered at length, serving as indices to those rolls. Anciently the Crown proceedings were entered at length on these rolls.

{ *Special Writ Rolls.*—Containing entries of Special Writs, and the Returns to Writs of Mandamus.

{ *Bag Rolls.*—These contain a minute of each indictment, information, &c., and bear corresponding numbers to those on the original indictments.

Entry Books.—The name of each defendant in every indictment, &c. is entered alphabetically in a book referring to the number of the indictment, &c.

Docket Book.—Made up by the Secondary, containing minutes of the several proceedings in Crown prosecutions, from 26 Car. II.

Posteas, from 1737.

JURY LISTS OR PANELS :

Plea Side :

Special Jury Lists.

Crown Side :

Grand Jury Lists. All panels of Grand Juries returned by the Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, from 1747, in parcels.

LANDS :

Plea Side :

Deeds of Bargain and Sale are entered on parchment, and sowed up with the Judgment Rolls.

LATITATS :

Inrolments of the issue of latitats, in bundles. See WRITS.
Books of entries.

MANDAMUS :

Writs of, are entered on the Crown Rolls, and the writs and returns are entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

MAPS, PLANS, &c. :

Many to be found entered on the Plea Rolls, with descriptions of property, &c.

MARSHAL'S BOOKS. See SURRENDERS AND COMMITTITURS.

Marshal's Dockets, in bundles.

MASTERS' RULES :

Posteas and Inquiries and rules on Sci. fa., books from 1785. See RULES AND ORDERS.

MEMORANDA :

Of proceedings commenced each term, on the Bag Rolls.

MIDDLESEX, DEEDS OF. *See note under the head DEEDS.*

MINUTES :

Plea Side :

Minute books of rules and orders. *See RULES AND ORDERS.*

Crown Side :

A minute of each indictment, information, &c. is entered on the Bag Rolls.

Minutes of all principal proceedings in Crown causes are entered on the Controlment Rolls.

A docket book, containing minutes of all proceedings in Crown prosecutions, made up by the Secondary, from 26 Car. II.

NOCTANTERS :

Writs of Noctanter are entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

NOTICE OF TRIAL BOOKS :

Crown Side :

From 1698.

OATHS :

Plea Side :

Original Rolls subscribed by attorneys, from 1729.

Crown Side :

Rolls containing the names of all persons who have taken the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

ORDERS :

Plea Side :

Judges' orders for entering satisfaction. *See SATISFACTION.*

Judges' orders for issuing writs. Some will be found among the Præcipes.

Crown Side :

Record of Orders :—Writs of Certiorari to remove orders. *See WRITS, Crown Side.*

Rules and Orders. *See RULES AND ORDERS. RECORD OF ORDERS.*

OUTLAWRY :

Plea Side :

Proceedings in outlawry ; the process was formerly filed by the Filacer, and entered upon the Judgment Rolls, and the inquisitions upon Writs of Capias Utlagatum are entered upon rolls and returned into the Exchequer. The writs are entered in an entry book as they come in.

Crown Side :

Capiases are entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

Outlawry proceedings, from 1739.

Outlawries, extents, and inquisitions, from G. III.

OUTLAWRY—*continued.*

Proceedings on the Plea and Crown Sides in Outlawry explained.—

Where a defendant absconds and the plaintiff proceeds to an outlawry against him, an original writ must then be sued out regularly, and after that a *capias*; and if the Sheriff upon this returns a *non est inventus*, there issues out an *Alias* Writ, and after that a *pluries*; and if a *non est inventus* is returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* may be sued out, which requires the Sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself, and if he does, then to take him as in a *capias*; but if he does not appear, and is returned *quinto exactus*, he shall then be *outlawed by the Coroners of the county*. If, after outlawry, the defendant appears publicly, he may be arrested by a Writ of *Capias Utlagatum*, and committed until the outlawry be reversed, which reversal may be had by the defendant's appearing personally in court or by attorney.

PANELS :

Crown Side :

Panels of Grand Juries returned by the Sheriff of Middlesex to serve for the said county in Court of Queen's Bench. *See*
GRAND JURY. JURY LISTS OR PANELS.

PAPER BOOKS:

The bundles of Declarations of Pleas have sometimes been called
 "Paper Books."

PAPERS :

Peremptory papers and rules, in bundles.

PARDONS :

Crown Side :

On the Controlment Rolls.

PEACE, ARTICLES OF :

Crown Side :

In bundles.

PEREMPTORY PAPERS AND RULES. See RULES AND ORDERS.

PIE BOOKS. See PYE BOOKS.

PLANS, MAPS, &c. :

Many entered on the Plea Rolls, with descriptions of property, &c.

PLEA ROLLS, &c. } See JUDGMENT ROLLS, &c.
PLEAS.

POSTEAS :

A Postea is the record of the proceedings in a cause after a trial and verdict by Writ of *Nisi Prius*, which is then returned by the Judge before whom the cause was tried into the court where the suit was commenced, in order to have judgment there given upon the verdict.

POSTEAS—*continued.**Plea Side:*

Posteas, in bundles.

Posteas, writs, and jury panels, in files.

Day or Judgment Books, being the daily entries of judgments signed upon Posteas and Inquiries.

Crown Side:

Posteas, in bundles.

PRÆCIPES:

Præcipes, or instructions as authority for issuing writs, and in some cases Judges' Orders, as further authority, in bundles.

Præcipes for issue of bills of Middlesex.

The party who issues a writ leaves a Præcipe written on paper, which contains a description of the writ, names of parties, and name and residence of attorney.

The Præcipes are daily entered in a book under counties in the following form:—

Surrey.

Date.	Nature of Writ.	Defendant.	Attorney.

PRESENTMENTS. See **INDICTMENTS.**

PRISONERS:*Plea Side:*

Prisoners' papers, country petitions, and schedules.

Prisoners' day rules.

Prisoners' remands.

Prisoners' rules of discharge.

Bills against prisoners.

Prisoners' notices of petitions for allowance of groats.

Prisoners' notices of petitions.

Crown Side:

Inquisitions on those who have died in King's Bench prison or the rules thereof. See **INQUISITIONS.**

PROCESS:*Crown Side:*

The King's process, in bundles, called "Files."

PROOFS OF AGE (DE PROBATIONE ÆTATIS):

The proceedings de probatione ætatis, being the examinations by which the heir proved his full age previously to obtaining livery of his lands, will be found entered on the early King's Bench Rolls.

The original proofs of age are among the inquisitions post mortem. See **PROOFS OF AGE** in the Chancery arrangement.

PYE BOOKS:*Crown Side:*

They are books of reference to indictments alphabetically and numerically entered. See *Entry Books*, under the head **INDICTMENTS.**

RECOGNIZANCES :

Plea Side :

Recognizances of Bail, being slips of parchment, by which parties have become bail in suits.

Crown Side :

All recognizances taken upon Writs of Certiorari issued out of the Court, put up in Files, and indorsed "Recognizances upon Certioraris," numerically indexed since 1834.

All other recognizances either taken in Court, or conditioned for the appearance of parties in Court, put up in Files, and indorsed "Recognizances taken in Court," numerically indexed since 1834.

Estreats of all recognizances forfeited in Court (duplicates of which are sent into the Exchequer, to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and to the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, four times in every year, pursuant to stat. 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 99.) from the restoration. They are indexed since 1834.

Amerciaments and recognizances forfeited, entries of. *See* AMERCIAMENTS AND RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.

RECORD OF ORDERS :

Crown Side :

All Writs of Certiorari to remove orders and other proceedings of inferior courts, and all other writs issued on the Crown Side, with their returns; and writs issued out of the Court of Chancery and returned into the Court of Queen's Bench, put up in Files, and indorsed "Record of Orders."

RECORDS FROM CHANCERY :

There are various records. *See* RECORD OF ORDERS.

REPLEVIN :

Writs in motions of Replevin (formerly records of the Filacer).

RESCUES :

Returns of Rescues are entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

RETURNS :

Crown Side :

Returns of Rescues, Writs of Mandamus, &c., entered on the Special Writ Rolls.

Returns of Convicts. *See* CONVICTS.

RULES AND ORDERS :

Plea Side :

Judges' Orders for entering satisfaction are filed (formerly kept in the Warrant of Attorney Office).

Judges' Orders for issuing writs; some will be found in the bundles of Præcipes.

Original minutes of rules and orders pronounced by the Court, taken down at the time.

Peremptory papers and rules.

Rules, Costs, &c.

Entry books of—

Consents, rules, and orders, and consent rules in ejectment (country).

RULES AND ORDERS—*continued*.

Entry books of—*continued*.

Rules of course obtained on motion.

Rules on town ejectments.

Rules to plead.

Rules to-plead several matters.

Rules to show cause.

Side bar rules.

Special rules absolute.

Masters' rules, postea's, and inquiries, and rules on Sci. fa.

Determined rules.

Prisoners' rules.

Prisoners' rules of discharge (in parcels).

Indexes.

Crown Side :

Minutes are taken by the Clerk of the Crown, and are considered by him as his private property.

Rules are entered from the minutes taken by the Clerk of the Crown.

Record of Orders.—All Writs of Certiorari to remove orders and other proceedings of inferior courts, and all other writs issued on the Crown Side, with their returns; and writs issued out of the Court of Chancery and returned into the Court of Queen's Bench, put up in Files, and indorsed "Record of Orders."

Rule Books.

SACRAMENT CERTIFICATES. *See* CERTIFICATES.

SATISFACTION :

Satisfaction in a legal sense is taken for the payment of money due on bond, judgment, &c. in which case such Satisfaction must be entered on record.

A Judgment is satisfied by an attorney acting on the part of the plaintiff, who fills up a Satisfaction-piece upon parchment, which is kept and filed. This Satisfaction is marked upon the roll, if it can be found, but if not found, "no roll" is written in the corner. A memorandum of Satisfaction is in all cases made in the day book or judgment books.

There are Satisfaction-pieces in bundles.

Judges' orders for entering Satisfaction are filed; and pursuant to such order the Satisfaction is indorsed upon the Warrant of Attorney.

SCIRE FACIAS :

Inrolments of the issue of Scire facias, Habeas corpus, &c. *See* WRITS.

SEWERS :

Crown Side :

Orders of Sewers' Commissioners of Tower Hamlets.

SPECIAL BAIL. *See* BAIL.

SPECIAL WRIT ROLLS :

(Bound up with the Bag and Controlment Rolls.)

Crown Side :

The Special Writ Rolls contain entries of such writs as are by the practice of the Court inrolled, denominated Special Writs, and the returns to Writs of Mandamus.

SUBMISSION BOND BOOKS. See BONDS.

SURRENDERS AND COMMITTITURS, OR MARSHAL'S BOOKS :

There are also bundles of Committiturs.

SWEARING ROLLS :

Plea Side :

Rolls containing the oaths required to be subscribed by attorneys upon admission.

Crown Side :

Allegiance or Oath Rolls.

Rolls containing the names of all persons who have taken the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration in Court.
See OATHS.

TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS IN ERROR. See ERRORS.

TREASON :

Crown Side :

Proceedings in matters of Treason, &c. in *Baga de Secretis*, and on the Crown Rolls.

TRIAL NOTICE BOOKS. See NOTICE OF TRIAL BOOKS.

VENIRES :

Crown Side :

Venires, in bundles.

VENIRES FAC., JURATS, AND RETURNS :

Crown Side :

Various, in bundles.

WARRANTS, AND WARRANTS OF ATTORNEY :

Plea Side :

Warrants of Attorney executed by parties, and filed for safe custody (or copies).

Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.

The stat. 3 G. IV. c. 39. empowers persons holding Warrants of Attorney for confessing Judgments, or in whose favour a Cognovit shall have been given, to file the originals of such documents, if given for the purpose of confessing a judgment or acknowledging an action, in the Court of Queen's Bench, or copies thereof, if given for the same purposes, in any other Court.

The Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits, or the copies thereof, brought in, pursuant to the above statute, are of two classes :—

1. Warrants of Attorney in all the three Courts of Queen's Bench,

WARRANTS, AND WARRANTS OF ATTORNEY—*continued.*

Common Pleas, and Exchequer, which are filed under the statute, in order to give notice without signing judgment; 2. Warrants of Attorney in the Queen's Bench, which are filed under Rule of Court within twenty-one days after date, upon signing judgment. The first are entered in books containing alphabetical lists thereof, as directed by the schedule annexed to the said Act; the others are not indexed, the day book kept in the Judgment Office being considered as a sufficient index.

Warrants of Attorney for confessing Judgment, if they relate to granting Annuities, are enrolled on the Memorials of Annuities in Chancery.

Warrants on filing Common Bail.

Warrants on filing Special Bail.

Warrants on filing Common Bail for defendants.

Warrants on filing Common Bail against attorneys and privileged persons.

Warrants on filing Common Bail on Warrants of Attorney.

} See BAIL.

WRITS:

Plea Side:

Writs various, as Cognovits, Latitats, Outlawry, Replevin, &c.
See PRÆCIPES.

There are Latitats in separate bundles.

There are writ indices called Alphabet Books.

Inrolments of the Issue of Scire facias and Habeas corpus, in bundles.

Special Writs, in bundles.

Special, and Original, and Class Anglia.

Indexes.

Crown Side:

Special Writs are entered on the Special Writ Rolls, which are bound up with the Bag and Controlment Rolls.

All Writs of Certiorari to remove orders and other proceedings of inferior courts, and all other writs issued on the Crown Side, with their returns; and writs issued out of the Court of Chancery and returned into the Court of Queen's Bench, put up in Files, and indorsed "Record of Orders."

COMMON PLEAS.

THE establishment of the Court of Common Pleas as distinct from the Curia Regis was by one of the Articles granted by King John in Magna Carta (17 John), and it now forms the eleventh chapter of the Charter, as confirmed by 25 Edw. I., viz.: "Common Pleas shall not follow our Court," but shall "be holden in some place certain." And that certain place was established at Westminster Hall, the place where the Aula Regis originally sat, when the King resided there.

Notes of alterations with reference to this Court in the last and present reigns:—

By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74. Fines and Recoveries were abolished, and more simple modes of Assurance substituted. Sect. 81. directs Commissioners to be appointed to take Acknowledgments by Married Women; and sect. 89. directs an officer of the Common Pleas to be appointed to take charge of the Certificates of Acknowledgments; this officer is called the *Registrar*, and the *Acknowledgment Office* was at first in Serjeants Inn, Chancery Lane, (afterwards the Rule Office,)—it is now in Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street.

By stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82. the several offices connected with Fines and Recoveries were abolished, and the business and records transferred to the Registrar of Common Pleas appointed under stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74.

Offices abolished by the above act:—

Chirographer, and the Secondary Register, and Clerks of Counties in the office of the Chirographer.

Clerk of the King's Silver.

Clerk of the Return Office.

Clerk of the Inrolment of Writs for Fines and Recoveries.

The several offices in the Alienation Office.

By stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. the following Common Pleas offices were abolished, and the duties were directed to be performed by Five Masters to be appointed:—

Custos Brevium.

Prothonotaries.

Secondaries.

Clerk of the Judgments.

Clerk of the Reversals of Outlawries.

Clerk of the Dockets.

Clerk of the Warrants, Enrolments, and Estreats.

Clerk of the Essoigns.

Clerk of the Treasury.

Clerk of the Jurata.

Treasury Keeper.

Clerk of the Juries.

Clerk of the Errors.

Filacers for the several Counties, Cities, and Towns in England and Wales.

Exigenter and Clerk of the Supersedeas.

Clerk of the Outlawries.

By stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 34. the separate Seal Office was entirely abolished, and the writs, &c. directed to be sealed and re-sealed by the Masters of the Court.

COMMON PLEAS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS OF THE ALIENATION OFFICE. *See ALIENATION OFFICE.*

ACCOUNT BOOKS OF THE PROTHONOTARIES:

COMMENCING

Entry books of—	Chief Prothonotary.	Second Prothonotary.	Third Prothonotary.
1. Common Judgments	3 Car. I.	30 Car. II.	Hil. 1651.
2. Special Judgments {	Mich. 35 Car. II.	Mich. 23 Car. II.	Hil. 14, 15 Car. II.
3. Nisi Prius Records {	Easter 35 Car. II.	Mich. 23 Car. II.	Trin. 20 Car. I.
4. Entries on the Roll {	Mich. 13 Anne.	Hil. 12 Anne.	Hil. 12 Anne.

They do not come down lower than 1779, when the Prothonotaries' Offices were united; after which the Prothonotaries kept them at their chambers.

The above contain the names of each party, but were formerly not considered to be records, being only books of account kept by the Prothonotaries' clerks as accounts with their principals for fees received, but are nevertheless books of great moment, and are referred to in cases where the entries on the rolls are not completed, in order to ascertain what proceedings were had. They may in some cases supply the defects of the Docket Rolls and Books, by affording the means of a more easy search for a Judgment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE:

This office was first in Serjeants Inn, Chancery Lane, (which was afterwards the Rule Office.) It is now at 9, Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street.

Pursuant to stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74., "An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries, and for the Substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance," an officer of the Court of Common Pleas, under the name of Registrar, has been appointed. This officer has the custody of the Certificates of the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women, taken before Commissioners appointed under the said statute.

There are now in 1852 two, or rather joint, Registrars of Certificates of Acknowledgments.

ADMISSIONS OF ATTORNEYS, AFFIDAVITS OF. *See AFFIDAVITS.*

Parchment books of inrolments of admissions, formerly kept in the office of the Clerk of the Warrants, &c. *See ATTORNEYS.*

Some few bundles of the affidavits are entitled "Attorneys' Admissions," but the greater part are entitled "Clerks' Articles."

AFFIDAVITS :

_____ of debt to warrant arrests under stat. 12 G. I. c. 29. and subsequent acts. (From the Filacers' Office.)

There are Entry Books for London and Middlesex only from 1745.

_____ of service of process to compel appearances. (From the Filacers' Office.) Inventory printed. *See* Dep. Keep. 4th Rep. App. II. p. 55.

_____ of justification of bail in country causes. (From the Filacers' Office.)

_____ of the due delivery of Declarations against prisoners, with the Declarations annexed. (From the Secondaries Offices.)

These are in boxes, entitled "Declarations."

_____ of the service of Declarations in ejectments, with the Declarations annexed. (From the Secondaries Offices.) Inventory printed in 4th Rep. of Dep. Keep. App. II. p. 65.

These are in boxes with the Declarations,— the boxes entitled "Ejectments."

_____ to verify the statements of parties, used on motions before the Court. (From the Secondaries' Offices.)

These are in boxes entitled "Affidavits."

_____ of attorneys relative to their admissions. (From the Secondaries' Offices.) Some of them are entitled "Attorneys' Admissions," and some "Clerks' Articles."

_____ of the due execution of articles of clerkship of attorneys. (From the office of the Clerk of the Warrants, Inrolments, and Estreats.) Entitled "Clerks' Articles."

There are Entry Books of these.

_____ of taking warrants of attorney for suffering recoveries (from the Miscellaneous Records of the Treasury of Common Pleas). These are assurances or proofs laid before the Judges, that the parties vouchers have duly signed their acknowledgments, before the Commissioners therein named, of the warrant of attorney for suffering the recovery. The Judge, if his Lordship approve of the regularity, signs his allocatur of the affidavit of the acknowledgment being proved, and on this document the recovery proceeds to perfection.

These are inrolled on the Placita Terræ or Recovery Rolls. Inventory printed in Dep. Keep. 4th Rep. App. II. p. 69.

_____ to verify the acknowledgment of Conusors of Fines from the Custos Brevium Office. These are kept with the Concords of Fines.

_____ of the due execution of Writs of Dedimus Potestatem. From the Custos Brevium Office. These are kept with the Concords of Fines.

_____ to moderate Fines, Alienation Office Records from 1810. Since 1838, these affidavits are indexed.

_____ of service of writs and entries of appearances. *See* APPEARANCES.

_____ of motion.

_____ of increase, from Rule Office 1819. Before this date they are with the affidavits of motion.

ALIENATION OFFICE:

Established temp. Eliz., and then called "My Lord of Leicester's Office," because he had the first grant. Office abolished by 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82., and the duties and records transferred to an officer of the Common Pleas, called the Registrar of Acknowledgments by Married Women. Transferred to the Public Record Office as part of the Common Pleas Records under stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94.

Draft Ledgers	-	-	-	-	-	from 1795
Draft Journals	-	-	-	-	-	" 1795
Accounts.—Pre and Post Fines	-	-	-	-	-	1759
Post Fines, bound	-	-	-	-	-	1751
————— unbound	-	-	-	-	-	1780
Entries of accounts of Receivers	-	-	-	-	-	1747
Deputy Receiver's accounts with his principals	-	-	-	-	-	1733
Receipts and Payments in each term and vacation	-	-	-	-	-	1755
Entries of accounts of the 6d. deductions	-	-	-	-	-	1721
Entries of accounts of incidental expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1700
Affidavits to moderate fines	-	-	-	-	-	1810
Licences and pardons (Entry Books), and index	-	-	-	-	-	1571
Warrants of Commissioners for payment of charges of management	-	-	-	-	-	1718
Writs of Covenant (Extracts of)	-	-	-	-	-	1576
————— Nil Books	-	-	-	-	-	1668
————— Index	-	-	-	-	-	1661
Writs of Entry (Extracts of)	-	-	-	-	-	1609
————— Index	-	-	-	-	-	1674

ALIENATION OF LANDS. See FINES OF LANDS. PLACITA TERRÆ.

Search the Books of the Alienation Office.

ALLEGIANCE, OR OATH ROLLS. See OATHS.**ANSWERS:**

To Bills of Complaint. See **BILLS.**

APPEARANCES:

————— Præcipes, i.e. short notes of every writ to compel an appearance, filed by the Filacers, containing the description of the writ, names of parties, and the return. They were formerly entered on the Filacers' Remembrance Rolls, which exist from 1749 to about 1827 or 1828; from this time they are on paper.

There were three Filacers, each had his own Remembrance Rolls, on which these Præcipes were entered for the counties for which they were respectively Filacers. See **PRÆCIPES.**

————— Præcipes for Attachments of Privilege, and Appearances thereto. The entries of Præcipes for

APPEARANCES—*continued.*

Attachments of Privilege and Appearances thereto are on the Secondaries' Remembrance Rule Rolls, which are bound up with the Recovery Remembrance Rolls till 1779, after which they are entered in books. *See* REMEMBRANCE ROLLS AND BOOKS. PRÆCIPES.

————— Præcipes, Outlawries, Books of Entry of Præcipes for Outlawries to compel Appearances, and Reversals.

————— Appearances to Attachments, filed 1740 to 1770, being paper entries, entitled Appearances to Attachments.

————— Appearances to Attachments of Privilege are entered on Remembrance Rolls of the Prothonotaries, which are bound up with the Recovery Remembrance Rolls till 1779, from which time they are entered in Entry Books. There were three Prothonotaries. *See* ATTACHMENTS.

————— Appearances are now recorded by entering the particulars upon an Appearance-piece, that is to say, a blank form printed upon parchment, which is procured from a law stationer, and filled up by the attorney. These Appearances are daily entered in a book, which is kept alphabetically, in the following form :—

Date.	Defendant.	Plaintiff.	Attorney.
1st July.	J. Allen.	C. Smith.	Tatham.

The Appearance-pieces are placed upon files.

————— Affidavits of service of process to compel an Appearance. *See* AFFIDAVITS.

————— There are Entry Books of the three Filacers, containing Entries of Common Appearances from 1735. *See* Inventory printed in 3d Rep. of Dep. Keep. App. II. p. 131.

ARRESTS:

Affidavits of debt to warrant arrests. *See* AFFIDAVITS.

ARTICLES OF CLERKS. *See* ATTORNEYS.

ATTACHMENTS:

The Writ of Attachment does not issue out of Chancery, but out of the Common Pleas, being grounded on the non-appearance of the defendant at the return of the *Original Writ*, and thereby the Sheriff is commanded to attach him by taking *gage*, that is, certain of his goods, which he shall forfeit if he does not appear; or by making him find safe pledges or sureties.

ATTACHMENTS—*continued.*

————— Præcipes for Attachments of Privilege, and Appearances thereto. These are entered on Remembrance Rolls of the Prothonotaries, which are bound up with the Recovery Remembrance Rolls till 1779, from which time they are entered in Entry Books. *See APPEARANCES.*

————— There are paper entries, entitled Appearances to Attachments, 1740 to 1770. *See APPEARANCES.*

ATTORNEYS:

Affidavits of attorneys relative to their admissions.

These affidavits were formerly in the Secondaries' Office. Some few bundles are entitled "Attorneys' Admissions," but the greater part are entitled "Clerks' Articles." *See AFFIDAVITS.*

Affidavits of the due execution of articles of clerkship, of the service under them, of the payment of the stamp duty upon such articles, (formerly in the office of the Clerk of the Warrants, &c.) entitled "Clerks' Articles." *See AFFIDAVITS.*

There are Entry Books of the above.

Original Articles and Judges' Fiats for admission of all persons not being attorneys of other Courts than the Common Pleas.

Clerks' Articles to attorneys (from 1730) are entered or registered in books, formerly in the office of the Clerk of the Warrants, &c.

Parchment books of inrolment of admissions were kept formerly in the office of the Clerk of the Warrants, &c.

Oath Rolls subscribed by attorneys.

Bills

Inquiries

} (but generally entitled Inquiries) against attorneys.

Certificates—paper books, containing the names of such attorneys as took out their annual certificates.

Termages—Books of Entry of the Termages; i.e. a fee of 4*d.* a term paid by all attorneys in practice.

Warrants of Attorney on strips of parchment, filed formerly with the Clerk of the Warrants at the time of signing every judgment. These are inrolled on the Common Plea Rolls, "Communia Placita."

Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment; authorities to certain attorneys named to confess judgment against the parties executing them, from 1722. Inventory printed, 4th Rep. Dep. Keeper, App. II. p. 71.

Warrants of Attorney to enter Satisfaction.

Roman Catholic Attorneys' Rolls.

BAIL:

Common Bail.—When the defendant appears upon notice of action, his appearance is entered, and he puts in sureties for his future appearance, &c., which sureties are called Common Bail, being two imaginary persons, J. Doe and R. Roe.

Special Bail.—Where the plaintiff makes affidavit that the cause of action amounts to such a sum that he may arrest the defendant, and make him put in substantial sureties for his appearance, this is called Special Bail.

BAIL—*continued.*

Justifying Bail.—That is, the sureties appearing and swearing themselves housekeepers, and each of them to be worth the full sum for which they are bail.

Affidavits of debt to hold to bail. *See* AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavits of justification of bail in country causes.

See AFFIDAVITS.

* Bail-pieces for the several counties.

Books in which are entered the particulars of bail put in and justified.

Special Bail Books for London and Middlesex, containing indices in alphabetical order by the defendants' surnames.

Writs, Special Bail.

Formerly
the
Filacers'
Records.

* Recognizances — Bail-pieces.—The Bail must enter into a *recognizance* in Court, or before a Judge or Commissioner, in a sum, &c.; this recognizance is transmitted to the Court on a slip of parchment, entitled a "*Bail-piece*."

BARGAINS AND SALES:

These are entered on the Rolls "*Placita Terræ*," which are fastened up with the Judgment Rolls till 25 Eliz., after which they form distinct rolls.

BILLS:

Bills against attorneys. *See* ATTORNEYS.

Of complaint; answers to.

CAPIAS:

Præcipes—Writs. Inventory of these in counties, printed in Dep. Keep. 4th Rep. App. II. p. 78.

CATHOLIC ATTORNEYS' ROLLS. *See* ATTORNEYS.**CERTIFICATES.** *See* OATHS.

Certificates of Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women under 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74. at the Acknowledgment Office. *See* ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE.

Entries of names of attorneys on taking out their annual Certificates on admission.

Ministers' Certificates.

CLERGYMEN'S ROLLS. *See* OATHS.**CLERKS' ARTICLES.** *See* ATTORNEYS.**CLERK**

of the Judgments.

—— Reversals of Outlawries.

—— Dockets.

—— Warrants, Enrolments, and Estreats.

—— Essoins.

—— Treasury.

—— Jurata.

—— Juries.

—— Errors.

—— Supersedeas.

—— Outlawries.

Abolished by stat.
1 Vict. c. 30.

CLERK—continued.

of the King's Silver.

——— Return Office.

——— Alienation Office.

——— Inrolment of Writs for Fines and Recoveries.

}	Abolished by stat. 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 82.
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COMMON APPEARANCES. *See* APPEARANCES.**COMMON RECOVERIES.** *See* RECOVERIES.**COMMON ROLLS.****COMMUNIA PLACITA.** } *See* JUDGMENT ROLLS.**COMPLAINT :**

Answers to Bills of Complaint.

CONCORDS. *See* FINES OF LANDS.**CONSENTS :**

These are Consents of Plaintiffs' Attorneys to the admittance of Defendants in ejectment, from 1727, in bundles.

CONTINUANCES :

Continuances of writs or actions from one term to another. In files or bundles.

CONVEYANCES :

Are entered on the Rolls "Placita Terræ."

COURT HAND :Altered by stat. 4 G. II. c. 26. *See* PLEADINGS.**COVENANT, WRITS OF.** *See* FINES OF LANDS. **ALIENATION OFFICE.****CUSTOS BREVIUM :**

Office of, abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.

DAY BOOKS :

From 1712. Inventory printed in the 3d Rep. of the Dep. Keeper of Records, App. II. p. 133.

DECLARATIONS :

————— In ejectments filed with the affidavit of the service of a copy thereof on the several tenants to ground the rule for judgment, from 1721. These are in boxes, entitled "Ejectments." Inventory printed in 4th Rep. of Dep. Keeper, App. II. p. 65.

————— Against prisoners, and affidavits annexed. A copy of every declaration against a defendant in actual custody was filed with the Secondaries, with an affidavit annexed to verify the delivery of another copy to the gaoler for the use of the defendant, on which former copy the rule to plead was given in pursuance of the stat. 8 & 9 W. III. c. 27., from 1706. These are in boxes, entitled "Declarations." Inventory printed in 4th Rep. of Deputy Keeper, App. II. p. 61.

DECLARATIONS—*continued.*

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- Declarations filed with the Prothonotaries. These have alphabetical indices for searching under the name of the plaintiff.

DEEDS :

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- are inrolled on the Placita Terræ, which are fastened up with the Common Rolls till 25 Eliz., when they form distinct rolls.
-
- There are various separate deeds which were indexed by Mr. Hewlett, and will be found at pp. 142-145, Appendix to Report of the Commissioners on Records, 1837.
-
- Indexes or entry books of the Clerk of Warrants, Inrolments, and Estreats, containing the entries of inrolments of deeds, &c. Printed Inventory, 3d Rep. of Dep. Keep. App. II. p. 130.

Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women.—Pursuant to stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74., “An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries, and for the Substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance,” an officer of the Common Pleas, under the name of Registrar, has been appointed, who has the custody of the Certificates of the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women, taken before the Commissioners appointed under the said statute. *See* ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE.

DESCENT :

The Placita Terræ Rolls may be consulted with great advantage in tracing family pedigrees, &c. *Search also* FINES OF LANDS.

DOCKETS :

Docket Rolls.

Books.

The office of the Clerk of the Dockets was abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.

The Prothonotaries' Dockets.—These are brief entries of the nature of the action, the names of the parties, and the number of the roll. There were three Prothonotaries. The dockets commence 1 Hen. VIII.

Inventories printed in 2d Rep. of Dep. Keep. App. II. p. 67., and 4th Rep. App. II. p. 53.

Dockets of the Clerk of Essoins, pursuant to stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 20.—The Clerk of Essoins by the above stat. was directed to make an index or dogget alphabetically by the names of the defendants, of all judgments signed in the Court of Common Pleas, from the Docket Roll, to be fairly entered in books of parchment. This was discontinued by virtue of the stat. 2 Vict. c. 11. s. 1. An Inventory of the Dogget Books so made is printed in 2d Rep. of Dep. Keep. App. II. p. 89. *See* JUDGMENT ROLLS.

DOWER :

Proceedings on. *See* PLACITA TERRÆ.

EJECTMENTS:

These are declarations in ejectments filed with the affidavit of the service of a copy thereof on the several tenants to ground the rule for judgment. In boxes, entitled "Ejectments." *See AFFIDAVITS.*
DECLARATIONS.

Inventory printed in 4th Rep. of Dep. Keep.
 App. II. p. 65.

ELEGIT, WRIT OF:

This is a judicial writ given by the stat. Westm. 13 Edw. I. c. 18., by which, after a plaintiff has obtained judgment for his debt at law, the Sheriff gives him possession of one half of the defendant's lands and tenements, to be occupied and enjoyed until his debt and damages are fully paid, and during the time he so holds them he is called Tenant by Elegit. *See WRITS.*

ENTRY, WRIT OF:

This writ is the groundwork for suffering a common recovery, and is entered on the rolls "Placita Terræ," or "Recovery Rolls."

ERRORS, CLERK OF THE:

Abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.

Duties of the Clerk of the Errors.—His duty was to allow writs of error brought upon proceedings in Common Pleas returnable in the King's Bench, and to enter in a book the name of the cause in which each writ of error was brought, and the names of the attorneys for the parties; to take the acknowledgment of bail in error, and to make an entry of such bail in a book kept for that purpose; to grant and enter rules for better bail; to attend on the justification of bail, and to engross the recognizances of bail on the roll; to grant and enter rules requiring the plaintiff in error to certify the record into the Court of King's Bench; to enter on the roll and sign Non pros. for want of such proceeding; to make the transcript of the Judgment Roll, when required; to examine and carry the transcript to the proper officer of the King's Bench; to attend the Judge on all the above proceedings. (Rep. on Duties, &c. in Courts of Justice, 1819, p. 112.)

There are some proceedings in error.

ESSOINS:

Or excuses for such as do not appear in Court according to the summons of the writ.

The Essoin Rolls exist from 10 Hen. III. to 13 W. III.; and are now discontinued. They are useful in the absence of indices to the Judgment Rolls as references to the number of the roll containing the proceedings in any given case, inasmuch as it is much easier to run down a list of little else than the names of parties than to search through a series of long rolls. They may be considered as partial indices to the actions entered on the Issue or Judgment Rolls.

The office of the Clerk of the Essoins was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30.

ESTATES. *See GENEALOGY.*

EVIDENCE :

Authentic copies of records to be evidence. *See* stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94, ss. 12 and 13, and stats. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 113.—14 & 15 Vict. c. 99.

EXIGENTER AND CLERK OF THE SUPERSEDEAS :

Office abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.

It was the duty of the Exigenter to make out, engross, and issue Writs of Exigent, Allocatur Exigent, and Proclamation, on Proceedings to Outlawry. It was also his duty as Clerk of the Supersedeas to make out and engross and issue Writs of Supersedeas to the Writs of Exigent or Allocatur Exigent. The Writs of Pluries Capias, and Capias ad satisfaciendum, and also the Writs of Exigent, were usually filed or deposited with this officer previously to the issue of further process, with a view to outlawry. It was also his duty to enter Caveats of persons desiring notice that Writs of Exigent were issued against them ; also to draw and engross Bail-pieces in case of bail being required to Writs of Exigent, and to make entries of those several proceedings.

The records are in the Public Record Office.

EXTRACT ROLLS :

These are original rolls of extracts from the Common Pleas Rolls from Edw. III.

FILACERS :

Office abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.

Filacers' Rolls, 1815, 1816. *See* REMEMBRANCE ROLLS AND BOOKS.

FINAL CONCORDS. *See* FINES OF LANDS.**FINES OF LANDS :**

Fines and Recoveries were abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74., " An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries, and for the " Substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance." *See* ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE.

It will be seen by the following what numerous sources of information of the levying a Fine are to be found in the Public Record Office.

THE ORIGINAL PARTS OF THE FINES, so far as they have been preserved, are in the Public Record Office, viz. :—1. Writ of Covenant, with the Dedimus attached. 2. The Licence to agree.* 3. The Concord. 4. The Note or Abstract. 5. The Foot. The Affidavits to verify the Acknowledgment of Conusors of Fines, and the Affidavits of the due execution of the Writs of Dedimus Potestatem, are kept with the Concords. There are various indices, abstracts, &c. to the original Notes and Feet of Fines.

* *Estreats*.—To obtain the King's Licence to agree, a fine was due to the Crown, which was assessed in the Alienation Office, and paid at the King's Silver Office, and the particulars, i. e. Parties, Parcels, and Fines, were entered in the books of the King's Silver Office, rolls of which entries were every term sent to the Clerk of the Warrants, Enrolments, and Estreats of the Common Pleas, and then estreated into the Exchequer.

FINES OF LANDS—*continued.*

By stat. 31 Car. II. c. 3. it was provided that certain Fines then recently burnt by fire at the Chirographer's Office, Temple, might be re-engrossed, &c.

The Assistant Keeper at the Chapter House has frequently called attention to the imperfect state of the Fines when passed into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, the great numbers missing, &c. His letter, addressed to the Deputy Keeper on 13th April 1849, recapitulates the various occasions on which he has called attention to the disgraceful state of the Fines. *See the Summaries to the 5th and 6th Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Records, at the end of Appendix I., under the head CHAPTER HOUSE.*

INROLMENTS OF FINES :

Fines are entered and bound up with the Common Plea Rolls until 25 Eliz., when the Pleas of Land and Deeds inrolled form separate rolls, called "*Placita Terræ*," which contain the whole proceedings, including the Final Judgment, in all real actions.

Plea Rolls, or Inrolments of course :

By stat. 5 Hen. IV. c. 14., in consequence of certain Feet and Notes of Fines having been stolen, and counterfeits put in their places, it was provided that all Writs of Covenant, and all other writs whereupon Fines should be levied in time to come, with the Writs of Dedimus (if any), with all acknowledgments and notes of the same, before being taken from the Common Bench by the Chirographer, should be inrolled, to be of record for ever,—to remain in custody of the Chief Clerk of the Common Bench for the old fee of 12*d.* accustomed to be paid for entering the Concord of Fine, without paying any more,—to the intent that if the Notes in the custody of the Chirographer, or the Fines, should be embezzled, recourse may be had to the said inrolment, to have execution thereof; and all Writs of Covenant, and all other writs whereupon Fines had been levied in times past, should be also of record; and all Fines lately embezzled, if the Notes and the Writs of Covenant of such Fines should remain with the Chirographer, that then the party showing part of the Fine embezzled, such Notes and Writs of Covenant should remain of record.

Inrolments at the option of the Parties interested :

These Inrolments have fallen into disuse, since 10 Anne, no Inrolments having been required.

By stat. 23 Eliz. c. 3. every Writ of Covenant and other writ whereupon any fine hath heretofore or shall hereafter be levied, the Return, and the Dedimus and Return, the Concord, the Note and Foot, the Proclamation, and the King's Silver, might, upon the request and at the election of any person, be inrolled, and the Inrolment, or any part thereof, should be of as good force and validity in law as the same being extant were; and the same as to Recoveries. And an office was appointed to be established to continue for ever, to be called "*The Office for the Inrolment of Writs for Fines and Recoveries.*"

The Clerk of the Return Office was also Clerk of the above Inrolments.

FINES OF LANDS—*continued.*

Wales and the Palatinates.	{	By stat. 27 Eliz. c. 9. the above statute was applied to the Welsh counties, and to the counties palatine of Chester, Lancaster, and Durham; and an office was appointed for Inrolments in every shire, &c., and each Justice within his respective limits was to have charge of such Inrolments.
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ENTRY BOOKS :

King's Silver Office Books :

These have suffered greatly from the fire at the King's Silver Office in the Temple in March 1838.

The books contain entries of all Fines passed through the office in alphabetical order of counties, and containing the names of the parties, the description of the property, and where situated, the return day of the Writ of Covenant, the names of the Commissioners before whom taken, and the date of such caption, with the amount of the *pre* and *post fines* which had been paid thereon.

Return Office Books :

These Entry Books will be understood by stating the duties of the Clerk of the Return Office. It was his duty to return in the names of the Sheriffs all Writs of Covenant for levying Fines, and all Writs of Entry, Writs of Summons, and Writs of Seisin for suffering Common Recoveries, and to make regular entries in books, of the counties, the names of the parties, the places where the tenements comprised in the writs were situated, the returns of the writs (excepting Writs of Covenant), and the names of the attorneys.

Alienation Office Books :

In these are entered Extracts from Writs of Covenant, chronologically arranged in alphabetical order of counties, and they contain the names of parties, description of property, and where situate, with the teste and return day of the writ.

There is an index to the above. See ALIENATION OFFICE.

Custos Brevium Books :

Entries of Writs of Covenant. In respect of these Entry Books, it was the duty of the Custos Brevium to examine all Fines brought to be passed, and, if the proceedings were found to be regular, to enter the Fines in a book of the Term in which the Writs of Covenant were returnable.

PROCLAMATIONS :

It appears to have been the duty of the Custos Brevium (among other duties) in respect of Fines to endorse the *Proclamations* on the *Concords of Fines*. See Report of the Commissioners on Duties, &c. in Courts of Justice (1819), page 9.

A Docket of the Proclamation is attached to each bundle of the Notes of Fines.

The Proclamations are attached to the Feet of Fines. The evidence of Proclamations of Fines is now dispensed with by stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 70.

PALATINATES :

The Fines of the Palatinates have not been entered at the King's Silver Office since 8 Jac. 1. (1610); they have been entered in their respective counties.

FINES OF LANDS—*continued*.

The Fines pro Licentiâ Concordandi are entered on the Chancery Fine Rolls.

Some Concords of Fines will be found entered in Liber A and Liber B, books belonging to the Receipt of the Exchequer.

The original Fines are printed in 2 vols. 8vo. from 7 Ric. I. to 16 John for the counties of Bedford, Berks, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset.

GENEALOGY:

The Placita Terræ Rolls may be searched with advantage in genealogical matters. *Search also* Fines of Lands.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1846, p. 365, thus observes with reference to Genealogy:—"There can be no question that the most valuable of all unpublished Records are the Indentures of Fines prior to the Reformation, and the Chancery Proceedings subsequent thereto; for from these two series a complete history of every estate in the kingdom, and of every family of any real property, might be compiled, extending from the reign of King John down to the present century."

INDENTURES, (INTERROGATORY WRITS, &c.):

Bundles of.

INFANTS' ADMISSIONS:

G. II. III., one Bundle.

INQUIRIES, OR BILLS AGAINST ATTORNEYS:

Inquisitions, Writs of Inquiry, and Bills against Attorneys, Files of. *See* ATTORNEYS. INQUISITIONS.

INQUISITIONS:

Lists and copies of Final Judgments signed on Posteads and Inquisitions from an early period to modern date.

Inquisitions, Writs of Inquiry, and Bills against Attorneys, Files of. *See* ATTORNEYS. INQUIRIES.

Outlawries.—Inquisitions upon. *See Riders* under the head JUDGMENT ROLLS.

INVENTORIES:

Printed in the Appendices to the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th Reports of the Dep. Keeper of Records.

ISSUE ROLLS. *See* JUDGMENT ROLLS.

ISSUES:

Goods, &c. distrained by Writ of Distringas from the defendant for neglect to appear after attachment.

JUDGMENT REGISTRATION OFFICE:

Memoranda of Judgments and Indexes, &c.—*Dockets.*—Stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110. s. 19. enacts that no judgment, decree, or order in a Court of Equity, nor rule of Court of Common Law, nor order in bankruptcy or lunacy, shall affect real estates as to purchasers, &c., unless and until a memorandum containing the name, abode, title, trade, or profession, &c. of party affected thereby be left with the senior master of the Common Pleas.

The senior master is Registrar under the above Act, and under 2 Vict. c. 11.

Stat. 2 Vict. c. 11. s. 1. directs that the Dockets made under stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. are to cease.

Pursuant to the above statutes, the memoranda are filed by the officer as they are lodged in the office, and alphabetical indexes are made of the particulars contained in the memoranda. The following is the form of the index so made out:—

Surname.	Christian Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	When left.	Judgment, Order, or Decree.	Court.	Date of Judgment.	Title of Cause.	Amount of Debt.	Observations.
Smith	Richard	Richmond, Surrey.	Brewer	17 July	Judgment	Queen's Bench.	11 July 1840.	W. Richards against R. Smith.	Damages, £400. Costs, £3 10s.	

JUDGMENT ROLLS (AND OTHER RECORDS CONNECTED THEREWITH):

First, they are Plea Rolls, brought in on the parties joining issue, and then called Issue Rolls, which, when the Judgments are entered, become Judgment Rolls. The entering of the Judgments has been very much neglected, and the Judgments have become *Riders*, viz.,

Riders.—It was the duty of the Clerk of the Judgments, when the cause was decided, to have entered the Final Judgment at the bottom of the Issue Roll, or on an additional piece of parchment, which was or ought to have been annexed to the said Issue Roll, thus converting it into a Judgment Roll; but for a long series of years they have been tied up in distinct bundles, entitled *Riders*, which also contain the proceedings under inquisitions, writs of partition, &c., with the concluding Judgments thereon, from the time of Eliz. to 22 G. III.

Posteas.—The Judgments, instead of being entered on the Plea or Issue Rolls, were frequently entered on separate pieces of parchment, called *Posteas* or Judgments, and when not entered on the rolls or annexed, have been tied up in distinct bundles and called "*Riders*."

The Judgment Rolls, containing two parts,—1. Personal Plea Rolls, or *Communia Placita*; 2. Pleas of Land and Deeds inrolled, called *Placita Terræ*,—were fastened up together until 25 Eliz., when the latter became distinct rolls, containing the King's Silver and Fines, Assizes, Formedons, all real Actions, Deeds inrolled, Protections.

An Inventory of the Judgment or Plea Rolls is printed in the 3d

JUDGMENT ROLLS, &c.—continued.

Rep. of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II. pp. 105-116, and continued in the 4th Rep. App. II. pp. 73-77.

Also an Inventory of the Placita Terræ or Pleas of Land and Deed Inrolled, in the 3d Rep. App. II. pp. 117-126., continued in the 7th Rep. App. II. pp. 219-223.

Judgment Paper Books, Jac. I., Car. I., Car. II., W. & M., G. II.

Essoin Rolls.—These are useful in the absence of indices to the Judgment Rolls, inasmuch as it is much easier to run down a list of little else than the names of parties, than to search through a series of long rolls; indeed, the Essoin Rolls may be considered as partial indices.

Dockets of the Prothonotaries.—These are brief entries of the nature of the action, the names of the parties, and the number of the roll. There were three Prothonotaries; the Dockets commence 1 Hen. VIII. See DOCKETS.

Dockets of the Clerk of Essoins, pursuant to stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 20. The Clerk of Essoins by the above stat. was directed to make an index or dogget alphabetically by the names of the defendants, of all Judgments signed in the Court of Common Pleas, from the Docket Roll, to be fairly entered in books of parchment. The docketing under the above stat. ceased pursuant to 2 Vict. c. 11. s. 1. See DOCKETS.

Account Books of the Prothonotaries.

Entry Books of—	Chief Prothonotary.	Second Prothonotary.	Third Prothonotary.
	COMMENCING		
1. Common Judgments	3 Car. I.	30 Car. II.	Hil. 1651.
2. Special Judgments -	35 Car. II.	23 Car. II.	14, 15 Car. II.
3. Nisi Prius Records -	35 Car. II.	23 Car. II.	20 Car. I.
4. Entries on the Roll -	13 Anne.	12 Anne.	12 Anne.

They do not come down lower than 1779, when the Prothonotaries' Offices were united, after which the Prothonotaries kept them at their chambers.

They contain the names of each party, but were formerly not considered to be records, being only books of account kept by the Prothonotaries' clerks as accounts with their principals for fees received, but are nevertheless books of great moment, and are referred to in cases where the entries on the rolls are not completed, in order to ascertain what proceedings were had. They may in some cases supply the defects of the Docket Rolls and Books, by affording the means of a more easy search for a Judgment.

JURY LISTS :

In bundles.

KING'S SILVER:

Clerk of King's Silver abolished by stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82., and duties transferred to Common Pleas.
Rolls and books. *See* FINES OF LANDS.

LANDED ESTATES. *See* GENEALOGY.

LANDS. *See* FINES OF LANDS. RECOVERIES. PLACITA TERRÆ. GENEALOGY.

LICENCES:

Alienation Office Entry Books of Licences and Pardons, from 1571.
See ALIENATION OFFICE.

MAPS, PLANS, &c.:

Many to be found on the Rolls of Pleas of Land, or Recovery Rolls.

MINISTERS' CERTIFICATES. *See* CERTIFICATES.

MINUTE BOOKS:

Containing rules and orders. *See* RULES AND ORDERS.

NIL BOOKS. *See* ALIENATION OFFICE.

NISI PRIUS:

This term arose from the statute of Nisi prius, 13 Edw. I. c. 30., directing that the writs for summoning juries to the Superior Courts should have the clause *Nisi*, &c. (i.e. *unless* the Justices appointed to take the Assizes should first come into the county).

The records are the Prothonotaries' entry books of all Nisi prius Records passed.

OATHS:

Rolls of the oath of allegiance and supremacy subscribed by individuals who took oath *vivâ voce* in the Court previously to their admission to offices in the Church or under the Crown.

Rolls of oaths subscribed by attorneys, and certificates of corporate officers and other official persons having taken the Sacrament.

Rolls of Catholic Attorneys.

Clergymens' Rolls.

Prisoners' oaths under 32 G. II.

ORDERS. *See* RULES AND ORDERS.

OUTLAWRY, OFFICE OF:

Clerk of the Outlawries, and Clerk of the Reversal of Outlawries, abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30.

Præcipes, the Exigenter's entry books of.

Reversals.—Remembrance Rolls of the Clerk of the Reversals, containing an account of the reversals of outlawries (formerly the Records of the Clerk of Reversals of Outlawries).

Inquisitions upon outlawries.

PANELS. *See* JURY LISTS.

PARDONS:

Alienation Office Entry Books of Licences and Pardons, from 1571.
See ALIENATION OFFICE.

PARTITION, WRITS OF:

The bundles called *Riders* contain also writs of partition. *See*
Riders under the head JUDGMENT ROLLS. PLACITA
TERRÆ. WRITS.

PEDES FINIUM. *See* FINES OF LANDS.

PLACITA DE BANCO. *See* JUDGMENT ROLLS.

PLACITA TERRÆ:

Pleas of land and deeds inrolled.

These rolls, which were tied up with the Common Plea Rolls until 25 Eliz. and then became separate rolls, contain the whole proceedings, including the Final Judgment in all real actions, the bulk of which consists of common recoveries, together with inrolments of bargains and sales and other conveyances, deeds to make tenants to præcipes, and to lead to the uses of fines, appointments of officers, and the like. They contain the proceedings on levying a fine of lands, also proceedings in quare impedit, dower, and frequently in partitions.

They are sometimes called "Recovery Rolls," as containing the proceedings relating thereto.

They are also called "King's Silver Rolls," as containing the entries of King's Silver on levying fines of lands.

There are indexes to the above.

An inventory is printed from 25 Eliz. (when these rolls commence as a distinct series from the other Plea Rolls) to Car. I., in the 3d and 7th Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Records.

PLANS, MAPS, &c.:

Many on the Plea Rolls (Placita Terræ or Recovery Rolls).

PLEADINGS. }
PLEA ROLLS. } *See* JUDGMENT ROLLS.

Pleadings were formerly written in Norman Law French introduced by the Conqueror; this continued until Edw. III. By stat. 36 Edw. III. it was enacted, that for the future all pleas should be pleaded, shown, defended, answered, debated, and adjudged in the English tongue, but be entered and inrolled in Latin. The technical Latin continued in use till the Commonwealth, when the language of the records was turned into English; but at the Restoration Latin was again used, and continued till 1730, when the proceedings in law were put in English under stat. 4 G. II. c. 26., and court hand was altered by the same statute.

POSTEAS:

The Judgments, instead of being entered on the Plea Rolls, were frequently entered on separate pieces of parchment, and called *Posteas* or Judgments, and when not fastened to the Plea Rolls were called *Riders*. These are useless when entered on the rolls.

POSTEAS—*continued*.

There are Posteas with the Prothonotaries' allocaturs of costs marked thereon.

There are Indexes to Posteas and Inquiries. *See Riders* under the head JUDGMENT ROLLS.

POST FINES of the **ALIENATION OFFICE**. *See FINES OF LANDS*—*Sub-head ENTRY BOOKS*—*King's Silver Office Books*.

PRÆ AND POST FINES of the **ALIENATION OFFICE**. *See FINES OF LANDS*—*Sub-head ENTRY BOOKS*—*King's Silver Office Books*.

PRÆCIPES :

Appearances.—There are brief notes of writs to compel appearances filed by the Filacers at the time of signing the writs. The notes contain the description of the writs, names of parties, and the returns. They were formerly entered on the Filacers' Remembrance Rolls, which exist from about 1749 till about 1827 or 1828, from which time they are on paper.

Attachments of Privilege.—Præcipes, and rules and orders for attachments of privilege, and appearances thereto, are on the Secondaries' Remembrance Rule Rolls, which are bound up with the Recovery Remembrance Rolls till 1779, after which they are carried on in books.

Common Recoveries.—Præcipes for suffering common recoveries are on the Recovery Remembrance Rolls of the Prothonotaries.

Outlawries.—Books of entry of Præcipes for outlawries to compel appearances. Exigenter's entries.

PRAYER BOOK :

Deposited pursuant to the Act of Uniformity.

PRISONERS :

Affidavits of the due delivery of declarations against prisoners, with the declarations annexed. These are in boxes, entitled "Declarations." Inventory printed in Fourth Report of Dep. Keep. of Records, App. II. p. 61.

Prisoners' papers from 1722.

Prisoners' oaths under 32 G. II., "An Act for Relief of Debtors," &c.

PRIVILEGE :

Attachments of privilege and appearances thereto are entered on the Remembrance Rule Rolls, which are bound up with the Recovery Remembrance Rolls till 1779, after which they are carried on in books.

PROCLAMATIONS :

It appears to have been the duty of the Custos Brevium, in respect of Fines, to indorse the *Proclamations* on the *Concords of Fines*. (*See Report on Duties, &c. in Courts of Justice (1819), page 9.*)

A docket of the Proclamation is attached to each bundle of the Notes of Fines.

The Proclamations of Fines are attached to the Feet of Fines.

The evidence of Proclamations of Fines is now dispensed with by stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 70.

PROTHONOTARIES :

Abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. *See* ACCOUNT BOOKS OF THE PROTHONOTARIES.

QUALIFICATION ROLLS. *See* OATHS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS. *See* ACCOUNTS. ALIENATION OFFICE.

RECOGNIZANCES :

Recognizance, Bail-piece.—The bail must enter into a *recognizance* in Court or before a Judge or Commissioner in a sum, &c. ; this *recognizance* is transmitted to the court on a slip of parchment, entitled a “Bail-piece.” *See* BAIL.

RECOVERIES :

Fines and recoveries abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74.
Recoveries are entered on the same rolls and books as Fines. *See* FINES OF LANDS.

Affidavits of taking Warrants of Attorney for suffering recoveries.
See AFFIDAVITS.

The Recovery Remembrance Rolls of the Prothonotaries contain the entries and præcipes for suffering common recoveries, with the record of the tenants' appearances in court, names of demandants, tenants, and vouchees, and description and particulars of lands to be passed. These rolls are bound up together with the Secondaries' Remembrance Rolls.

There are dockets to the above.

Also the original Writs of Entry, &c.

Also the recovery entry book of the clerk of the warrants, inrolments, and estreats.

The inventory of the “recovery indexes” is printed in the 3d Rep. of Dep. Keep. App. II. p. 127.

RE-FA-LO (REFALOE)S :

The abbreviation of *recordari facias loquelam*. A writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a cause depending in an Inferior Court to the King's Bench or Common Pleas.

Files or bundles of them among the Common Pleas Records.

REGISTRAR OF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS BY MARRIED WOMEN :

Appointed pursuant to stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74., “An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries,” &c. *See* ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE.

REGISTRATION OFFICE. *See* JUDGMENT REGISTRATION OFFICE. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE.

REGISTRY OF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OFFICE (9, Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street) :

Registrar appointed pursuant to stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74., “An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries,” &c. *See* ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE.

REMEMBRANCE ROLLS AND BOOKS :

1. The Prothonotaries' Recovery Remembrance Rolls contain the entries and præcipes for suffering common recoveries, with the records of the tenants' appearances in court, names of demandants, tenants, and vouchees, and description of lands to be passed. These are bound up with the following.

Inventory of the above printed in the 4th Rep. of the Dep. Keeper of Records, App. II. p. 30-52.

2. The Secondaries' Remembrance Rule Rolls are bound up with the above, and contain the entries of all rules and orders of court, præcipes for attachments of privilege, and appearances thereto, and rules for judgment on scire facias, to 1779, after which the entries are in books.

Also books. Inventory of these books is printed in 4th Rep. of the Dep. Keeper of Records, App. II. p. 52.

3. The Filacers' Remembrance Rolls, on which are entered præcipes, or short notes of writs to compel appearances; these rolls exist from about 1749 till about 1827 or 1828, from which time the præcipes are on paper. See PRÆCIPES. There were three filacers, each had his separate roll, certain counties being allotted to each.

Inventory printed in 4th Rep. of the Dep. Keeper of Records, App. II. p. 53.

Remembrance books.

RETURN OFFICE, CLERK OF :

Abolished by 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82., and duties transferred to Common Pleas.

Records.—Entry books of Writs of Covenant for levying Fines, Writs of Entry, Writs of Summons, and Writs of Seisin for suffering common recoveries. See *Return Office Books*, under the head FINES OF LANDS.

RIDERS. See JUDGMENT ROLLS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ATTORNEYS' ROLLS. See ATTORNEYS.

RULES AND ORDERS :

1. Minute books of the Secondaries, containing entries of all rules and orders, and indeed of all the transactions of the Court while sitting in bench, from about 1730; but several of the oldest lost.
2. Draft rule books, in which the several rules of Court are first drawn and entered, and from which the fair copies of such rules for the parties are taken, and the record of such rules finally made up. They are divided into special and common rule books, the former including those rules actually pronounced by the Court itself, and the latter such as were obtained by the parties as a matter of course from the office, without discussion before the Court, from about 1774.
3. The Remembrance Rule Rolls of the Secondaries contain entries of all rules and orders of Court, præcipes for attachments of privilege, and appearances thereto, and rules for judgment on scire facias; they are bound up with the Recovery Remembrance Rolls of the Prothonotaries until 1779, from which time they are carried on in books.

SATISFACTIONS :

Satisfaction is now entered on the Judgment Roll only, formerly it was also entered on the docket.

There is a bundle of loose Satisfactions. *See* SATISFACTIONS, p. 114.

SCIRE FACIAS :

Rules for judgment on scire facias are entered on the Secondaries' Remembrance Rule Rolls. *See* REMEMBRANCE ROLLS AND BOOKS. RULES AND ORDERS.

SECONDARIES :

Abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30.

SECONDARIES' REMEMBRANCES. *See* REMEMBRANCE ROLLS AND BOOKS.

SEIZIN, WRIT OF :

The whole proceedings in common recoveries, &c. are entered on the Placita Terræ Rolls. *See* PLACITA TERRÆ. RECOVERIES.

SIXPENNY DUTY (under stat. 7 G. I.):

ALIENATION RECORDS :

Entries of accounts of the 6d. deductions.

SPECIAL BAILS. *See* BAIL.

SPECIAL PLEAS :

Books of entry of.

SUPERSEDEAS :

Office of clerk of, abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.

SWEARING ROLLS. *See* OATHS.

TITLE, DESCENT, &c. :

The Placita Terræ Rolls may be searched with advantage ; also the Fines.

TOPOGRAPHY :

Consult the Placita Terræ Rolls, also the Pedes Finium. *See* GENEALOGY.

TREASURY :

Office of Clerk of, abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.

WARRANTS :

Office of Clerk of Warrants, Inrolments, and Estreats, abolished by 1 Vict. c. 30.

———— of Attorney, on strips of parchment, filed pursuant to stat. 3 G. IV. c. 39. at the time of signing every judgment ; some *destroyed*, but inrolled on the Common Judgment Rolls, "Communia Placita."

WARRANTS—*continued*.

- Stamped warrants to sue and defend, which were filed with the Filacers on signing process to compel appearance. These were filed in pursuance of 25 G. III. (Stamp Act); some *destroyed*, but inrolled on the Common Judgment Rolls, “*Communia Placita*.”
- of Attorney to confess a judgment. Authorities to certain attorneys named to confess a judgment against the party executing them.
- of Attorney to enter satisfaction.
- Affidavits of Warrants of Attorney for suffering recoveries. *See* AFFIDAVITS.
- Books of Alienation Office Commissioners: Warrants for payments.

WRITS:

Original Writs are under the Great Seal settled or witnessed in the King's own name. Formerly the Cursitors of the Court of Chancery made out these, but by stat 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82. s. 10. their duties were transferred to the Petty Bag Office.

Judicial Writs are under the private seal of the Court from whence they issue; settled or witnessed in the name of the Chief Justice or senior Justice.

The writs are preserved in bundles at present.

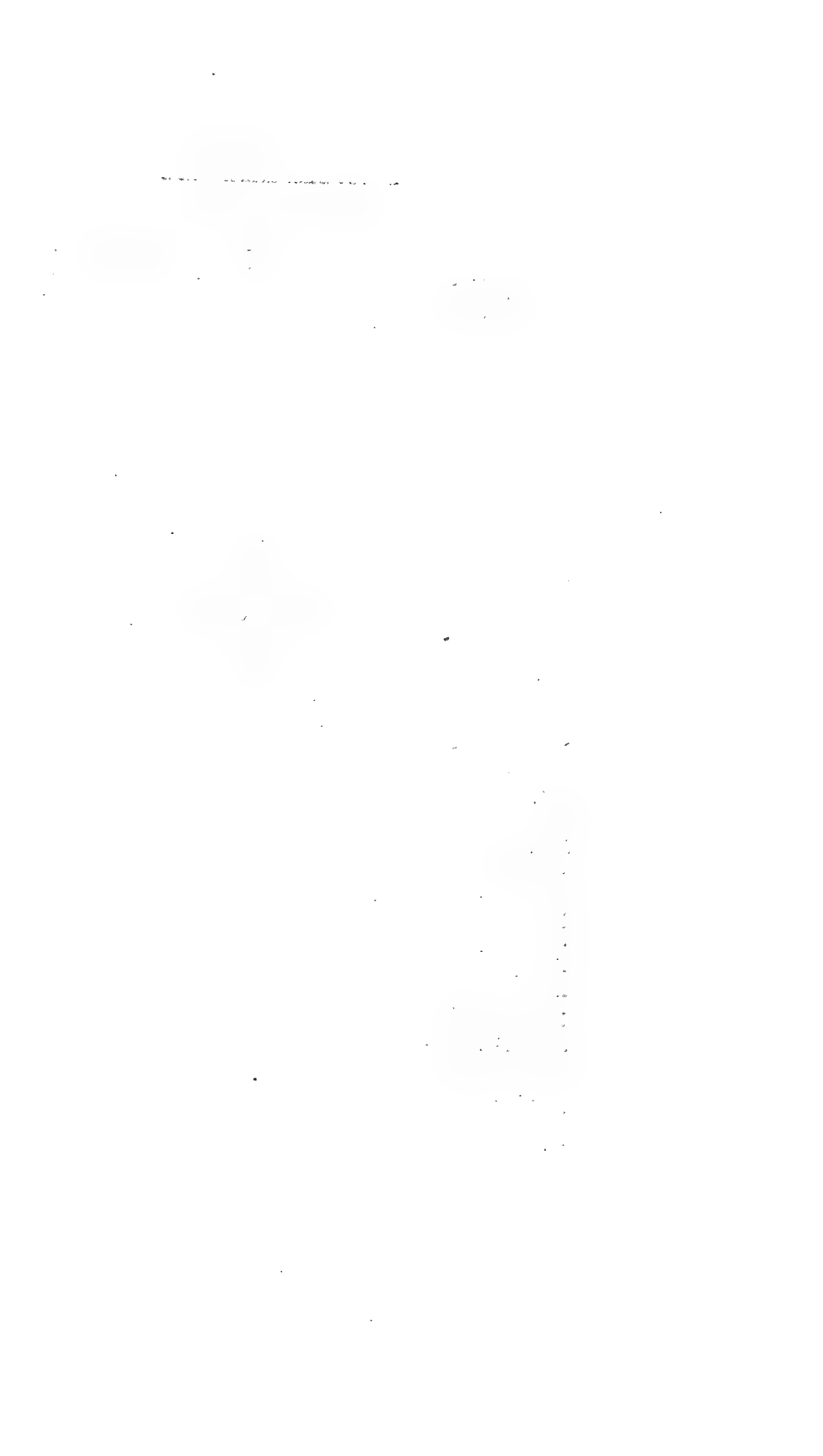
There are writ entry books.

Writs of Covenant. *See* ALIENATION OFFICE.

Writs of Custos Brevium, including Capias, Distringas, Venire fac., Recovery, Entry, Summons, Seizin, Transcript, and Mittimus, &c.

EXCHEQUER.

THE ancient Court of Exchequer was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and was not finally abolished until the reign of Queen Victoria. Stat. 23 G. III. c. 82., 1782, abolished the Chamberlains after the death or resignation of the then possessors of the office, but it was not until 1826 that their office devolved on the Auditor of the Receipt. By stat. 25 G. III. c. 52. the Auditors of Imprest merged in the office of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, by authority of which Act the latter department was erected. So also by stats. 39 G. III. c. 83. and 2 W. IV. c. 1. the Auditors of Land Revenue were abolished, and the accounts formerly audited by them were directed to be transferred to the said office of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts. By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. (1833) most of the ancient departments on the Account Side were abolished, and such of the ancient duties as remained were transferred to the Queen's Remembrancer. Stat. 4 W. IV. c. 15. abolished the ancient constitution of the Receipt Side. By stat. 5 Vict. c. 5. the equity jurisdiction of this Court was transferred to Chancery; and by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 86. several other offices in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office were abolished, and his office remodelled, which completed the abolition of the ancient Exchequer. The ancient Court of Exchequer is now represented as follows:—The Account Side by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the office of the Queen's Remembrancer, in which latter office the Great Seal of the Exchequer is now kept. The ancient Auditors are represented by the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts,—the judicial part by the Barons of the Exchequer. The Seal Office was abolished in 1849, and the writs are now sealed at the Exchequer of Pleas Office. The Lords of the Treasury represent the office of the Lord High Treasurer since the year 1714, that is to say, since the accession of the House of Hanover. The ancient Receipt Side is represented by the office of the Comptroller-General, or rather by that office and the Bank of England, to which may be added the office of the Paymaster-General, for the salaries and other payments which were formerly paid at the Exchequer, and more recently by the Paymaster of Civil Services, are now paid by the Paymaster-General. Thus after about 800 years continuance, has passed away the ancient Court of the Exchequer. Most of the records thereof remain, which will be described under their proper heads in the following pages.



EXCHEQUER.

ABBEYS, &c. *See* **ACCOUNTS (MINISTERS', RECEIVERS', &c.).**
CHARTULARIES **AND LEIDGER BOOKS.** **GRANTS.**
INQUISITIONS. **MONASTERIES.** **PARTICULARS OF**
ACCOUNTS. **SURVEYS.** **VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.**

Pensions granted to the abbots, upon the dissolution of the abbeys, &c., are enrolled in books among the Records of the Augmentation Office.

The register, rentals, and treasurer's accounts of the abbey of St. Augustine are at Canterbury Cathedral. The register of Fountains Abbey is in the Earl of Denbigh's library. There are evidences of the lands of the Abbey of Lewes in the Chapter House.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account) :

It is important to all persons desirous of searching the Revenue Records to understand that one original (or duplicate) of all declared accounts was deposited in the Pipe Office, and therefore (if they have been preserved) accounts of almost every description should be in that department down to the abolition of that office by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. (1833); from that time, and before in some cases, we must go to the Audit Office. This latter office was established by stat. 25 G. III. c. 52., into which department the office of the Auditors of Imprest then merged. It was formerly the practice to enter the accounts (besides at the department from whence they emanated) at the offices of the King's Remembrancer and the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer; but by stats. 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 121. s. 7. and 3 G. IV. c. 88. s. 9. they are inrolled only at the King's Remembrancer's Office, and the originals are returned to the Audit Office. Although the stat. 39 G. III. c. 83. (1799) directed the abolition of the Three Auditors of Land Revenue after the termination of the then existing interests, the intention did not come into operation until 1832, when stat. 2 W. IV. c. 1. abolished the remaining auditor and acting auditors, and transferred their audit to the Commissioners of Audit (or Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts).

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account)—*continued.*

PIPE DEPARTMENT:

Abolished by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99., and provision made for the remaining duties.

The Great Roll of the Exchequer, or Rotulus Annalis, called the Pipe because it was the channel or pipe for conveying the revenues into the Treasury, was the record of account of the Court of Exchequer, formerly containing the accounts of the whole revenues of the Crown, digested under the heads of the several counties, and annually written out in order to the charging and discharging of the Sheriffs and other accountants. The ancient revenues were either certain or casual. The certain revenues consisted of farms, fee-farms, castle-guard rents, &c. The casual part was composed of fines, issues, amerciaments, recognizances, profits of lands and tenements, goods and chattels seized into the hands of the Crown on process of extents, outlawry, diem clausit extremum, and other writs and process, wards, marriages, reliefs, suits, seignories, felons' goods, deodands, and other profits casually arising to the Crown by its prerogative. The rolls also contain the accounts of Lords of liberties granted from the Crown, of the green wax within their respective liberties, and many debts due to the Crown and put in process for levying the same.

The earliest Pipe Roll preserved is that of 31 Hen. I. (1130), the most ancient record of the Court of Exchequer (if we except Domesday).

Duplicates or Chancellor's rolls of the above. This series is far from being so complete as that of the Great Rolls themselves. The earliest roll that has been found is of the 11th Henry II. From that year to the 17th James I. 293 rolls of this series have been discovered, all of which were sent, by direction of the late Commissioners on the Public Records, to the British Museum, with the exception of the roll for 7 Henry IV., which was retained, to supply the chasm occasioned by the loss of the Great Roll of that year.

There was a settled charge against each Sheriff or other accountant for the farms, rents, debts, &c. due to the Crown in each county, which they were bound to answer. The King, however, made from time to time certain grants, and also alms, &c., and directed them to be paid by the Sheriff or other accountant; these charges were allowed in discharge upon showing sufficient warrant.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account)—*continued.*

The following Account of one Lordship (extracted from the Pipe Rolls), and its Translation or Explanation, will show the nature of the Charge and Discharge on the Pipe Roll :—

Extract from a Pipe Roll, 1 Ric. I.	Explanation.	Charge.	Discharge.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHARGE.			
Honor Witli de Vesci.	Honor of William de Vesci.		
Nichols de Morewich redd comp̄ de ccc 7 q ² .xx. 7 vii li. 7 viii s. 7 ii d̄ de firma Honoris Witli de Vesci.	Nicholas de Morewich renders his Account of 300 and 4 score and 7 pounds 8 shillings and 2 pence for the farm of the Honor of William de Vesci.	387 8 2	
DISCHARGE.			
In thro cc 7 xlii li 7 v s. 7 vi d̄.	Paid into the treasury, 242 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		242 5 6
Et in Elem̄ Const 7 Decim̄ p maneria in denar̄ x li 7 vii s. iii d̄.	Also paid the settled Alms and Tythes on Account of the manors; in money, 10 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		10 7 4
Et p blado Prebendarior̄ app̄tiate h anno vii li 7 ii s.	Also for the Corn of the Prebends appraised at 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>		5 2 0
Et Monialib ^o de Gises ii s. 7 vi d̄ in redditū salisq̄ hñt p annū.	Also for the Nuns of Guisnes for their annual rent of salt, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		0 2 6
Et p pannisxx fr̄m Preben- dar̄ 7 ii Includar̄ lxxiv s.	Also for Clothes for 20 Friars and 2 recluses, 74 shillings.		3 14 0
Et in Quiet̄ tre Ric falconar̄ q ^a hñ anno q ^o servit de minist̄io suo vi s. 7 viii d̄. q ^a hñ anno serviuit.	Also for Quittance of the land of Richard the Falconer, who served his own office, 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , which he is allowed when he so serves.		0 6 8
Et in man̄io de Maltoñ li 7 xvii s. 7 x d̄. de q ⁱ b̄j, Galfr̄ Haget deb̄j re- sponde.	Also for the manor of Malton, 51 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> which Geffery Haget ought to answer.		51 17 10
Et in defalta reddit ^o militū p Warda de Alnewick xxxviii s. 7 xi d̄.	Also in default of the rents of the Knights of the Ward of Aln- wick, 38 shillings and 11 pence.		1 18 11
Et in defalta reddit ^o tre de Burden q ^a mañ Alani Goher disr̄onaū ī curia ēe dotē suā xxx s.	Also in default of the land of Burden, which the mother of Alan Goher proved in Court to be her Dower 30 shillings.		1 10 0
Et in libat̄ 1 Capl̄i residētis in cast̄ de Alnewick xxx s. 7 v d̄.	Also in Livery of 1 Chaplain resident in Alnewick Castle, 30 shillings and 5 pence.		1 10 5
Et in libat̄ Eustach de Vesci H̄edis ei ^o d̄ Witli de anno integro lxxii li 7 xv s. sc̄l q ^o lib̄j die iii s. p br. B̄.	Also in Livery of Eustace, the heir of the said William, for one year 54 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , at the rate of 3 <i>s.</i> per day, by the King's Writ.		54 15 0
Et deb̄ xii li 7 xviii s. Id̄ redd comp̄ de eo d̄ debito.	And he oweth 12 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> , and after- ward rendered account of the same.		
In thro ix li. Et deb̄ lxxviii s.	Paid into the Treasury, 9 <i>l.</i> ; and then owed 78 shillings.		9 0 0
Id̄ redd comp̄ de eo d̄ debito	And afterwards rendered account of said debt.		
In thro libavit - -	Paid into the Treasury, 78 <i>s.</i> -		3 18 0
Et quiet̄ est - -	And he is quit - - -	- - £	387 8 2

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account)—*continued*.

The Nichill Rolls, which contain all the nichilled debts, transcribed from the rolls of the Clerk of the Estreats. The rolls were annually made up by the Clerk of the Nichills, and immediately transmitted to the Pipe Office, and there remained on record.

The Nichills or Nihils are what the Sheriff says are nothing worth, and not to be levied through the insufficiency of the parties from whom the same are due.

Rolls of Escheats.

Rolls of foreign accounts; also bundles of the same.

There are foreign accounts among the Pipe Records as early as Edw. I. They then contained such matter as was *foreign* to the Pipe Roll; and in more modern times they contain the supplies and such parts of the revenue as have been granted by Parliament.

The business of recording these accounts was taken from the Pipe Office (with the exception of the Excise accounts) by the Acts of 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 121. and 3 G. IV. c. 88., and transferred to the Audit and Tax Offices; but the records and the auditor's accounts as vouchers down to the above respective periods still remain with the records of the Pipe. The greater part of the foreign accounts are since 1688. Some of them are made up in large rolls, and others are tied up in bundles.

Rolls of particulars of Sheriffs' accounts.

States of accounts in bundles.

Ditto in entry books.

Tax books.

Tott books.

Accounts of the payments and receipts of the Clerk of the Pipe, Comptroller, and Secondary.

Casual fee books.

Wardrobe accounts.

Master of the Posts.

Anglia, Books of. These are accounts of the duties of excise, customs, and of public accountants at home and abroad.

There are some few ministers' accounts, from Edw. III. to Philip and Mary.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Ministers' accounts,

of manors, the demesne of the Crown.

of manors purchased and exchanged.

of manors acquired by escheat, &c.

of honours.

of the possessions of vacant bishopricks, abbeys, and priories, whether seized on account of death, or attainder of the bishop, abbot, or friar.

of the possessions of persons attainted.

of the possessions of alien priories.

of the possessions of knights templars.

of possessions in North and South Wales.

Inrolments of the states of the public accounts of the kingdom.

The state or abstract of every public account, after it is passed, is inrolled. This inrolment is the record of the account in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, and warrants the process that issues against the accountant for recovering a debt due to the Crown.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account)—*continued.*

It appears to have been the practice of the Auditors of the Imprest to transmit the declared accounts to the Queen's Remembrancer, and this practice is continued by the Audit Office, which was established in 1785, upon the abolition of the office of Auditors of Imprest; and the original accounts were finally deposited in the Pipe Office, but now in the Audit Office.

Inrolments of the states of imprest and tax accounts are every second year arranged in separate bundles, with proper indorsements thereon, containing the dates of the declarations of the accounts.

It was the duty of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer to make out, sign, and enter the general imprest rolls of accountants, and transmit them twice in the year to the King's Remembrancer for the public security. For authority for the above transmission, *see* 8 & 9 W. III. c. 28.; 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 121. which was repealed by 4 W. IV. c. 15. s. 36.

Inrolments of the states of accounts of the Receivers of the Quarterly Poll in various counties, 9 & 10 W. III.

Inrolment of a subsidy of 1,484,015*l.*, 10 & 11 W. III.

Inrolment of the tax of 3*s.* in the pound on land, &c., 12 & 13 W. III.

Inrolment of the taxation of the tenths of the clergy in the Diocese of Canterbury.

Documents relating to tallages, carucages, scutages, aids, subsidies, &c. &c.

Tax Books, { Carriages.
Houses.
Land.
Property.

Miscellaneous, viz. :—

Alnagers.

Army.

Bailiffs.

Household :

Cofferers.

Comptroller.

King's butler.

King's horses.

Jewels, plate, &c.

Paymaster.

Ireland :

Accounts of the treasurer in Ireland, and chamberlain of the Exchequer in Dublin, Edward I. and subsequent reigns, which were passed in Exchequer of England.

Marshalsea Court, profits of.

Mines in Devon and Cornwall ;
and of gold and silver there.

Mint and coinage.

Navy.

Repairs, &c., building palaces, castles, houses, manors, parks, &c. Highways and sewers, London and Westminster.

Sequestered estates in several counties, temp. Commonwealth. Accounts of lands and rents, &c.

Sheriffs.

Wardrobe, &c.

Duplicates of land tax and assessed taxes, kept in bags, called **Bags of the Particulars of each Receiver's Account.** These were delivered into court by the auditors. They are also entered in books

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account)—*continued.*

Wardrobe accounts.

Escheat Rolls, from 47 Hen. III. *See* ESCHEATORS: ESCHEATS.

Proffers (which were the particular sums of money paid half-yearly into the Exchequer by the Sheriffs of the several counties, cities, and towns, &c.) are entered on the Queen's Remembrancer's Memoranda Rolls.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT :

Rolls.—The states and views of the accounts of the greater and lesser accountants of the kingdom down to James II. are entered on parchment rolls, and bound up with the memoranda.

Entry Books.—From James II. the states and views of the accounts of the greater and lesser accountants are entered in entry books.

These entries were abolished by 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 121. and 3 G. IV. c. 88.

There are indices to the views of accounts and names of accountants. Proceedings of the Court of Exchequer concerning the accounts of sheriffs, escheators, and bailiffs, and a variety of matters concerning the charge and discharge of the King's debtors and accountants, are entered on the memoranda rolls of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Also orders of the Court of Exchequer respecting the land and casual revenue of the Crown. *See* MEMORANDA.

Castle Guard Rents, 1 vol., 31 Car. II.—3 Jac. II.

CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS' DEPARTMENT :

Estreats returned by clerks of assize.

by clerks of sewers.

by clerks of the peace.

by town clerks.

The House of Commons' Returns of Recognizances.

The King's Bench Rolls of Fines and Recognizances.

The Post Fine Rolls of the Common Pleas.

The Clerk of the Estreats kept a book, in which was entered the name of the estreat, and the day on which the same was brought into his office.

FOREIGN APPOSER'S DEPARTMENT :

Estreats.—Duplicates of estreats issued into process annually from the office of the Clerk of the Estreats; and also,

Duplicates of estreats returned by the several clerks of the peace of counties, and town clerks of cities and towns.

Sheriffs' Accounts.—Books with annual statements of accounts of Sheriffs, from 1752.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Ministers' accounts, England and Wales, Hen. VIII. to Car. I., exhibiting particular accounts of the rents, profits, and revenues arising from the several honours, lands, &c., which came to the Crown by the dissolution of the monasteries, priories, abbeys, and other religious houses, as also by attainder, escheat, or other forfeitures, or by purchase and exchange, as the accounts were annually rendered to the Auditors of Land Revenue by the reeves, bailiffs, and other ministers, and paid over to the Receivers-General of the several counties and divisions.

The above were ordered to be removed to the Augmentation Office by the Commissioners of Records on 22d July 1800, but those of the following counties were omitted to

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account)—*continued*.

be removed—Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset, Southampton, and Wilts, which seven counties remain at the Land Revenue Office.

Drafts of the above.—There is nearly a complete series of drafts, many of which have been bound, and the rest are in good preservation.

Receivers' Accounts, England and Wales :

Hen. VIII. to Car. I.—These accounts are on rolls, and are arranged in counties. Tho several accounts in their order of date are recited in the appendix to the office catalogue.

Car. II. to present time.—These are arranged in districts and divisions, and enumerated in the appendix to the catalogue.

Copies of these formerly remained with the Secretary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The states of these accounts, as far as the year 1797, are bound in vols., as are also the declared accounts for four districts, comprising seventeen counties. The remainder are preserved in bundles.

There are no declared accounts of receivers since 1831 ; from that time they are merged in the general accounts of Commissioners of Woods, &c.

Miscellaneous Accounts, among which will be found the following (Record Rep. 1800):—

Alienation Office account books ; also accounts, Eliz. to Car. II., both inclusive.

Calais and its dependencies, Guisnes, Boulogne, &c.

Ecclesiastical :—

Bishopricks, temporalities of, &c.

Impropriations, a large bundle of accounts of monies received from impropriations.

Living, sums paid to the King for livings.

Escheators' views, files of.

Estreats. *See* ESTREATS.

Forfeited estates. Accounts, vouchers, and other particulars, chiefly temp. Hen. VIII. and Eliz., bound in vols. *See* MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Household accounts, states and drafts of, from 1728 to 1816, when these accounts ceased to be passed in the Auditor's Office of Land Revenue, partly bound in vols.

The books and Imprest Rolls, from which these accounts are made up for declaration, are in bags among the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer.

Wardrobe books.

Land Tax and Assessed Taxes. The states and drafts only (partly bound) of these accounts remain at the Land Revenue, the duplicates from which the charge is made on the Receiver General are (with the certificates of paupers, schedules of defaulters, orders for payment on account of the militia, and other vouchers) transmitted in bags for each county to the Queen's Remembrancer. *See* ACCOUNTS—QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mint books and bundles.

New River.

Ordnance.

Queens of England.

Repairs, &c., St. Paul's, palaces, castles, houses, &c.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account)—*continued*.

- Stannaries.
- Surveyors-General of Woods and Forests' accounts.
- Treasurer's accounts, 1654 to 1655.
- Victualling.
- Woodwards accounts.
- Woods and Forests, declared accounts.
- Ireland.—Lord Deputy's accounts. } Philip and Mary, Eliz., and
- Treasurers at War. } Jac. I.
- Victualling.
- Imprests to several persons as to artillery, 1649, 1650.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Ministers.—The ministers' accounts, Hen. VIII. to Car. I., in counties were sent from the Land Revenue to the Augmentation Office, by order of the Commissioners of Records, 22d July 1800 ; but those for the following counties still remain at the Land Revenue Office, viz. :—Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset, Southampton, and Wilts.

But there are ministers' accounts among the Augmentation Records as early as Ric. II., but only in particular counties.

Wales.—There are ministers' accounts of abbeys, &c., also accounts of the revenues of the principality as early as Edw. III. to Philip and Mary.

Cornwall.—Ministers' accounts.

Receivers' accounts.—There are a few before Hen. VIII., and many after until the reign of Eliz. These are not much valued where ministers' accounts of the same property can be obtained, as the description is much shorter and less satisfactory.

Escheators' accounts.

Forfeited estates.—Ministers' accounts of persons attainted in the reigns of Hen. VI., VII., VIII., and Edw. VI.

Vacant sees, ministers' accounts of, Hen. VIII. to Car. I.

Wood sales, ministers' accounts of, Hen. VIII.

Wardrobe accounts, chiefly temp. Hen. VIII.

Accounts of the revenues of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, 37 Hen. VIII.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Compositions of payments of first fruits, *i. e.* Liber compositionum, and index.

Remembrancers' account books, payment books.

Comptrollers' state books, payment books.

Receivers' payment books.

Collectors' account book.

Miscellaneous payment books :—

Ledgers of payments of first fruits.

Arrears of tenths.

Entries of payment of tenths.

Bond books.—Entries of the quarterly payments of composition. Obligations or bonds in arrear.

AUDITORS OF THE IMPREST DEPARTMENT—merged in the office of the COMMISSIONERS FOR AUDITING PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, which was established 5th July 1785, by authority of stat. 25 G. III. c. 52. :

States of Accounts, viz.—Entries of reports and states of accounts to the Treasury, with the authority of that Board for preparing the same for declaration, &c., from 1662.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Account)—continued.

Entries of short states of accounts, presented for declaration, from 1702.

Imprests.—Entries of General Imprest Rolls of money imprested out of the Exchequer to the persons therein named, from 1700.

Guard books, containing annual certificates transmitted by Paymaster General of the Forces, of money imprested by him to sub-accountants, from April 1782.

Names of persons inserted in the above certificates.

Declared Accounts.—Entries of the titles of declared accounts transmitted to the Queen's Remembrancer, from 1701.

Entries of lists of accounts declared, from 1702.

Accounts received into the office, entries of, from 1781.

Journals of accounts received into the office, from 1785.

Registers of ordinary accounts received into the office, from July 1785.

Registers of extraordinary accounts received into the office, from July 1785.

Tables of ordinary accounts depending in the office, from July 1785.

Tables of extraordinary accounts depending in the office, from July 1785.

Entry of the titles of accounts audited by the Board.

Entries of observations and queries to accountants, and their answers, from 1713.

Entry of the state of the reduction of the National Debt, showing the stock purchased and the money paid for such stock, from 1786.

Entry of general certificates, containing the names of the ordinary and extraordinary accountants, whose accounts have been depending from 1732, sent half-yearly to the Queen's Remembrancer.

Entries of lists of persons standing insuper in army and extraordinary accounts who have been cleared by being debited in extraordinary accounts declared, from January 1786.

Entries of navy and ordnance insupers, cleared by order of the Board, from 1786.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Accounts of moneys paid into and out of court, in volumes, from 1690.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt):—Inventories printed in the various Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Records.**PELL DEPARTMENT :**

Receipt Rolls, 1220–1782.—These were engrossed anciently from the tellers' bills, or perhaps from the tallies, before tellers' bills were invented, and subsequently from entry books, and contain copies of all the tellers' bills, as thrown down by them upon the table of the Tally Court, on the payment of the revenues into the Exchequer, stating the county or place from which the revenue arose, the name of the accountant rendering the same, the amount, and the name of the teller to whose hands the money was paid. The oldest roll now extant is that of the 4th Hen. III. (1220). These rolls continue in an almost perfect series from the beginning of Edw. I. to 1782 ; since which time the inrolling of the receipts has been discontinued, and the entry books from Easter 1782 to 10 Oct. 1834 are the only records of the income of the Exchequer.

Receipt Books, 1559–1834.—The books containing the entries of all receipts stand in the place of the rolls from 1782, at which

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—*continued.*

time rolls ceased to be made up. The earliest volume is 1559, and they come down to October 1834, when the Pell Office, with all the ancient course of the Receipt of the Exchequer, was abolished, and the duties of the Clerk of the Pells and of the Auditor were transferred to the Comptroller General of the Receipt of the Exchequer, established by 4 & 5 W. IV. c. 15. They are mostly furnished with indexes at the end of the volumes, from 1641. Several volumes lost (*see* the inventory), the defects may generally be supplied from the Rolls or the following Breviates.

Receipt Books, 1665-6—1705.—Separate.

Receipt Books, 1562-1643.—Separate books called *Breviates of the Receipts*, or *Abbreviationes Pellis Receptorum*.

These books contain abridged entries of all payments into the Exchequer, very briefly extracted out of the receipt books, stating the county or place, the nature of the payment, the accountant's name, the date, the sum, and the initial of the teller's name who received it.

The breviates from Michaelmas 1562-3 to Michaelmas 1572-3 are bound up with their respective receipt books, Nos. 7 to 27.

Receipt Books, 1678—1688-9.—Called *Assignment Books*. For the payment of interest on bankers' loans.

These books, though technically a branch of the Pell of Receipt, really contain the records of payments of *interest upon loans*.

Great loans were advanced to the Government by the goldsmiths or bankers of London in 1677 on the credit of the hereditary revenue of the excise; to pay the interest of which, terminable annuities were secured, and charged upon that revenue by letters patent granted to the several contractors or principal creditors, who in their turn made assignments of divers portions of those annuities to the persons who had contributed toward their loans. Those patents are recorded in one of the auditor's patent books, second series, and in one of the smaller series of patent books of the Pell Office. The interest on these loans being payable at the Excise Office, and not at the Exchequer, it became needful to strike numerous tallies for that purpose, and these books contain entries made in the Pell Office as the tallies were applied for and struck, in the same manner as the common entries of tallies for ordinary purposes were made in the receipt books of the same period.

Issue Rolls, 1226-1797.—These contain inolments of all payments made at the receipt of the Exchequer. The engrossing of the rolls ceased for a long time, viz., 19 Edw. IV. (1479) is the latest roll extant; it was then, or in the time of Hen. VII., suppressed. At length, by virtue of a privy seal of 24th March 1596-7 (39 Eliz.), the Pell of Issue was re-established. After 1797 the entries are in books only.

Issue Books, 1597-8—1834.—They contain entries of all payments made at the receipt of the Exchequer, and serve as duplicates, or rather as the drafts, of the Issue Rolls since the final re-establishment of the Record of Expenditure, called the Pell of Issue. They are furnished with indexes from the time of the Commonwealth.

In 1797 the Issue Rolls ceased, and from that time, that is, from and after Easter 1797, these books are the only Records of the Expenditure of the Exchequer.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—*continued.**Additional Aid and Poll Money:*

Issue Books, 1665—1687-8.—Separate series, being issues charged on the additional aid, 1665, and poll money, 1667.

Eleven Months' Tax:

Issue Books, 1667-1679.—Issues charged upon the eleven months' tax, 1667.

Exchequer Bills:

Issue Books, 1697-1773.—Issues out of bills authorized to be issued by Parliament, called Exchequer Bills.

There is one roll containing issues by Exchequer Bills, dated 24th October 1777 to 16th September 1780, but no corresponding book, nor is there any Pell Record of this class subsequent to that period.

Bankers' Annuities:

Issue Books, 1706-1737.—Issues for the payment of bankers' annuities, or quarterly payments of interest at the rate of three per cent., beginning 26th Dec. 1705, and charged upon 3,700*l.* per week out of the Excise.

Annuities for Ninety-nine Years:

Issue Books, 1742-1746-7.—Issues for payment of annuities for ninety-nine years, from 25th March 1708, granted by Parliament 7 Anne, and paid out of surplus one-third tonnage.

Plate Annuities:

Issue Books, 1721-1738-9.—Annuities charged on the duties of wrought silver, commonly called *Plate Annuities*.

There are two rolls that seem to correspond with the above book.

Dormant Privy Seals:

Issue *Posting Books*, 1597-1628, or Dormant Privy Seals (first series), or breviate of issues upon Letters of Privy Seal, digested under heads, indorsed *Dormant Privy Seals*.

At the time of restoring the Pell of Issue (1597) a large proportion of the payments were made by virtue of Privy Seals, which were not satisfied by a single payment, but operated as the authority for successive payments at intervals, as the Lord Treasurer or the Privy Council might direct. The Clerk of the Pells posted into a book, under heads either of individuals, or of offices, departments, and services, the dates of all the Privy Seals then in force, with references to the places of their enrolment in his Privy Seal Book, in the margin. In the body of the page he set down an abstract of the grant, and on the right hand or below he set down the payments from time to time made thereupon, specifying the sum and the date.

By this plan he was enabled to ascertain how far every Privy Seal was satisfied. Such Letters of Privy Seal as did not expire in a single issue were, in the technical language of the receipt, said to be dormant; they were not dead, but sleeping, until put in operation by the Treasurer's order; hence those books are lettered *Dormant Privy Seals*.

Debentures:

Issue *Posting Books*, 1718-1834 (second series), or *Debenture Books*, containing brief entries of all issues by debentures, arranged under the names of the several grantees. They are

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—*continued.*

in the nature of modern cash accounts, wherein, under the names of the several persons and corporations to which salaries, pensions, or perpetuities were payable by virtue of Letters Patent, Sign Manual warrants, or other appointments recorded in the Patent Books, every payment thereof was briefly entered from time to time in columns, thus:—

Record ^r , or when paid.	For what time.	To what time.	Summe p ^d .

Each page (which is thus divided) is superscribed with the name of a grantee, the date of the patent, or other authority for payment, and the amount of the yearly allowance.

The original use of these books was to ascertain whether the debentures were correct, when brought from the Auditor's Office to the Pell Office to be recorded, before they could be presented to the tellers for payment. Every payment being posted into these volumes at the same time that the debenture was recorded at full length in the Pell of Issue, a double payment was prevented by perceiving how late the last payment had been brought down; and these books gave that information immediately, without the trouble of searching the Pells; hence the four earliest volumes are entitled "Debenture Books," and the latest, "Posting Books," which latter term is now applied to the whole series, because there is a voluminous series of debenture books of the auditor, which contain full copies of all debentures as they were made out and delivered by him to the parties applying for payment, and which contain the proper evidence of the making out of debentures, though not of the issues of money to pay the same.

These books were formerly not considered as records, but serve as a guide both to the Patent Books and to the Pell of Issue,—to the former they refer by means of the dates of the grants at the top of the pages, and to the latter by the dates in the first column, which point out the day of the recordatur or inrolment of every issue. They help to show the death of the party, or other determination of his office or grant; they show who succeeded in every office, and when; and they have been found useful in ascertaining whether any and what arrears of pensions remained unpaid.

Imprest Certificates of Issues' Books from 1685. See IMPRESTS. Household Rolls, Hen. III., Edw. I. II.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT:

Receipt Rolls—Tellers' Rolls of Accounts, of Receipts, and Issues, 3 Hen. IV. to Car. I.

Receipt Books, 1570–1709, containing an account of all payments into the Exchequer under the names of the several tellers receiving the same, and subdivided under the several species of revenue, from Easter 1570 to Easter 1642; together with three books of the time of the Commonwealth, five of Car. II., and one of Queen Anne.

Issue Rolls.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—*continued*.

Payments upon Warrants, Privy Seals, &c. :

Issue Books, 1559–1586.—*Solutiones per Warranta, &c.*, or the Auditor's accounts of payments upon warrants and orders, being abstracts of all payments out of the Exchequer by virtue of writs of Privy Seal, warrants of the Lord Treasurer and Under Treasurer, and letters of the Privy Council, reduced under distinct heads, according to the several kinds of warrants.

Payments upon Debentures :

Issue Books, 1569–1608.—*Visus Solutionum et Exituum*, or yearly views of the payments of fees or salaries, annuities, and pensions, by the four tellers of the receipt, being the Auditor's accounts of payments upon debentures, arranged under the following heads :—

Payments of annuities, heralds and pursuivants, serjeants-at-arms, yeomen of the Crown, officers and gunners of ordnance, barons and officers of Exchequer, judges, law officers, serjeants-at-law, &c. &c.

American Payments and Tontine Annuities :

Issue Books, &c.

These were partly destroyed.

Annuities.—By stat. 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 59. the management of all Exchequer annuities was transferred from the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt ; and divers volumes, &c. were removed to their office in the Old Jewry in July 1832. Some of them were afterwards returned.

Imprest Certificate Books of sums issued. *See* IMPRESTS.

Views, or Declarations, 1559–1611.—*Visus Computorum Numeratorum*, or Views (otherwise called Brief Declarations) of the Receipts and Issues of the Four Tellers, as certified to the Lord Treasurer.

Brief Declarations, 1625–1699.—Another series.

Certificates of receipts, issues, and remains or balances of the tellers, as entered in the office of the Auditor of Receipt, 1610–1665.

Cash books of Auditor's receipt and expenditure.

Cash book of Examiner of Tellers' Vouchers' Office—brief entries of receipt and expenditure (daily charge and discharge).

Charge or *waste books* of the Tellers.

Declarations by the Under-Treasurer, Hen. VII. and VIII.

Drafts of ditto.

Wardrobe and household books :

1. Account of the King's great wardrobe, Mich. 18 to Mich. 19, Hen. 8.

2. 1608, 1609. { Account book of privy purse and robes of Prince Henry.

3. 1616, 1617.

4. 1617, 1618.

5. 1618, 1619.

6. 1619, 1620.

7. 1621, 1622.

8. 1622, 1623.

9. 1623, 1624.

10. 1624, 1625.

Accounts of cofferer and keeper of { Household books, &c. of Prince Charles.

ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—*continued.*

11. 1616, 1617.	Accounts of comptroller of household.	Household books, &c. of Prince Charles.					
12. 1617, 1618.							
13. 1618, 1619.							
14. 1619, 1620.							
15. 1620, 1621.							
16. 1621, 1622.							
17. 1623, 1624.							
18. 1624, 1625.							
19. 1617.	Accounts of master of wardrobe.		Household books, &c. of Prince Charles.				
20. 1617, 1618.							
21. 1618, 1619.							
22. 1619, 1620.							
23. 1619, 1620.	Another series. First account.			Household books, &c. of Prince Charles.			
24. 1622.							
25. 1622, 1623.					Second		
26. 1623, 1624.	Third						
27. 1621, 1622.	Particulars of First						
28. 1623.	Second						
29. 1622.	(Another series) Extraordinaries.				Household books, &c. of Prince Charles.		
30. 1622-1624.							
31a. 1618, 1619.	Accounts of treasurers or receivers-general.					Household books, &c. of Prince Charles.	
31b. 1619, 1620.							
32. 1620, 1621.							
33. 1621, 1622.							
34a. 1633, 1634.	Accounts of the receiver-general of the revenues which belonged to Charles I. when Prince of Wales.						Household books, &c. of Prince Charles.
34b. 1633, 1634.							
35. 1639, 1640							

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of the Royal army,
 navy,
 ordnance, } Hen. VII., VIII.
 ————— Calais and its dependencies, Boulogne, &c.
 ————— of the jewel-house, 24 Hen. VIII.
 Household books.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF SUPREMACY :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

The original Acknowledgments of the Royal Supremacy, made by religious houses ; an inventory thereof is printed in the Deputy Keeper's Seventh Report, Appendix II. pp. 279-306.

Among the above is a surrender of the priory of Westacre, Norfolk. See p. 304 of the Appendix above referred to.

ACQUITTANCES :

The quietus or acquittance of an accountant was formerly an engrossed copy of the whole of his account for which he was acquitted, signed by the Deputy Clerk of the Pipe ; a few in the form of rolls remain in the Receipt Side of the Exchequer.

By stat. 5 Ric. II. stat. 1. c. 14. the Clerk of the Pipe and the King's Remembrancer were to execute the writs sent for the discharge of any person of any demand in the Exchequer, and every of them to whom it pertained was to make due execution.

Receivers' acquittances will be found among the Miscellaneous of the Land Revenue.

ADMISSIONS :

Admissions of officers of the Exchequer and other officers will be found entered on the Memoranda Rolls both of the Queen's Remembrancer and the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

There are bonds entered into on admissions to employments under the Crown, among the Queen's Remembrancer's Records. *See* BONDS.

Admissions of officers of the Receipt of the Exchequer. *See* BLACK BOOK.

Appointments of officers (various). *See* the Patent Books both of the Auditor and Pells on the Receipt Side of the Exchequer. *See* APPOINTMENTS.

ADVANCES :**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :**

The Book of Advances, containing entries of Treasury letters, and of some Royal and Treasury warrants for making of issues by way of advance, with the discharges thereof, recorded in the Pell Office, from 1685 to 1696.

Nature and use of the book.—The necessities of the Government at the accession of King James II. were such that when the office of Lord Treasurer was granted to Laurence, Earl of Rochester, ten days afterward (by Letters Patent dated 16th February, 1 Jac. II. 1684–5,) he adopted a new method of making rapid issues out of the Exchequer. Before this time the practice of writing a "Letter of Direction" to the Auditor of the Receipt, authorizing him to complete an order after it was signed, by subscribing a direction to some teller to pay the same out of the funds named, had come into use. Such letters were now framed in anticipation of the necessary Orders, Warrants, and even Privy Seals, and the first of them which stands on record in this volume, shows that the practice of making such anticipation was not usual. The Secretary of the Treasury acquaints the Auditor "that there is a present occasion for the payment to me of the sum of eight hundred pounds for His Majesty's especial secret service; and that in regard a Privy Seal for the regular issuing [of] the same to me at the Exchequer, and the warrants to be grounded thereon, cannot be so speedily passed as the service requireth, His Lordship, therefore—doth require you to send to the teller," &c. "to advance and pay to me the said sum, taking my acquittance for the same," &c., and "that care is taken for passing the Privy Seal and other warrants necessary for issuing the same in due course, which will be remitted to you." Dated "Treasury Chambers, 20th February 1684." Following letters are not so explicit, but commonly direct that there "may *be advanced*" so much, or "to issue by advance."

The book contains no fewer than 164 entries of the time of that Lord Treasurer, and 64 of the Commissioners who succeeded in the same reign. Then follow some Royal Sign Manual warrants after the accession of William and Mary.

AFFIDAVITS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Files of affidavits.

Files of affidavits and commissions.

AFFIDAVITS—continued.

Affidavits for goods for which customs have been paid, and which have either been lost at sea or taken by enemies, are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

There is a bundle of affidavits labelled “Affidavits for Capiases against divers persons for agreeing to repay money, &c.” touching the Lottery.

LORD TREASURER’S REMEMBRANCER’S DEPARTMENT :

Affidavits on the files of miscellanies.

CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS’ DEPARTMENT :

Copies of affidavits of claims of fines by bailiffs of liberties.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Affidavits on motions in Court, &c., from 1778. Affidavits of this description are also filed with the bills.

Affidavits of debt, from 1781.

Affidavits of bail, called “The Bail Files.” *See BAIL.*

Affidavits of service of writs of Subpœna, called the Attachment Files.

Affidavits of service of *Quo minus*.

AGENDA BOOKS :**QUEEN’S REMEMBRANCER’S DEPARTMENT :**

Agenda or Repertories. The Repertories commence 1 Edw. II. in rolls, and are continued to 32 Car. II., but from 25 Hen. VIII. a different form of entering the heads of the memoranda was adopted in books, called Agenda Books.

LORD TREASURER’S REMEMBRANCER’S DEPARTMENT :

The Agenda Books contain short entries of awards, judgments, and other business signed by the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer, commencing 2 Jac. I.

AIDS, SCUTAGES, TAXES, &c. *See ACCOUNTS in the several departments.* SCUTAGES. TESTA DE NEVILLE.

An inventory of the aids, scutages, tallages, &c. is printed in the Deputy Keeper’s Second Report, App. II. pp. 132–189, and continued in App. II. of the 3d, 4th, and 5th Reports.

ALIENATION OFFICE :

Books of account, and also accounts, of the Alienation Office, about Eliz. to Car. II., in Land Revenue Department. *See ACCOUNTS, LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.*

ALIEN PRIORIES :

Information respecting alien priories will be found under the head ACCOUNTS, Ministers’, in the different departments.

Extents of the manors, lands, and possessions of alien priories. *See EXTENTS.*

ALLOWANCES :**LORD TREASURER’S REMEMBRANCER’S DEPARTMENT :**

Allowances in suits on the files or bundles of miscellanies.

ALNAGERS' ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS, QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

AMBASSADORS :

For monies paid or imprested to ambassadors, &c., search the accounts on the Issue Side of the Receipt of the Exchequer, of which search also the posting books.

By stat. 5 Ric. II. stat. 1. c. 10. imprest accounts in the Receipt of the Exchequer, of persons retained to serve the King in his wars or embassies, were better regulated as to admitting them to account. And it was enacted "that of all people which from henceforth shall be retained or assigned to serve the King, their covenants shall be put in writing and sent to the Exchequer, there to remain of record so that at what time that any person so retained, his heirs, &c., come to accompt thereof at the Exchequer, they shall be thereto received and have due allowance in their accompt, according to the content of their covenant."

As all monies were issued under some authority, those authorities should be examined for particulars. The writ generally in use in ancient times was the *Liberate* (deliver ye). *See* LIBERATE ROLLS. PATENT AND PRIVY SEALS. WARRANTS.

In the Queen's Remembrancer's Department, among what are termed Miscellaneous, are various accounts of expenses of ambassadors, &c.

AMERCIAMENTS :

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Entries of amerciaments and issues forfeited. *See* FINES.

AMERICAN PAYMENTS AND TONTINE ANNUITIES :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Issue books, assignments, letters of attorney, &c. of the American payments and tontine. *See* ACCOUNTS, p. 155.

Some of these, as it has been said, were destroyed at the above office as of no use, others were transferred to the National Debt Office, from whence some were transferred to the Public Record Office by order of Treasury Letter, 14th July 1847. *See* ANNUITIES. PENN.

ANGLIA :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

Books of Anglia.—These are accounts of the duties of excise, customs, and of public accountants at home and abroad.

ANNE OF DENMARK. *See* QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

ANNUITIES. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Pells Issue Books, Receipt Side of the Exchequer.

Orders for annuities in rolls.

By stat. 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 59. the management of all Exchequer Annuities was transferred from the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and divers volumes, &c. were removed to their office, Old Jewry, in July 1832. Some,

ANNUITIES—continued.

however, were transferred from the National Debt Office to the Rolls House by order of Treasury Letter, 14th July 1847.

APPEARANCES :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Entry books of appearances, from 1594.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Entry books of appearances, from 1576.

Appearances, in parcels.

Indexes.

APPOINTMENTS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

There are bonds entered into on admissions to employments under the Crown.

Admissions of officers entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Admissions of officers entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

In what are termed Common Entry Books were entered such documents as the Auditors of the Land Revenue did not consider to be proper for inrolment,—appointments to offices entitled to fees, inductions to livings, &c. They extend from 1701 to 1831, and are now discontinued, and the instruments inrolled in the general inrolment books.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :—**PELL DEPARTMENT :**

Patent Books, in these are inrolled all grants of offices, dignities, pensions, &c., by virtue whereof periodical payments were required to be made out of the Exchequer.

Patent and Privy Seal Rolls. There are six rolls, 2 Jac. I. to 18 Jac. I.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Patent Books, being inrolments or books of entry, of Letters Patent granting offices, pensions, and honours, with pecuniary emoluments, payable out of the Exchequer, &c.

Patent Rolls. Nine rolls, from 1609 to 1620.

Admissions to offices. *See* BLACK BOOK, p. 169.

APPRAISEMENTS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Indentures of appraisement books, from 1649.

Writs and indentures of appraisements.

APPROPRIATIONS :**AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :**

Appropriations of churches, chapels, &c. to religious houses will be found among the Ancient Charters.

ARCHBISHOPRICKS :**FIRST FRUITS DEPARTMENT :**

Surveys of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, &c. (taken by virtue of certain commissions of 26 Hen. VIII.), known as the Liber Regis, or Valor Ecclesiasticus. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

ARCHDEACONRIES :**FIRST FRUITS DEPARTMENT :**

Surveys of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, &c., (taken by virtue of certain commissions of 26 Hen. VIII.,) known as the *Liber Regis*, or *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. See **VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS**.

ARMSTRONG'S DECLARATIONS ON POPISH SUPREMACY :

In the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer.

ARMY :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Army accounts. See **ACCOUNTS**.

Army Book.—General and division orders relating to the army in Portugal, 1811, 1812.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT :

Army accounts are audited by the Commissioners of Audit.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :**Army Accounts :—**

Accounts for disbursements in mustering divers foreigners serving in the wars against France and Scotland, and suppressing rebels in the county of Norfolk; also of payments to said foreigners, &c., 3 & 4 Edw. VI.

Accounts of Treasurer at War; expedition against Scotland, temp. Hen. VIII.

Ordnance accounts of deliveries of ordnance and stores, Eliz.

Calais, Guisnes, Boulogne, &c., victualling accounts, Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI.

Ireland—Accounts of the Lord Deputy—of the Treasurer at War—victualling accounts, &c., Philip & Mary, Eliz., Jac. I.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of royal army and of the ordnance, Hen. VII., VIII.

ARUNDEL, EARL OF :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Surveys of his lands, 31 Eliz.

ASSAY. See MINT.**ASSESSED TAXES. See LAND TAX.****ASSESSMENTS :****EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :**

Assessment Rolls for loans, benevolences, &c.

ASSIGNATIONS OR ASSIGNMENTS :**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :**

Assignment or assignment books for the payment of interest on bankers' loans. See **ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—PELL DEPARTMENT**.

Although the above books are technically a branch of the Pell of Receipt, they really contain the records of payments of interest upon loans, which loans were advanced to the Government by the goldsmiths or bankers of London in 1677 on the credit of the hereditary revenue of the excise; to pay the interest of which, terminable annuities were secured and charged upon that revenue by Letters Patent granted to the several contractors or principal creditors, who in their turn made assignments of divers portions of

ASSIGNATIONS OR ASSIGNMENTS—*continued.*

those annuities to those persons who had contributed towards their loans, and those patents are recorded in one of the Auditor's Patent Books, second series, and in one of the smaller series of Patent Books of the Pell Office.

The interest on those loans being payable at the Excise Office, and not at the Exchequer, it became necessary to strike numerous tallies for that purpose; and the above Assignment books contain entries made in the Pell Office as the tallies were applied for and struck; in the same manner as the common entries of tallies for ordinary purposes were made in the Receipt books of the same period.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Assignment Books, containing entries of deeds of assignment, whereby pensions, annuities, and other payments out of the Exchequer were alienated in whole or in part, also letters of attorney, letters of administration, and probates of wills, with other like documents, from 1622.

These books contain documents, some of which (as assignments) were, before Easter 1622, entered among the patents and privy seals, and such, in the Pell Office, are to be found in the warrant books; but a great proportion of them was never recorded by the Clerk of the Pells at all. Their contents are of very various description, and are of inestimable use for genealogical and biographical purposes.

Assignment Rolls, Eliz. to Car. I.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Assignments of Crown lands are entered in inrolment books.

ASSIZE ESTREATS. *See* ACCOUNTS, *under the sub-head* CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS.

ATTACHMENTS :

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Affidavits of service of Writs of Subpœna, called Attachment Files.

See AFFIDAVITS, *under the sub-head* EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS, Attachment books.

ATTAINDERS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Surveys of lands acquired by the Crown by forfeiture upon attainders, &c. *See* COMMISSIONS—QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. ACCOUNTS (Ministers') of the possessions of persons attainted—QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S and LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

See ACCOUNTS (Ministers') of the possessions of persons attainted.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Inventories of the property of persons attainted.

ATTORNEYS :

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Entry books of certificates of attorneys.

Warrants of Attorney, Judgments upon, entered on the Judgment Rolls.

ATTORNEYS—continued.**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :**

Letters of Attorney entered in the auditor's assignment books.
See ASSIGNATIONS OR ASSIGNMENTS.

AUDITOR OF THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER :

Office abolished and Exchequer of Receipt re-modelled by stat.
 4 W. IV. c. 15. (1834.)

The Records, &c. transferred to the custody of the Master of the
 Rolls by the authority of the Treasury, dated 26th May 1841.

RECORDS OF THE AUDITOR :**Accounts :—**

Receipt Rolls.

Receipt Books.

Issue Books.

Imprest Certificate Books.

Declarations and Views of Accounts.

Certificates of Receipts, Issues, and Remains of the Tellers.

Cash Books, Receipt and Expenditure.

Cash Books of Examiner of Tellers' Vouchers' Office, brief en-
 tries of receipt and expenditure.

Charge or Waste Books of the Tellers.

Letter Books.

Order Books.

Patent Books.

Privy Seal Books.

Warrant Books.

Warrant and Order Books.

Rolls of Patents and Privy Seals.

Debentures, in bundles.

Tellers' Bills.

Vouchers.

AUDITORS OF IMPREST :

The duties and records of the Auditors of Imprest were transferred
 to an office directed to be established by stat. 25 G. III. c. 52., the
 present Audit Office, or Office of Commissioners for auditing the
 public Accounts.

AUDITORS OF LAND REVENUE :

Finally abolished by stat. 2 W. IV. c. 1., the accounts hitherto
 audited by them to be audited by the Commissioners for audit-
 ing the public Accounts, and the Records transferred to an office
 directed to be established by the said Act, called the Office of
 Land Revenue Records and Inrolments. *See* LAND RE-
 VENUE.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :

Commissioners for auditing public accounts, established 5th July
 1785, by authority of stat. 25 G. III. c. 52. *See* ACCOUNTS.

AUDITORS OF THE REVENUE OF RECUSANTS :

Vernon (in his Exchequer opened—and Sheriffs' accounts, p. 62,) states that then, in 1642, there had been of late introduced two
 new auditors of the Revenue of Recusants.

AUGMENTATION, COURT OF:

Established 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27. dissolved and re-established by Letters Patent of 38 Hen. VIII., confirmed by stat. 7 Edw. VI. c. 2., abolished by stat. 1 Mary, sess. 2. c. 10, and annexed to Exchequer by two Letters Patent, 1 Mary, 23d and 24th January 1553-4.

RECORDS OF THE COURT :

Accounts—ministers', receivers', wardrobe.

Bills, answers, replications, rejoinders, &c.

Cartæ antiquæ, charters, deeds, &c. *See* CHARTERS. **DEEDS.**

Charters, deeds, &c., various.

Chartularies, leidger books, &c.

Colleges, chantries, free chapels, &c. — 1. Certificates of them, Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. 2. Particulars for sales entered in two folio volumes, Edw. VI.

Concealed lands, particulars of grants of, temp. Eliz. *See* GRANTS. Court Rolls.

Decrees.

Deeds of exchange and purchase, Hen. VIII., Edw. VI.

Deeds of sale of fee-farm rents. *See* FEE-FARM RENTS.

CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ.

Escheat Rolls, several, particularly one large roll, Hen. IV.

Fee-farm rents:—

1. Rolls for each county, being an account of all such rents as were reserved upon grants from the Crown, made out temp. usurpation, with the view of being sold.
2. Particulars of sale.
3. Actual deeds of sale.

Fines, various.

By stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 20. s. 6. authority was given to the Chancellor of Augmentation, &c. to take concords of fines on lands, &c. under the survey of the Court, to be certified and allowed in the Common Pleas.

Grants:—

1. Particulars of grants from the Crown, Hen. VIII.—Eliz.
2. Particulars of concealed lands, Eliz.
3. Particulars of stewardships, inrolments of, Jac. I., Car. I.
4. Particulars of bailiwicks, inrolments of, Jac. I., Car. I.

Hospitals, Surrenders of, Hen. VIII., Edw. VI. *See* SURRENDERS.

Inventories of the goods, ornaments, &c. of churches, Edw. VI.

Jointures, inrolments of. *See* JOINTURES.

Leases:—

1. Conventual, in bundles, Edw. IV.—Hen. VIII.
2. Court of Augmentations, inrolled in books.
3. Of the Crown, Eliz., Jac. I.
4. Particulars for leases, Eliz., Jac. I.

Leidger Books. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

Pensions granted to abbots, &c., upon the dissolution of the abbeys, Hen. VIII., &c., inrolled in books.

Annuities formerly paid out of the Court of Augmentations will be found entered in the "Issue Books, payments upon debentures," on the Auditor's Side of the Exchequer. *See* stat. 1 Mary, sess. 2. c. 10. s. 5. *See* ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

AUGMENTATION, COURT OF—*continued.*

Queens of England. *See* JOINTURES. ACCOUNTS, Ministers'.

Recusants, a roll of persons so called (temp. Eliz.) for contumacy, whereupon extents issued against part of their property.

Rentals (various).

Sales.—Journals, &c. of proceedings of trustees for the sale of the estates of the Crown, temp. interregnum. Particulars of sales of Crown lands of Car. I. and family. *See* SURVEYS, PARLIAMENTARY. COLLEGES. FEE-FARM RENTS.

Surveys of honors, manors, &c. some previous and some subsequent to dissolution of monasteries.

Surveys of vacant bishopricks, Hen. VIII.—Car. I.

Surveys, Parliamentary, temp. interregnum.

Surrenders of hospitals, Hen. VIII., Edw. VI.

Surrenders of monasteries, Hen. VIII. *See* SURRENDERS.

Taxation Rolls, Pope Nicholas (1291). Several ancient transcripts for various dioceses.

Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, accounts of the revenues of the colleges in each, 37 Hen. VIII., entered in two large folio volumes.

Court of Surveyors-General, established by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39. s. 3. Dissolved by Letters Patent, 38 Hen. VIII. Annexed to Exchequer, by Letters Patent, 1 Mary, by authority of stat. 1 Mary, sess. 2. c. 10.

The records of the above Court of Surveyors-General now among the Augmentation Records, are Leases and Decrees, 33–38 Hen. VIII.

AURUM REGINÆ (QUEEN'S GOLD):**PIPE DEPARTMENT :**

When persons made fine with the King for several purposes, they paid to the Queen a duty or sum called Aurum Reginae, over and above their fine to the King, but the whole was counted one fine. The Queen's gold was specially payable by the King's tenants in capite. The fines are entered on the Pipe Rolls.

AWARDS :

Awards as to Inclosures, Tithes, &c. are generally entered on the Plea or Judgment Rolls, among the deeds. *See* TITHES.

BAIL :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Bail Entry Books from 1725.

Bail and Recognizances, in bundles, from 1760.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Affidavits of Bail, called "Bail Files." *See* AFFIDAVITS—

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Bail Books.

BAILIFFS' ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.**BAILIWICKS :****AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :**

Inrolments of Grants of Bailiwicks, Jac. I. and Car. I.

BARGAIN AND SALE:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

Two Entry Books, temp. Hen. VIII., of Indentures of Bargain and Sale. *See* INDENTURES.

BARKING. *See* MONASTERIES.

BARONS' DEPOSITIONS. *See* DEPOSITIONS.

BARONS OF EXCHEQUER:**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT:**

Payments or salaries to Barons of Exchequer, &c. *See* ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT, "Payments upon Debentures."

BENEFICES:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

Valuation of Benefices. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

FIRST FRUITS DEPARTMENT:

The survey called "Valor Ecclesiasticus" gives the value of all Benefices, temp. Hen. VIII. This superseded Pope Nicholas' taxation.

The Valor Ecclesiasticus is printed in six folio volumes. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. SURVEYS.

BENEVOLENCES. *See* ASSESSMENTS.

BILLS:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

English bills, answers, informations, depositions, &c., in bundles; also books of entries of all bills, called "Bill Books;" entered in counties containing the number as marked on each information and bill, together with the names of the parties, plaintiffs and defendants; from Eliz. to 1841, when by stat. 5 Vict. c. 5. the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer as a Court of Equity was transferred to the Court of Chancery; and the records of the said Equity Side of Court of Exchequer were directed to be delivered to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and to be deemed records of the Court of Chancery.

The English informations are in the name of the Attorney General, on behalf of the Sovereign, relating to revenue, and sometimes at the relation of private persons on account of charities and other public trusts and uses. The English bills are other proceedings in equity between subject and subject.

Answers, depositions, and examinations are the further proceedings thereon. Commissions to examine witnesses and depositions taken thereupon, when returned into Court, were entered in a book, entitled "The Book of the Returns of Commissions," containing the county and the names of the plaintiffs and defendants, and the number of schedules annexed to each commission; and when publication had passed, the commission and depositions were delivered out to be copied, and afterwards were filed.

BILLS—continued.

Examinations of parties and witnesses taken under a Decree or Order of the Court were, when returned, entered and filed in the same manner as the depositions above mentioned.

Bills against accountants, in parcels.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Bills, answers, replications, rejoinders, &c., from 27 Hen. VIII. to 1 Mary.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Bills, affidavits, and writs, in files, from 2 Ric. II.

Bills of costs, in parcels.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Bills and petitions, Hen. VI.—Eliz.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

The tellers of the Exchequer kept a waste or charge book, in which all persons paying moneys into the Exchequer made their entries ; the respective tellers then transcribed these entries on slips of parchment, called "Bills," and transmitted them through a pipe into the Tally Court, a branch of the Auditor's Side of the Exchequer of Receipt.

BILLS OF COSTS :**EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :**

Bills of costs, in parcels.

BIOGRAPHY :**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :**

The Auditor's Assignment Books are of great use for genealogical and biographical purposes.

BISHOPRICKS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Vacant Bishopricks :—The Inquisitions Post Mortem contain extents, surveys, and valuations of possessions of vacant bishopricks. *See* INQUISITIONS.

Ministers' accounts of possessions of vacant bishopricks. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Survey of all Ecclesiastical Benefices. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Vacant Bishopricks, Surveys of. *See* SURVEYS.

Ministers' accounts of. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Survey of all Ecclesiastical Benefices. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Vacant Bishopricks :—Accounts of receivers and others. *See* ACCOUNTS.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Surveys of all Ecclesiastical Benefices and Valuations. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. *See* SURVEYS.

BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES. *See* CERTIFICATES—FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT.

BLACK BOOK :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, or *Liber Niger Parvus*, as it is sometimes called, was compiled about the same time as the original part of the *Liber Rubeus* (temp. Hen. III.), and contains many of the like entries. The following is a brief view of its contents :—

1. The Will of Hen. II.
2. *Carta Conventionis factæ inter Henricum [I.] Regem Angliæ et Rob. Comitem Flandriæ*, dated at Dover, 6 Id. Martii.
3. Ditto, dated at Dover, 16 Kal. Junii.

Both the above treaties are printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. I. pp. 6 and 7, from the original instruments in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer.

These three documents are also in the
Red Book (*Liber Rubeus*).

4. *Conventiones factæ inter Henricum [II.] Regem Angliæ et Comitem Theodorum [vel Theodoricum], et Philippum Comitem Flandriæ*. Dated at Dover, 14 Kal. Apr. Printed in *Fœdera*, vol. I. p. 22.
5. *Carta Recognitionis Servicii quod Barones et ceteri Homines Comitis Flandriæ debent Henrico [II.] Regi Angliæ*. Printed in *Fœdera*, vol. I. p. 23, from the original in the Treasury of the Receipt.
6. *Carta Conventionis et Finis facti inter Henricum [II.] Regem Angliæ filium Matildis Imperatricis, et Willielmum Regem Scotorum*. Dated "Apud Valon'." This document is printed in *Fœdera*, vol. I. p. 30, from a roll in the Treasury of the Receipt.
7. Four Bulls of Pope Alexander (reign of Hen. II.) These are printed in the new edition of *Fœdera*, vol. I. pp. 44, 45.

Also in the Red Book, but
there are a few more en-
tries in the Black Book.

8. Knights' fees, viz. :—*Cartæ* of the several tenants in chief certifying what knights' fees they held and were held of them, as exhibited in the 12th or 13th of Hen. II. on occasion of the aid on the marriage of the King's daughter.

Also in
the Red
Book.

9. The Royal Household, as it stood temp. Hen. II., or one of his sons, viz. : *Constitutio Domûs Regis de procurationibus*.
10. *Carta Stannarii Domini Regis*.
11. *Carta Hamelini Comitis Warren'*.
12. *Carta Walteri Croc*.
13. *Carta Henrici de Clinton*.
14. *Carta Aeliciæ de Bella Aqua*.
15. *Carta Domini Coventrensis*.
16. *Confirmatio Decani et Capituli Lichfeldensis*.
17. Charter of Hen. II. relating to William de Braosa and monies owing by him to the King.
18. *Carta Scabinorum et Proborum Hominum de Sancto Audomaro*.
19. The manucaptors for the sons of Wm. de Breosa or Braosa.
20. Honor *Boloniæ*, 6 Hen. III.

The above are the whole contents of the book, and are printed by Hearne in his 1st vol., 2d edition, London,

BLACK BOOK—*continued.*

1774, *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, vol. I. pp. 1–396 ; the other part of the publication has no connexion with the *Liber Niger*. The whole work is in two vols.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

The following is a summary of the contents of the Black Book of the Receipt Side of the Exchequer, 1 vol. forming 2 separate parts or vols. :—

1. A table or perpetual calendar for finding the Dominical Letters, &c. from the year 1184 to 1688 ; memoranda for lunar calculations, &c. (p. 1.)
2. A calendar or almanac for the twelve months of the year, in which, at various periods, memoranda have been introduced of remarkable occurrences, such as births and deaths of kings, battles, appointments of treasurers, chamberlains, and other officers of the Exchequer, &c. (pp. 2–8.)
3. Drawings in outline, viz., the eagle, the emblem of St. John ; the bull, the emblem of St. Luke ; an angel, the emblem of St. Matthew ; and a winged lion, the emblem of St. Mark, accompanied by verses from the several gospels. It is possible that these representations and verses were used for the purpose of administering an oath as upon the gospels. (pp. 8, 9.)
4. Drawings in outline of the crucifixion, the virgin and child, St. Michael, &c., with miscellaneous entries of writs and other documents relating to the Exchequer ; Latin and English verses and proverbial or rhythmical lines, generally very idle. (pp. 10–17.)
5. The tract commonly known as the “*Dialogus de Scaccario*.” A treatise on the ancient constitution and practice of the Exchequer. (pp. 18–45.) There is another copy in the Red Book.
6. Oath of the teller of the Exchequer. }
7. Oath of the messenger of the Exchequer. } (p. 46.)
8. Survey of the manor of Isleworth, Edw. III. (p. 46 b.)
9. Deed of sale, 16 July, 50 Edw. III., made by Adam de Burscombe to the treasurer and chamberlains, on behalf of the King, of timber at Bodyham, to be employed at Calais. (p. 47.)
10. Admissions of chamberlains, tellers, and clerks of the pells, in the reigns of Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. (pp. 47, 48.)
11. Rhymes and idle verses. (p. 49.)
12. Tables for the calculation of salaries by the half year, quarter, week, and day, apparently of the reign of Edw. II. (pp. 49 b–56.)
13. Numerous miscellaneous entries relating to the Receipt of Exchequer, admissions of chamberlains, tellers, clerks or writers of the pells, searchers, messengers, and of deputies in the various offices, orders of court, writs, deliveries of cocket and other seals, and other memoranda of a similar description, extending from 19 Edw. II. to 1715. Some original instruments are also inserted, or annexed to the leaves. (pp. 56 b–103.)
14. The second part of the *Liber Niger* is a modern volume, containing entries of appointments of treasurers and chamberlains and other officers, orders of court concerning tallies, and other notices relating to the receipt of the Treasury, from 1698.

There is also the Black Book of the Forests, relating to Sherwood, Haytefield, and others in the north of England, temp. Hen. VIII.

BOARD'S END BOOKS:

PIPE DEPARTMENT:

There are 14 volumes called "Board's End Books" from 1681.

BONDS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Entry books of bonds, recognizances, and debts.

————— coast bonds, and in bundles.

————— bonds of receivers-general of rates and assessments.

Special bonds.—These are bonds entered into by persons on their admissions to employment under the Crown.

Writs and schedules of bonds for issuing letters of marque or reprisal, in bundles.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:

Bonds and other writings obligatory will be found among the *Cartæ Antiquæ*.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT:

Bond books.—Entries of quarterly payments of composition.

Obligations or bonds in arrear. *See* ACCOUNTS.

BOULOGNE. *See* CALAIS.

BOUNDARIES:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Special commissions and inquisitions, containing, among other matters, surveys in consequence of disputes respecting boundaries of manors, parks, places, &c. *See* COMMISSIONERS.

BUILDINGS. *See* PUBLIC BUILDINGS. PALACES.

BULLS. *See* PAPAL BULLS.

BUTLER, THE KING'S:

Accounts of King's Butler. *See* ACCOUNTS.

CAERMARTHEN, SURVEY OF:

Among the Records of the Land Revenue.

CAERNARVON, RECORD OF:

Noticed under the head DOMESDAY BOOK, p. 188.

CALAIS:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Accounts for victualling, &c. Calais and its dependencies, Boulogne, Guisnes, &c. *See* ACCOUNTS.

CAMBRIDGE:

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:

Accounts of the revenues of Cambridge and Oxford Universities,
 . . . 37 Hen. VIII. *See* ACCOUNTS—AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT.

CARDINAL COLLEGE, OXFORD :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Collections relating to Cardinal College, Oxford.

Transcripts of evidences belonging to Cardinal College, Oxford.

Certificates of surrenders and suppression of sundry monasteries annexed to Cardinal College.

Rentale Terrarum Collegii Cardinalis, Oxon.

Statutes of Cardinal College. } *See* STATUTES.

Fragments of the Statutes.

Grants, &c. &c. for foundation of Cardinal College, Oxford and Ipswich.

Books relating to Cardinal College, viz. :—

Charges of the building.

The Cardinal's instructions to his chaplains and others as to things to be done to the College.

The yearly charge of the College when the number therein shall be fully accomplished according to the statutes.

How the Deans ought to be chosen.

Expenses of the College.

Commission (original) of Hen. VIII., appointing Thomas Cromwell Receiver-General of all the manors, lordships, &c. belonging to the College.

Account of arrears due.

CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Under the title of Cartæ Antiquæ there is a variety of deeds, some nearly as ancient as the Norman Conquest, consisting of appropriations of churches, endowments of vicarages, feoffments and grants of various kinds, compositions real, letters of attorney and proxy, releases and quit claims, grants and manumissions of villains, &c. &c. &c., of all dates from the date above mentioned to Hen. VIII. *See* CHARTERS.

CASH BOOKS :

PIPE DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS, p. 146.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT. *See* ACCOUNTS, p. 155.

CASTLE GUARD RENTS :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

Castle Guard Rents are entered on the Pipe Rolls. *See* ACCOUNTS—PIPE DEPARTMENT.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

A volume of Castle Guard Rents, 31 Car. II.—3 Jac. II. *See* ACCOUNTS—LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

CASTLES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Expenses of repairing, building, &c. castles, palaces, &c. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Expenses of repairing, building, &c. castles, palaces, &c. *See* ACCOUNTS.

CASTLES—*continued.*

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Considerable light is thrown upon the history of our ancient castles in Domesday Book. *See* printed Introduction to Domesday, vol. I. p. 211.

CAUSES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Cause Books from 1805.

Cause Papers from 1691.

CERTIFICATES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Certificates under the Act for the sale of the lands of Car. I., his Queen, and the Prince.

Clerk of Reports' certificates of sales, from 1820.

Reports and certificates of the Deputy Remembrancer from 1640 to 1821, and from that period by the Masters.

Calendars of reports and certificates returned from Chancery from 1666.

Certificates of the clergy, &c. of persons exempt, or not exempt, from paying subsidies, aids, &c.,—an inventory printed in Appendix II. of the Deputy Keeper's Annual Reports, II., III., IV., and V. ; they are printed among the accounts of assessments, &c. For example, *see* Report V., App. II. p. 2.

Ministers' certificates of Queen's counsel having taken the Sacrament.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Bishops' certificates, being the certificates of the Bishop addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer, certifying the induction of clerks to livings, made up according to dioceses, from about 1586 to present time. The certificate generally states the name of the last incumbent and the name of the patron.

Abstracts of the above, called "*Libri Institutionum*," giving the same information in columnar arrangement, and serving as an index to the same.

Certificates of all ecclesiastical livings, not exceeding the yearly value of 50*l.*, returned into the First Fruits by virtue of stat. 6 Anne.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Certificates of colleges, chantries, free chapels, &c., Hen. VIII., Edw. VI.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Certificates and answers from ministers and churchwardens of parishes in England and Wales as to the foundations, endowments, &c. of chantries, hospitals, colleges, free chapels, fraternities, guilds, and the value of the lands and possessions and effects thereto belonging. Also, like

Certificates from the wardens, keepers, and commonalty of the different crafts or companies in the City of London, of their endowments, lands, and possessions, &c., taken in reigns of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., and Philip and Mary. Some bound in books, others preserved in covers, indorsed and labelled.

Certificates of lands belonging to the Royal Family, temp. Commonwealth.

Miscellaneous certificates.

CERTIFICATES—continued.

As to certificates to be made out by the Auditors of the Land Revenue respecting the accounts of Receivers General of the Land and Assessed Taxes, *see* stat. 3 G. IV. c. 88. s. 7.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Certificates of attorneys, books of entries of.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Certificates of receipts, issues, and remains or balances of the tellers, from 1610. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Rolls of Imprest Certificates.

Rolls of Certificates of the Pipe.

Rolls of Certificates of the Post Fines paid by the Sheriffs of each of the several counties.

CHAMBERLAIN, LORD :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Accounts.

CHAMBERLAINS :

Offices of chamberlains and deputy chamberlains abolished by stat. 23 G. III. c. 82., but not determined until 1826, when the duties devolved upon the Auditor of the Exchequer of Receipt.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER :

Madox, in his History of the Exchequer, folio, p. 580, supposes the first appointment was John Mansell, 18 Hen. III.

CHANCELLORS' ROLLS (DUPLICATE OF THE PIPE ROLLS):

Most of these Rolls were sent to the British Museum by order of the Record Commissioners. *See* p. 144.

Jones, in his preface to the Index to Records, p. xii., states, that it was usual annually to make up a duplicate of the Great or Treasurer's Roll for the King's Chancellor, who was a check upon the Treasurer, which check or control was afterwards taken from the Chancellor by the appointment of an officer called the Comptroller of the Pipe. John de Kermon was appointed to the office of Comptroller of the Great Roll in the 5th Edw. III.

CHANTRIES :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

A volume containing valuation of chantries in several counties, temp. Eliz.

A volume containing accounts of possessions of chantries, colleges, &c., in Bedfordshire, 1642—1650.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Chantries, Colleges, Free Chapels, &c.

1. Certificates of them, temp. Hen. VIII., Edw. VI.

2. Particulars for the sales of them entered in two large folio volumes, temp. Edw. VI.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Valuation of all chantries, &c. will be found in the Valor Ecclesiasticus.

CHANTRIES—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Certificates and answers from ministers and churchwardens of parishes in England and Wales as to the foundations, endowments, &c. of chantries, hospitals, colleges, free chapels, fraternities, guilds, and the value of the lands and possessions, &c., taken in the reigns of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., and Philip and Mary. Also, like

Certificates from the wardens, keepers, and commonalty of the different crafts or companies in the City of London, of their endowments, lands, &c. *See* CERTIFICATES—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Particulars for grants (chiefly of chantries), temp. Edw. VI., 2 volumes.

CHAPELS. *See* CHANTRIES. VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

CHARGE OR WASTE BOOK OF THE TELLERS :

In which all persons formerly paying money into the Receipt of the Exchequer made their entries of the same. The respective tellers transcribed these entries on slips of parchment, called "Bills," or "Tellers' Bills," and passed them through a Pipe into the Tally Court.

See ACCOUNTS, at the end of the Auditor's Records (Exchequer of Receipt).

CHARTERS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The Red Book contains divers charters.

The Black Book contains divers charters, Hen. I. and II.

An entry book of charters and grants by Hen. III. and Prince Edward in Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, County of Richmond, Wales, and beyond seas ; also a grant of Hen. III. to Prince Edward of several honors in the counties of Derby and Leicester ; also a perambulation of the forests in Derbyshire.

Charters in bundles or parcels previous to Hen. VIII.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Two volumes of reference to charters and grants inrolled in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Department.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Under the title of *Cartæ Antiquæ* there is a variety of charters, deeds, &c., some nearly as ancient as the Norman Conquest, consisting of appropriations of churches, endowments of vicarages, feoffments and grants of various kinds, compositions real, letters of attorney and proxy, releases and quit claims, grants and manumissions of villains, &c. &c., of all dates from the date above mentioned to Hen. VIII. *See* CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ. CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

There is a somewhat similar collection in the Land Revenue Department.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Search the Inrolment Books of Letters Patent, &c. &c.

There is a large collection of ancient charters, feoffments, deeds of frankalmoigne, &c. from Hen. III. downwards, appertaining to various religious houses and foundations, similar to the *Cartæ Antiquæ* of the Augmentation Department.

CHARTERS—continued.**TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :**

Charters of Oleron. *See* LIBER. (B., No. 13.)

CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT :**

Abbey of Langedon, diocese of Canterbury.
 Monastery of Torr, county of Devon.
 Monastery of Ramsey, Huntingdon.
 Monastery of St. Augustine, Kent. *See* ABBEYS.
 Newstead Abbey, Notts.
 Monastery of Godstowe, Oxon.
 Monastery of Oseney, Oxon.
 Monastery of Chertsey, Surrey.
 College of St. Mary, Warwick, and Priory of Warwick.
 Monastery of Lacock, Wilts.
 Monastery of Malmesbury, Wilts.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

There are a few chartularies.

A calendar of part of these is printed in the Deputy Keeper's
 8th Rep. App. II. pp. 135-166, consisting of the following :—

Acornbury.
 Battle.
 Beauchamp.
 Hyll or Hull.

CHERTSEY :

Monastery of. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

CHIEF BUTLER OF ENGLAND.**PIPE DEPARTMENT :**

Accounts of.

CHRIST CHURCH (LONDON) :

Ministers' accounts of Christ Church Priory, London. *See* ACCOUNTS—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CHURCHES :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT :**

Valuation of churches, &c. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Valuation of churches, &c. *See* TAXATION ROLL.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Valuation of churches, &c. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

CHURCH GOODS. *See* INVENTORIES.**CHURCH LANDS, &c. :**

The more modern evidences of ecclesiastical property are in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Prebendal property which has never been vested in the Crown, will be found in the registries of the dioceses.

CHURCH LANDS, &c.—*continued.*

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There is a book containing an account of the lands belonging to the church in Warwickshire and Coventry, taken by inquisition, 7 Edw. I.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Certificates and answers from ministers and churchwardens of parishes in England and Wales as to the foundations, endowments, &c. of chantries, free chapels, hospitals, colleges, fraternities, guilds, and the value of the lands and possessions and effects thereto belonging ; also like certificates from the wardens, keepers, and commonalty of the different crafts or companies in the City of London, of their endowments, lands, and possessions, &c., taken in the reigns of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., and Philip and Mary. Some bound in books, others preserved in covers, and labelled. *See* CERTIFICATES—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SURVEYS.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. *See* PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

CLAIMS :

FOREIGN APPOSER'S DEPARTMENT :

A book containing nomina villarum of claims of lords of liberties, allowed by the Court of Exchequer in pursuance of ancient charters.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Entry books of claims in respect of seizures from 1741 ; also writs and indentures of appraisement.

Claims and petitions, in portfolios (about Car. II.)

CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS' DEPARTMENT :

Affidavits of claims of fines by bailiffs of liberties.

CLERGY. *See* TAXATION ROLL. VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

CLERK OF ESTREATS :

Abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 41.

RECORDS :

Affidavits of claims of fines by bailiffs of liberties. *See* AFFIDAVITS.

Estreats, viz. :—

returned by clerks of assize.

———— clerks of sewers.

———— clerks of the peace.

———— town clerks.

The House of Commons' returns of recognizances.

The King's Bench Rolls of Fines and Recognizances.

The Post Fine Rolls of Common Pleas.

See ACCOUNTS—CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS' DEPARTMENT.

The Clerk of the Estreats kept a book, in which were entered the names of the Estreat, and the day on which the same was brought into the office.

CLERK OF REPORTS. *See* CERTIFICATES—QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

CLERK OF THE FACULTIES :

Accounts of, will be found among the Pipe Office Records, and also among the Audit Office Records.

CLERK OF THE HANAPER :

Accounts of. *See* HANAPER.

CLERK OF THE NICHILS :

Abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99.

The duties of the Clerk of the Nichils were to attend the Clerk of the Estreats, and transcribe from his rolls an account of all nichilled debts, which he made up annually on rolls, and immediately transmitted the same into the office of the Clerk of the Pipe, where the same remained on record. *See* ACCOUNTS—PIPE DEPARTMENT.

CLERK OF THE PIPE. *See* PIPE.

CLEVELAND, EARL OF :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Claims of debts and incumbrances to be satisfied out of the Earl of Cleveland's lands, 1 bundle, 1661.

COAST BONDS. *See* BONDS.

COFFERERS :

Cofferer of household abolished by 22 G. III. c. 82. *See* ACCOUNTS—PIPE DEPARTMENT.—QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.—EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT. *See also* HOUSEHOLD.

COGNOVITS. *See* WARRANTS—EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

COINAGE. *See* MINT.

Accounts of, in the Queen's Remembrancer's and other Departments.

COLLEGES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

A volume, containing accounts of possessions of colleges, chantries, &c. in the county of Bedford, 1642 to 1650. *See* CHANTRIES. TAXATION ROLL.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Colleges, Chantries, Free Chapels, &c., viz.:

1. Certificates of them, Hen. VIII., Edw. VI.
2. Particulars for the sales of them entered in two large folio books, temp. Edw. VI.

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, viz.:

Accounts of the revenues of the colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, 37 Hen. VIII., entered in two large folio volumes. *See* UNIVERSITIES. TAXATION ROLL.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Colleges, Chantries, Free Chapels, &c.:

Certificates and answers from the ministers, &c. of parishes in England and Wales as to the foundations and endowments

COLLEGES—*continued.*

of colleges, chantries, hospitals, free chapels, fraternities, guilds, and the value of the lands, possessions, &c. thereto belonging; also like certificates and returns from the wardens, keepers, and commonalty of the different crafts or companies in the City of London, of their endowments, land, and possessions, taken in the reigns of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., and Ph. and Mary. *See* CERTIFICATES.

St. Andrew of Wyngfield, Suffolk.—Accounts of the provost of the college, 33 Hen. VIII.

St. Mary and All Saints at Fotheringay, Northampton.—Accounts of the master of the college, 2 & 3 Edw. IV.

St. Mary, Warwick.—Rental of the college, 1608.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT:

Valuation of all colleges and ecclesiastical establishments. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

COMMISSIONERS:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Proceedings of Commissioners appointed by 26 G. III. c. 87. and 30 G. III. c. 50. to inquire into the state and condition of the woods, forests, and land revenues; copies of their reports (these have been printed); copies of perambulations of forests, and of patents and grants of offices and Crown lands, and plans and surveys of forests and Crown lands, made by direction of the said Commissioners; examinations of various officers, and returns from officers to precepts issued; examinations and inquiries into the state of the growing timber in England, and other proceedings of, said Commissioners; together with accounts of sales of fee-farm rents made by them.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Proceedings of Commissioners for Survey of Monasteries, acting under commissions of 24th June, 28 Hen. VIII. (1536).

Two certificates upon the survey of monasteries suppressed in counties of Leicester and Warwick.

Instructions to Commissioners concerning houses to be altered or dissolved.

Ordinances devised by the Commissioners at the time of the alteration of the late monastery of St. Swithin, Winton.

COMMISSIONS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Special commissions, with the returns or inquisitions, the latter containing:—

1. Surveys of manors, the ancient demesne of the Crown.
2. Surveys of lordships, manors, lands, and other possessions which the Crown acquired by forfeiture upon attainders, purchase, exchange, &c.
3. Surveys of forests and chaces.
4. Surveys in consequence of disputes respecting the boundaries of manors, parks, places, &c.
5. Surveys of manors, rectories, lands, and tithes concealed from the Crown.

COMMISSIONS—continued.

6. Inquisitions of lands gained by dereliction of the sea.
Some of the above have maps, and are chiefly temp. Eliz. to Car. II. inclusive.
The above special commissions were entered in a book by the clerk in court who issued them, but there is no entry when they were returned.
- Special commissions are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.
- Commissions and affidavits.
- Commissions and writs.
- Commissions of inquiry and proceedings thereon, whereby the estates of debtors and accountants to the Crown, and estates forfeited to or belonging to the Crown, are seized into the King's hands, and commissions and inquisitions thereupon returned or certified into the Court of Exchequer, on attainder or forfeiture for treason or felony, are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.
- Commissions and deposition books.
- Commissions for concealed lands, Eliz.—Entry book of returns.
- Commissions for survey of lands, &c. of Earl of Arundel, 31 Eliz.
See SURVEYS.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

- Commissions and returns respecting suits, &c. depending in this office, on the bundles or files of miscellaneous.
- Commissions to survey lands belonging to the Crown, and returns thereto, a few entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

- Commissions of receivers-general of taxes entered in common entry books of constitutions, warrants, orders, letters, reports, &c.

FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS' DEPARTMENT:

- Commission books, being entries of various commissions relating to first fruits and tenths.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

- Original commission of Hen. VIII., appointing Thomas Cromwell receiver-general of all manors, &c. belonging to Cardinal College.
See CARDINAL COLLEGE, OXFORD.
- Commission under Great Seal, 30th January 1534-5, 26 Hen. VIII., and instructions under Sign Manual for taking an ecclesiastical survey (Valor Ecclesiasticus).

COMMON PRAYER BOOK:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

- A copy delivered into the Exchequer pursuant to the Act of Uniformity, 14 Car. II. c. 4. s. 28.

COMMONWEALTH. *See* USURPATION.**COMPANIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON:****LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:**

- Certificates or returns from the wardens, keepers, and commonalty of the different crafts or companies in the City of London, of their endowments, lands, and possessions, &c. taken in the reigns of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., and Ph. & Mary. *See CERTIFICATES. LONDON.*

COMPOSITIONS:

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:

Compositions real will be found among the *Cartæ Antiquæ*. *See* **CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ**.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT:

Books of Composition for Payment of First Fruits (*Liber Compositionum*).

COMPTROLLER GENERAL:

(Of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer.)

Appointed under the authority of 4 W. IV. c. 15. ss. 1, 2.

COMPTROLLER OF THE FIRST FRUITS. *See* **FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS**.COMPTROLLER OF THE PIPE. *See* **PIPE**.

CONCEALED LANDS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Special commissions with inquisitions, containing, among other matters, surveys, &c. of manors, rectories, lands, and tithes concealed from the Crown. *See* **COMMISSIONS**.

A book of entries of the returns of commissions for concealed lands, 3 to 17 Eliz.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:

Particulars for grants of concealed lands, temp. Eliz.

CONCORDS OF FINES, OR CHYROGRAPHS. *See* **LIBER**.
(A., No. 7.) **FINES**.

CONFIRMATIONS:

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:

Deeds of Confirmation will be found among the *Cartæ Antiquæ*.

CONSTATS:

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT:

Constats Entry Books, containing the value of church preferments, subject to the deduction of tenths, &c.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

There are parchment Rolls of Particulars and Constats of Lands, &c. belonging to the Crown, 1626-1686.

Constats for Crown leases are entered in General Entry Books.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT:

Rolls of Constats.

CONSTITUTIONS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Constitutions and Warrants under the Sign Manual will be found entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Constitutions entered in Inrolment Books of Patents, Warrants, &c.

CONSTITUTIONS—*continued*.**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :**

Treasury Constitutions will be found entered in the Patent Books of the Pells.

Constitutions made by John Pekham, Arbp. Cant., in the Council at Reading. *See* LIBER (A., No. 12).

CONTRACTS :

Particulars of the possessions of Car. I. and contracts for the sale of them. *See* PARTICULARS. SALES.

CONTROLLER. *See* COMPTROLLER.**CONVEYANCES :****QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Conveyances and deeds of estates made by private persons entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Conveyances of Crown lands are entered in Inrolment Books.

CORNWALL :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Accounts of mines. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall. When livery and seisin was given and taken by Edward the Black Prince, there was a survey of the manors, boroughs, &c. in Cornwall, 11 Edw. III. This survey is said to be one of the completest on record. There are also surveys of other parts of the Duchy.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Ministers' accounts of Duchy of Cornwall. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Parliamentary surveys at the Duchy of Cornwall office. List printed in the 8th Rep. of the Dep. Keeper of Records, App. II., No. 2, p. 81. *See* PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

COSTS :**EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :**

Bills of costs.

COUNCIL BOOKS :**LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :**

By Letters Patent (15 June, 10 Car. I.,) a court was granted to Henrietta Maria, to be called the "Queen's Court in her council chamber at Westminster."

Council Books, Council Minute Books, &c. of Catherine, Queen of Car. II.

COUNTY HISTORY :

The Subsidy and Tax Rolls are useful as containing the names of parties assessed.

COURT OF GENERAL SURVEYORS. *See* SURVEYORS-GENERAL.**COURT ROLLS :****QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

There are a few Court Rolls.

COURT ROLLS—*continued.***AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :**

Court Rolls of manors formerly possessed by the Crown, from Edw. I. to Car. I.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Court Rolls from Hen. VIII. to present time, arranged in counties and manors.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Various Court Rolls.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Various Court Rolls.

CRAVINGS (SHERIFFS') :

By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 11. (1833) the Sheriffs' claims of allowances, called "Bills of Cravings," are for the future to be preferred to the Treasury.

PIPE DEPARTMENT :—Bills of Cravings.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Sheriffs' Cravings, in bundles.

CROWN LANDS. *See* **LEASES.****PIPE DEPARTMENT :**

Alphabetical list of Crown leases. *See* **PIPE OFFICE.**

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* **COMMISSIONS.**

ACCOUNTS (Ministers'). **INQUISITIONS.** **SURVEYS.**
ESCHEATORS: ESCHENTS. EXTENTS.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Leases inrolled, &c.

Journals, &c. of the proceedings of the trustees for the sale of the estates of the Crown, temp. Interregnum. *See* **ACCOUNTS** (Ministers'). **CONCEALED LANDS.**

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Court Rolls of Crown manors. *See* **COURT ROLLS.**

Inrolments of grants, purchases, leases, and assignments. *See* **ACCOUNTS** (Ministers'). **LAND REVENUE. CON-STATS. SURVEYS. RENTALS.**

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

The Auditor's Inrolment Books of Letters Patent relative to the revenues of the Crown contain Crown leases by indenture, from 1599.

CUSTOMS :**CUSTOMERS :****PIPE DEPARTMENT :**

Books of Anglia, 1755-1772.—These are accounts of duties of excise, customs, and of public accountants at home and abroad.

The receiver-general of customs anciently passed his accounts before the auditors of imprests, and paid in his receipts to the Exchequer, except such as he paid in other ways by sufficient warrant.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Customers' and secretaries' names, an entry book of.

CUSTOMS:
CUSTOMERS: } *continued.*

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

A book, containing a collection of accounts, treasury warrants, and other papers relative to wines delivered for the Queen's household, officers of state, &c. exonerated of the duties payable at the port of London. All the warrants are signed by Lord Treasurer Burleigh, 1597, 1598.

DAY BOOKS:

Cash, Day, or Payment Books. *See* FIRST FRUITS. ACCOUNTS—FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT, p. 150.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT. *See* ACCOUNTS—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT, p. 155.

DEANERIES:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. Search the Taxation of Pope Nicholas and the Nonæ Rolls.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. Search the Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. SURVEYS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. Search the Surveys.

DEBENTURES:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Auditor's debentures.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT:

The Auditor's Issue Books or views of accounts of payments upon debentures, 1569–1608. *See* ACCOUNTS, p. 155.

The Auditor's Debenture Books contain entries of debentures drawn and issued by the Auditor, charging the tellers to issue moneys in payment of salaries and annuities, 1619–1834.

The Auditor's warrants for drawing debentures and orders for issues of money will be found in the Warrant Books from 1626–7.

There are many originals of the above warrants.

The Warrant Books of the Pells also contain warrants for drawing debentures for issues of money, from 1663. *See* WARRANTS.

DEBET BOOKS:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

The Debet Books contain accounts of the ancient fees paid by Crown tenants in addition to their rents.

DEBTS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

There are books of bonds, recognizances, and debts in this department.

DECIMARUM LIBER. *See* FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.

DECLARATIONS. *See* DECLARED ACCOUNTS.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Paper documents, partly printed and partly written, from 1822.

Declaration Books.—Entries of those remaining in the office.

————— Entries of those taken out of the office.

Index to Declarations taken out of the office—discontinued after 1842.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Views, otherwise called brief declarations, of the receipts and issues of the four tellers, as certified to the Lord Treasurer, 1559–1611.

Another series, 1625–1699, as certified to the Treasury by the Auditor of the Receipt half-yearly. *See* ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

DECLARED ACCOUNTS :

PIPE

LAND REVENUE

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S

AUDIT

} DEPARTMENT :

The declared accounts are entered at the Audit Office, and transmitted to the Queen's Remembrancer for inrolment ; the declared account is then returned to the Audit Office. Formerly, *i. e.*, until the passing of stat. 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 121. (1821), and stat. 3 G. IV. c. 88. (1822), the declared accounts of the Commissioners of Audit and the Land Revenue were entered also at the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and a copy deposited in the Pipe.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

The declared accounts of Receivers, formerly belonging to the Auditors of Land Revenue, and now in the Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments ; none since 1831.

The accounts are now audited at the Audit Office. *See* ACCOUNTS.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Declared accounts. *See* ACCOUNTS.

DECREES. *See* ORDERS.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Original decrees and orders, and entries, from Eliz.

Original decrees, in bundles.

Many decrees are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

Decrees of the Commissioners respecting the lands purchased for the defence of the dockyards.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Decrees of the Court of Augmentation entered in 15 books, and 2 books of calendars, Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI.

These decrees were placed in the custody of the Queen's Remembrancer by the Letters Patent of Queen Mary, 23, 24 January 1553–54.

DECREES—*continued*.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Certain decrees and judgments are entered in the Inrolment Books of Letters Patent.

DEEDS. *See* INDENTURES.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Deeds and conveyances of estates by private persons are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Deeds and instruments acknowledged before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, or a Commissioner for taking acknowledgments of deeds in the country, entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. *See* CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ.
FEE-FARM RENTS.

Deeds of exchange and purchase.

Deeds of surrenders of monasteries and other religious foundations, Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. There is an inventory of these printed in the Dep. Keeper's 8th Report, App. II. p. 1.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Deeds and charters relating to monasteries, &c.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Deeds inrolled on Judgment Rolls.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Various deeds, &c.

Deeds of sales of lands, gift, purchase, and exchange, from Edw. I.

DELINQUENTS' ESTATES :

The great body of papers relating to the composition and purchase of estates of delinquents during the Interregnum are among the State Paper Office Records, and are called "Composition Papers."

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

There are papers relating to delinquents' estates, temp. Interregnum. *See* SEQUESTERED ESTATES.

DEPOSITIONS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Depositions taken before the Barons from time of Eliz. These depositions were usually delivered into court after the said Barons had respectively resigned, been removed, or died.

Also other depositions.

Also depositions and commissions. *See* BILLS.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Interrogatories and depositions from 1779, in bundles.

DERBY, FERDINAND, EARL OF :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Inquisition post mortem of his estates, 37 Eliz.

DERELICT LANDS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Inquisitions respecting lands gained by the dereliction of the sea. *See* COMMISSIONS.

DESCENTS :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

The Pipe Rolls are useful in making out pedigrees.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The Testa de Neville will be found useful in tracing descents, (Hen. III. and Edw. I.)

See RED BOOK (Inquisitions in 12 & 13 John).

See INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT. The Assignment Books of the Auditor of the Receipt will be found useful.

DE SECUNDA SUPERONERATIONE. *See* SUPERONERATIONE.

DIALOGUS DE SCACCARIO :

Entered in the Red Book. *See* RED BOOK.

Entered also in the Black Book in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer.

The above treatise on the ancient constitution and practice of the Exchequer is printed in the latter part of Madox's History of the Exchequer.

DIEM CLAUSIT EXTREMUM :

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Under the above title, in the Originalia (Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Department) are the names of such persons as, after death, the Escheator found any office or title for the King by knight's service, &c.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Among the miscellaneous there are many bundles of writs of Diem clausit extremum.

DIRECTION, LETTERS OF. *See* LETTERS.DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST. *See* INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS.

DOCKETS :

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Docket books, repertories, and indexes referring to rolls on which the proceedings and deeds inrolled are entered, and to judgments entered in the books of orders, Eliz., Jac. I., Car. I. II., Will. & Mary, G. I. II. III.

Rolls of repertories.

Inventory printed in Dep. Keep. 2d Rep. App. II. p. 128.

DOCKYARDS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Decrees of the Commissioners respecting the lands purchased for the defence of the dockyards. *See* DECREES.

DOMESDAY BOOK :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Domesday Survey, in two volumes.

Also in the same Treasury there is an abridgment in one volume, a very beautiful volume, apparently compiled early in the reign of Edw. I.

The Domesday was formerly kept by the side of the Tally Court, in the Receipt of the Exchequer, under three locks and keys, in charge of the Auditor, the Chamberlains, and Deputy Chamberlains of the Exchequer, till in 1696 it was deposited with other records in the Chapter House, Westminster. (General Introduction to Domesday, vol. I. p. 354.)

It is stated in the Ancient Dialogue of the Exchequer, book I. chap. xvi., that Domesday was always kept with the Great Seal at the Exchequer.

The survey was probably commenced about 1085, and completed about 1086, but see Coke's 4th Inst. 269. For this survey certain commissioners were appointed, and some notion of the contents of the book may be formed from the following :— The inquisitors were to inquire into the name of every place ; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor ; who was the present possessor ; how many hides in the manor ; how many carucates in demesne ; how many homagers ; how many villains ; how many cotarii ; how many servi ; what free men ; how many tenants in soccage ; what quantity of wood ; how much meadow and pasture ; what mills and fishponds ; how much added or taken away ; what the gross value was in King Edward's time ; what the present value ; how much each free man or soch man had or has. All this was to be triply estimated. First, as the estate was held in the time of the Confessor ; then, as it was bestowed by King William ; thirdly, as its value stood at the formation of the survey ; and to state whether any advance could be made in the value.

The inquisitions having been taken were sent to Winchester, and were there methodized, and entered in a register, such as we now see it. (General Introduction to Domesday, vol. I. pp. 21. 27. 30.)

Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham are not described in the survey, nor Lancashire under its proper name ; but Furness, and the northern part of the county, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, and which, at the time of the survey, comprehended 6 hundreds and 188 manors, is subjoined to Cheshire ; and part of Rutlandshire is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln, &c. (General Introduction to Domesday, vol. I. pp. 35, 36.)

The Domesday Book is printed in two folio volumes, and another folio volume of index, and in 1816 a supplementary volume was published under the authority of the Record Commissioners, containing,—1. The *Exon Domesday*, comprising Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, supposed, so far as it extends, to contain an exact transcript of the original rolls or returns made by the Conqueror's Commissioners, from which the Great Domesday was compiled. 2. The *Inquisitio Eliensis*,

DOMESDAY BOOK—*continued.*

relating to the property of the Monastery of Ely. 3. The *Winton Domesday*, comprising the lands of Winchester between 1107 and 1128. 4. The *Boldon Book*, survey of the Palatinate of Durham in the year 1183. (*See* the Introduction to this supplementary volume.)

Abstract of Domesday :

In the Queen's Remembrancer's Department there is an abstract, omitting the villains, borderers, and stock.

Kirby's Inquest, said to be in the nature of Domesday. *See* KIRBY.

The first portion of the *Record of Caernarvon*, or *Extentæ Walliæ*, printed by the Record Commissioners in 1838 from the Harleian MS. 696, contains a collection of extents of manors, taken chiefly 26 Edw. III., in the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey, seemingly in imitation of the Great Survey by the Conqueror, followed by various other extents, including the lands of the Bishoprick of Bangor.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL :

DUCHY OF LANCASTER :

Printed list of Parliamentary Surveys. (Deputy Keeper's 8th Report, App. II. No. 2. pp. 80, 81.) *See* PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

EAST INDIA COMPANY :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There is an indenture tripartite, dated 2d July 1702, between the Queen, of the first part: the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, of the second part: and the English Company trading to the East Indies, of the third part: containing an agreement that after seven years the whole trade should be carried on by the said English Company, according to their charter, dated 5th September, 10 W. III.

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS :

The more modern evidences of ecclesiastical property are in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Prebendal property which has never been vested in the Crown will be found in the registries of the dioceses.

Appropriation of churches :—Endowments of vicarages, &c. *See* CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ. ARCHBISHOPRICKS. BISHOPRICKS. BENEFICES. CERTIFICATES. CHANTRIES. CHURCH LANDS, &c. COLLEGES. FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS. FOUNDATIONS and ENDOWMENTS. UNIVERSITIES. VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. NONÆ ROLLS. RECTORIES. SURVEYS. TAXATION ROLL.

Ecclesiastical surveys. *See* TAXATION ROLL. NONÆ ROLLS. VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

EJECTMENTS. *See* AFFIDAVITS.

ENDOWMENTS. *See* CERTIFICATES.
and ENDOWMENTS.

FOUNDATIONS

ENGLISH BILLS, INFORMATION, ANSWERS, DEPOSITIONS, &c.:

The above commence 1 Eliz., and were the Exchequer Equity Records of the Queen's Remembrancer, but the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer as a Court of Equity was transferred to the Court of Chancery by stat. 5 Vict. c. 5.

The English Informations are in the name of the Attorney General, on behalf of the Sovereign. The English Bills are other proceedings in equity between subject and subject, and the Answers, Depositions, Examinations, &c. are the further proceedings thereon. The Informations and Bills are entered in books called "Bill Books," in counties, containing the number as marked on each English Information and Bill, together with the names of the parties, plaintiffs and defendants.

The *Commissions* to examine witnesses, and the *Depositions* taken thereupon, are filed and entered in a book, entitled "The Book of the Returns of Commissions," containing the county and names of the plaintiffs and defendants, and numbers of schedules annexed to each commission.

The examinations of parties, &c. taken under a decree or order are entered and filed in the same manner as the Depositions. *See* BILLS.

EQUITY (COURT OF EXCHEQUER):

Establishment of the Court of Exchequer as a Court of Equity took place 1 Eliz.; abolished and transferred to Chancery by 5 Vict. c. 5. *See* ENGLISH BILLS, &c. BILLS.

Equity of Exchequer in Ireland transferred to Chancery in Ireland by stat. 13 & 14 Vict. c. 51.

ERRORS:

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:

Entries of proceedings.

ESCHEATORS:

ESCHEATS:

For the matters which it was the duty of the Escheator to inquire into, *see* Capitula Escaetrie (Articles of the Office of Escheator), Statutes of the Realm, vol. I., p. 238.

It is stated in Madox's History of the Exchequer, folio, p. 205, that in the times of Hen. II., Ric. I., and John some of the smaller Escheats were usually holden by the Sheriffs of the county where they lay, who answered for them in the Great Rolls (Pipe Rolls) under the title De Propresturis et Escaetis, and when Escheats came to the Crown the Justices Itinerant took care to have them seized and put in charge to Sheriffs or other officers; and that about the end of the reign of Hen. II. they began to form an Escheatry, for at that time the Escheats lying in several counties were placed together and *Particular Rolls* made of them, and in the reign of Ric. I. the smaller Escheats in the several counties were committed to one or more persons who answered for the

ESCHEATORS: } *continued.*
 ESCHEATS: }

profits, and the rolls of their accounts are called *Rotuli de Escaetis*; that in subsequent times the Escheatry was managed by officers called at first *Custodes Escaetorum* or *Escaetrie*, and afterwards *Escheators*. In the 3d year of Hen. III. Simon Trussebut was *Custos Escaetorum* in Lincoln and Gilbert Cusin in Lancaster. (Madox, 205.)

About the end of the reign of Hen. III. the kingdom was divided into two Escheatrics:—1. *Citra Trentam*; 2. *Ultra Trentam*,—beside some special returns; but this system ceased for a short time after about 3 Edw. I.

Madox, p. 657, says, that Edw. I. ordained that Sheriffs should be Escheators in their respective counties. This probably has reference to the statute called *Les Estatuz del Eschekere* (Statutes of the Exchequer), the date of which is uncertain, but it is placed in the Statutes of the Realm at the end of Edw. II. (vol. I. p. 197), in which statute it is ordained that the Sheriffs of England shall be Escheators in their respective counties (except the Sheriffs of Westmoreland, Lancaster, Worcester, Rutland, and Cornwall), and provision is made for these counties in the following manner:—the Sheriff of Cumberland to be Escheator in Westmoreland and Lancaster; the Sheriff of Nottingham in Rutland; the Sheriff of Gloucester in Worcester; and the Sheriff of Devon in Cornwall. (Statutes of the Realm, vol. I. p. 197a.)

It appears that in the 10th of Edw. I. the system of Escheator *citra* and *ultra* had revived, and continued till about 8 Edw. III., to which time accounts have been found of Escheators *citra* and *ultra*; but it appears also that there was an alteration with respect to particular counties, at least from 17 to 20 Edw. II., as John de Blomville is found to have been Escheator in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Hertford, Essex, and Huntingdon at that time, and Matthew Brown in 18 to 20 Edw. II. was Escheator in Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland.

About the 8th Edw. III. the Escheatry south of Trent was formed into seven Escheatrics, and the district north of Trent (exclusive of Lancashire) formed an eighth Escheatry, as follows:—

1. Surrey, Sussex, Kent, and Middlesex.
2. Hants, Wilts, Oxford, Berks, Bedford, Buckingham.
3. Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Essex, Hertford.
4. Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Lancaster.
5. Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland.
6. Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, and Marches of Wales.
7. Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset.
8. Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, York, (and for a time Lancaster).

Under these large divisions, probably as the business of the Escheators increased, arose several new divisions, each with an independent Escheator, till about Hen. V., when the division of the country into Escaetorial districts as they afterwards continued became complete, no alteration having been made after that reign, except that particular cities or towns obtained the privilege of having each its own Escheator.

ESCHEATORS: } *continued.*
 ESCHEATS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Escheat Rolls, containing the Escheators' accounts of lands, &c. escheated to the Crown from 47 Hen. III.

Escheators' inquisitions. A calendar formed of the Escheators' accounts and inquisitions, from 1 Hen. VII., and printed in the 10th Rep. of the Dep. Keeper of Records, App. II., pp. 1-222.

In the Testa de Neville are entries of Escheats as well of the lands of the *Normans** as others. See TESTA DE NEVILLE.

* Upon the separation of Normandy from England, the King of France seized the lands which the English held in Normandy, and the King of England in like manner seized the lands which the Normans held in England. By this means the lands in England holden by Normans became vested in the King of England as Escheats under the name of *Terræ Normannorum*, which were granted out as the King thought fit. (Madox, p. 206, folio.)

Ministers' accounts of manors, &c. acquired by Escheat.

PIPE DEPARTMENT:

There are Escheat Rolls among the Pipe Miscellaneous Records from about 33 Edw. I. to about 7 Eliz.

These should probably be incorporated with those of the Queen's Remembrancer.

Escheats are also entered on the Pipe Rolls.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:

There are several Escheat Rolls, particularly one large roll, temp. Hen. IV., containing most of the counties.

ESCROE:

ESCROW:

An Escrow is a deed delivered to a third person to be the deed of the party making it upon a future condition.

The Deputy Foreign Apposer in the Exchequer states, in his evidence before the select committee on finance, 23d Rep. App. (O. 4 c.), 1798, that he makes up annually an account called an Escrow, being a state of the sum total of the returns of fines from the Houses of Lords and Commons, from the Crown Office, the Clerk of the Peace, and Town Clerk, &c., which are returned to the Clerk of the Estreats, and a duplicate is delivered to the Deputy Foreign Apposer also, though they have not been in process; and by one of these two modes there comes or ought to come to the Foreign Apposer an account of all the fines, penalties, and forfeited recognizances imposed, except those belonging to the principality of Wales or counties palatine, which do not pass through his office. The Escrow distinguishes also the amount of the sum total set over to each claimant.

ESTABLISHMENTS (IRELAND):

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT:

Bills of Irish establishments, Jac. I.

ESTATES:

PIPE DEPARTMENT Search the Pipe Rolls and other accounts of the Pipe.

ESTATES—*continued.*

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of sales of estates forfeited.

Many deeds and conveyances of estates are entered on the Memoranda Rolls. *See* INQUISITIONS. RED BOOK. LANDS. ACCOUNTS. DOMESDAY BOOK. TESTA DE NEVILLE. BLACK BOOK. FORFEITED ESTATES, LANDS, &c.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

See ACCOUNTS. CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ. DEEDS. CONCEALED LANDS. COURT ROLLS. SCHOOLS. RECUSANTS. SURVEYS. UNIVERSITIES.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Particulars of estates entered in the Inrolment Books. *See* ACCOUNTS. COURT ROLLS. FEE-FARMS. FOUNDATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS. INQUISITIONS. INROLMENTS. RENTALS.

ESTREATS:

Stat. 16 Edw. II. defines the manner of sending in the Estreats to the Exchequer both from Chancery and the other courts, &c. *See* also the statute called *Les Estatuz del Eschekere*, vol. I., p. 198, last clause, of the Statutes of the Realm.

By stat. 7 Hen. IV. c. 3. the Rolls of Estreats of Issues, Fines, &c. were directed to contain particulars of the cause of forfeitures, &c.

CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS' DEPARTMENT :

Abolished by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 41.

Estreats returned by Clerks of Assize.

_____ Clerks of the Peace.

_____ Clerks of the Sewers.

_____ Town Clerks, &c.

Recognizances returned from the House of Commons.

King's Bench Rolls of Fines and Recognizances.

Common Pleas Post Fine Rolls.

The Clerk of the Estreats kept a book in which was entered the name of the Estreat, and the day on which the same was brought into his office.

Stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99., which abolishes the office of Clerks of Estreats, &c., directs the officers of Parliament and of the different courts to send one copy of all Estreats to the Treasury and another to the Commissioners of Audit, and to pay the issues, &c. as the Treasury may direct; but s. 29. directs that all fines, issues, &c. at the Assizes, by the Clerk of the Market, or Commissioners of Sewers, and all Deodands, shall be paid to the Sheriff, and accounted for by him.

FOREIGN APPOSER'S DEPARTMENT :

Abolished by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 41.

Duplicates of Estreats issued into process annually from the office of the Clerk of the Estreats; also,

Duplicates of Estreats returned by clerks of the peace and town clerks.

Books with annual statements of accounts of Sheriffs, from 1752.

TREATS—*continued*.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Summonses of the Green Wax and Returns as follows :—

Fines of the Bench.—These are fines for license of concord, with the parties' names and descriptions of the premises.

Estreats of fines, recognizances, &c. forfeited at the Assizes. These are fines, &c. returned by Clerks of Assize and estreated in the Exchequer.

Fines, &c. forfeited at General Sessions of the Peace. These are fines returned by Clerks of Peace and estreated in the Exchequer.

Fines, &c., King's Bench. These are fines returned by the proper officer and estreated in the Exchequer.

Fines, Clerk of the Market.

Issues forfeited before the Barons of the Exchequer of Pleas, and the like before the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

Issues forfeited by jurors and returned by Clerks of Assize.

See ACCOUNTS.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

} *See* ORIGINALS.

EXAMINATIONS. *See* ENGLISH BILLS, &c.

EXANNALIS } ROLL :
EXANNUAL }

This roll, the *Corpus Comitatus* or *Exannalis Roll*, was first formed by authority of stat. 12 Edw. I. The *Corpus Comitatus* or body of the shire consisted of several manors and lands, which being let to the Sheriff made the fund out of which the annual farm to the Crown arose, the particulars of which were stated in the Pipe Rolls in order to charge the Sheriff therewith ; and the Sheriff accounted for the same from a Roll of Particulars of his own. In process of time the King charged the manors and lands which made up the *Corpus Comitatus* with certain payments ; the King also granted away part of the said lands, yet the full particulars continued to be stated in the Pipe Rolls, and the Sheriff continued to be charged for the full amount thereof ; but when he came to account for the amount of the charges on his farm, the amount arising from the lands granted away were allowed him as part of his *discharge*. It was thought, however, useless to charge the Sheriff in the Pipe Rolls with the *Terræ date*, or such lands as had been granted away ; so instead of entering the whole of the *Corpus Comitatus* in the Great or Pipe Roll, a separate roll was made thereof, or of such part as had been granted away, to which were added the *Desperate Debts*. Thus was formed the *Corpus Comitatus* or *Exannalis Roll*.

EXCEPTIONS :

A volume of exceptions, &c. from 1817.

EXCHANGE :

Deeds of exchange and purchase. *See* DEEDS.

EXCHEQUER :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Dialogus de Scaccario, a treatise on the ancient constitution and practice of the Exchequer. *See* RED BOOK.

EXCHEQUER—*continued.*

Collection of documents relating to the constitution, privileges, or practice of the Court of Exchequer. *See* RED BOOK.

Admissions of officers. } *See* ADMISSIONS. APPOINTMENTS.
Oaths of officers. } OATHS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Dialogus de Scaccario, a treatise on the ancient constitution and practice of the Exchequer. *See* BLACK BOOK.

Admissions of officers. } *See* BLACK BOOK.
Oaths of officers. }

EXCHEQUER BILLS. *See* ACCOUNTS (Exchequer of Receipt)—
PELL DEPARTMENT.

EXCHEQUER EQUITY. *See* EQUITY (COURT OF EXCHEQUER), p. 189.

Established 1 Eliz., transferred to Chancery by stat. 5 Vict. c. 5.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

By stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. the old system of managing the civil business was changed ; viz., the Masters and Prothonotaries, the Clerk of the Rules, the Filacer, the Clerk of the Errors, the Clerk of the Pleas, were abolished, and the business was vested in five principal officers called Masters.

EXEMPLIFICATIONS :

Exemplifications of Pleadings entered in Inrolment Books of Land Revenue.

EXHIBITS (Deeds, &c. produced in a suit):**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Bundles of Exhibits on the Equity side of Court of Exchequer.

EXON. *See* O. NI.

EXTENTA MANERII. *See* ESTATES. **EXTENTS.**

EXTENTA WALLIÆ, or **RECORD OF CAERNARVON :**

Noticed under the head DOMESDAY BOOK, p. 188.

EXTENTS :

Extenta Manerii, a stat. of 4 Edw. I., so named for extending or surveying a manor, said never to have been executed, which appears to be erroneous. There are numbers among the Inquisitions Post Mortem, and others separate from any other records, in the Queen's Remembrancer's Department ; others among the Inquisitions Post Mortem of the Chancery. The above statute is placed as of uncertain date in vol. I. p. 242. of the Statutes of the Realm. (*See also* Record Report, 1800, pp. 6. and 143.)

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Extents of manors, temp. Edw. I. II. III.

Extents of manors, lands, &c. of alien priories, temp. Edw. I. II. III., Ric. III.

Extents of manors, &c. of Knights Templars seized by Edw. II.

Extents, Excise Writs, and Inquisitions, from 1685.

Extents, Stamps and Taxes.

Extents in Aid, being extents against creditors of defendants on behalf of the Crown. None known as a series before G. III.

EXTENTS—continued.**LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :**

Various Extents, (Record Rep. 1800, pp. 171. 184. 185. 191. 193.)

TREASURY OF THE RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Various Extents, (Record Rep. 1837, pp. 12, 13.)

FACULTIES, CLERK OF:

Accounts of. Search the accounts among the records of the Pipe and of the Audit Office.

FEE-FARMS :**PIPE DEPARTMENT:**

Accounts of fee-farm rents entered on the Pipe Rolls.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

1. Rolls of fee-farm rents for each county, being an account of all such rents as were reserved upon grants from the Crown, made out, temp. Commonwealth, with a view to their being sold.
2. Particulars for the sale.
3. Actual deeds of sale.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Enrolments of fee-farms.

Sales of fee-farms.

Rentals of fee-farms, &c.

Fee-farm rents granted away, temp. Commonwealth, a volume.

Bundle containing lists of lands sold in fee-farm by Act of Parliament.

Proceedings on sales made by the Surveyor-General of fee-farm rents and lands belonging to the Crown, under the Acts 34 G. III. c. 75., for the better management of the land revenue ; and 38 G. III. c. 60., for the redemption of the land tax.

FEEES. See KNIGHTS' FEES.**FEEES AND REWARDS:****QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Schedules of.

FELONY:

PIPE DEPARTMENT. See ACCOUNTS (Ministers'). ESCHEATS. FORFEITED ESTATES, LANDS, &c. EXTENTS.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Forfeitures on account of felony, entered on the Memoranda Rolls.
See ACCOUNTS (Ministers'). ESCHEATS.

FEODA MILITUM. See KNIGHTS' FEES.**FEODARIE OF KENT:****LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

There is a volume under the above title, arranged under Hundreds, 1585, &c., occupying 92 pages. There are other matters in the volume.

FEOFFMENTS. See DEEDS.

FINES :

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

A volume of fines, 19—22 Car. I.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

There are some fines, especially temp. Hen. VIII.

By stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 20. s. 6. authority was given to the Chancellor, &c. of Court of Augmentations to take concords of fines on lands, &c. under the survey of the said Court, and to be certified and allowed in the Common Pleas.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Amerciaments and Issues forfeited (Entries of). *See* AMERCIA-MENTS.

FOREIGN ESTREATS' DEPARTMENT :

Estreats of Fines from Clerks of Assize, Sewers, and Peace, Town Clerks, House of Commons, Queen's Bench, &c. *See* ESTREATS. Post Fine Rolls. *See* ESTREATS.

To obtain the King's licence for the parties to agree, a fine was due to the Crown, which was assessed in the Alienation Office, and paid at the King's Silver Office. Rolls of the entries of which were every Term sent to the Clerk of the Warrants, Inrolments, and Estreats of the Common Pleas, and then estreated into the Exchequer.

FOREIGN APPOSER'S DEPARTMENT :

Duplicates of Estreats of Fines. *See* ESTREATS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Estreats of Fines. *See* ESTREATS.

TREASURY OF THE RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Concords of Fines, Chyroglyphs, will be found in Liber A. *See* LIBER.

FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS :

Court of First Fruits erected 32 Hen. VIII. c. 45., dissolved by letters patent 23d January, 1 Mary, and united to the Court of Exchequer by letters patent 24th January, 1 Mary. Annexed to which letters patent there is a schedule of directions. First Fruits were abolished by stat. 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, c. 4. Revived by stat. 1 Eliz. c. 4., and put under the survey of the Exchequer.

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 20., and the collection of the revenue placed under the management of the Governors and Treasurer of Queen's Anne's Bounty, and the records were placed under the care of the Treasurer; but subsequently by stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94. the records were placed under the control of the Master of the Rolls.

RECORDS :

Account Books.

Remembrancer's Account Books.

Payment Books.

Constat Books.

Comptroller's State Books.

Payment Books.

Receiver's Payment Books.

Collector's Account Book.

Day Journals of payments of Tenths.

Entries of payments of Tenths.

Ledgers of payments of First Fruits : Debtor and Creditor Accounts.

FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS—continued.**Account Books—continued.**

Libri Compositionum. Entries of the compositions for First Fruits to be paid by incumbents on induction. The date of payments and names of sureties are given.

Index to Composition Books.

Bond Books. Entries of the date of the quarterly payments of composition.

Arrears of Tenths.

Bonds in Arrears.

Certificates of Bishops. These are the certificates of the Bishops addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer, certifying the induction of clerks to livings, made up according to dioceses, in half years, from about 1586. The certificate generally states the name of the last incumbent, and the name of the patron.

Libri Institutionum. Abstracts of the certificates of Bishops giving the same information in columnar arrangement, and serving as an index to the same.

Liber Decimarum. An account of the yearly Tenths charged on all benefices; also of the value of all ecclesiastical livings, not exceeding the yearly value of 50*l.*, returned into the First Fruits by virtue of stat. 6 Anne, discharged from First Fruits and Tenths.

Commission Books. These are entries of various commissions relating to First Fruits and Tenths.

Decree Index.

King's Books. *Liber Regis*, or *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Containing the annual value of benefices and their tithes, being surveys of all ecclesiastical benefices, taken by virtue of certain commissions 26 Hen. VIII., known as the *Liber Regis*.

Liber Valorum. A compilation from the above, made for the use of the Office of First Fruits, and from whence the deficiencies of many of the originals of the above (which have been lost) are supplied.

Precedent Books.

Process Books. These are brief entries of actions for nonpayment of First Fruits.

Rolls of Pleas and Proceedings in the Court of First Fruits in the Exchequer, from 1 Mary to 3 G. I. There is an index to these pleadings.

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS. See ACCOUNTS—PIPE DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN APPOSER:

Office abolished by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99., and the records sent to the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, from whence they were transferred to the Public Record Office, and at present are among the Pipe Office Records.

RECORDS:

Duplicates of *Estreats* issued into process annually from the office of the Clerk of the *Estreats*.

Duplicates of *Estreats* returned by the several Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks.

Books containing annual statements of accounts of Sheriffs, from 1752.

A book containing *Nomina Villarum* of claims of Lords of Liberties.

FORESTS. *See* PERAMBULATIONS. SURVEYS.

The following forests only are named in Domesday, viz. :—New Forest, Hampshire; Windsor Forest, Berkshire; Forest of Gravelings, in Wiltshire; Wimbourne, in Dorsetshire; Huchwood or Whichwood, in Oxfordshire.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Surveys of forests and chases. *See* COMMISSIONS.

There is a volume containing a perambulation of the forests of Derbyshire. This book was given into Court 2 June 1674, and contains also entries of charters and grants of privileges and lands by Hen. III. and Prince Edward in Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, county of Richmond, Wales, and beyond seas. Also a grant from Hen. III. to Prince Edward of several honours in the counties of Derby and Leicester among miscellaneous books.

Survey of the Forest of Inglewood and Honor of Penrith, 1619.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Surveys of woods and forests. *See* SURVEYS.

FORFEITED ESTATES, LANDS, &c. :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* COMMISSIONS.

Forfeitures to the Crown, and sometimes to the Crown and informer, for offences committed against penal laws, entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

Sequestered Estates, temp. Commonwealth. *See* ACCOUNTS. ESTATES.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Ministers' accounts of persons attainted, Hen. VI. to Edw. VI. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Accounts, Vouchers, and Inventories of attainted persons.

Lands granted to Duke of Albemarle and Earl of Sandwich.

Lands settled on Catherine, consort of Car. II.

Lands belonging to the Crown undisposed of in 1701. } 2 volumes.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :—PELL DEPARTMENT :

Warrant Book, 1719—1824, containing Warrants, Decrees, and Debentures paid out of the forfeited estates. The decrees are those of the Commissioners, to whom all cases were referred relative to the interests of any individuals or bodies corporate in those estates, and are after the form of the Courts of Equity. The warrants are by the Lords of the Treasury. *See* ESCHEATS. EXTENTS.

FOUNDATIONS and ENDOWMENTS :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Certificates and answers from Ministers and Churchwardens of parishes in England and Wales as to the Foundations and Endowments of Chantries, Hospitals, Colleges, Free Chapels,

FOUNDATIONS and ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

Fraternities, Guilds, and the value of the lands, possessions, and effects thereto belonging ; also like certificates and returns from the Wardens, Keepers, and Commonalty of the different crafts or companies in the City of London, taken in the reigns of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., and Phil. and Mary. *See* CERTIFICATES. COLLEGES.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Foundation of Westminster Abbey. Books covered with velvet, &c., Hen. VII. *See* WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY. *See* ABBEYS.

FRANCHISES :

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Pleadings on Claims of Franchises within cities, boroughs, towns, &c. are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

FRANKALMOIGNE, OR FREE ALMS :

This is a tenure by spiritual service where lands, &c. are held by an Ecclesiastical Corporation to them and their successors of some Lord and his heirs in Free and Perpetual Alms. This ancient tenure is chiefly to be met with in grants to religious houses, colleges, &c.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Many deeds of Frankalmoigne among the Cartæ Antiquæ.

FRATERNITIES. *See* FOUNDATIONS and ENDOWMENTS.FREE ALMS. *See* FRANKALMOIGNE.FREE CHAPELS. *See* COLLEGES. FOUNDATIONS and ENDOWMENTS. VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

GASCONY :

Documents relating to. *See* LIBER. 7

GATES, SIR JOHN. *See* INVENTORIES.GATE-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER. *See* TOWER OF LONDON.

GENEALOGY :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

The Pipe Rolls will be found useful for genealogical purposes.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The Inquisitions Post Mortem } will be found useful for the
The Testa de Neville } above purposes.

See Inquisitions of 12 & 13 John under the head RED BOOK.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

The Assignment Books of the Auditor of the Receipt will be found useful.

GENERAL SURVEYORS, COURT OF. *See* SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

GENTLEMEN-PENSIONERS :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Gentlemen-Pensioners' Rolls, Phil. and Mary to G. III.

GLAMORGAN :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (Wales) :

Survey of, 19 Eliz.

GLOUCESTER :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

A book containing a survey of the manor of Winchcombe and other manors, co. Gloucester, belonging to the monasteries of Winchcombe and Hales, temp. Hen. VIII.

GODSTOWE MONASTERY, OXON. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

GOLDEN BULL :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

The Bull of Clement VII. confirming the title of Defender of the Faith to Hen. VIII., and called the Golden Bull, from having a seal of solid gold.

GRANTS. *See* FEE-FARMS. PARTICULARS.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Grants under the Great and Privy Seals are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

Charters and grants by Hen. III. and Prince Edward in Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, county of Richmond, Wales, and beyond seas : also a grant of Hen. III. to Prince Edward of several honours in the counties of Derby and Leicester ; in a book of entries among Miscellaneous. *See* RED BOOK. BLACK BOOK.

Copies of Grants and Inquisitions from Ric. I. to Car. II. in bundles.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ORIGINALIA.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Particulars for grants, in parcels, Hen. VIII.—Eliz. To these there is a calendar of persons and places, serving to a great extent as an index to the Patent Rolls, respecting such matters. It is printed in the Deputy Keeper's 9th Rep. App. II. pp. 148–232, and 10th Rep. App. II. pp. 223–309. *See also* the Dep. Keep. 8th Rep. p. 8.

Particulars for grants of concealed lands, temp. Eliz.

Particulars of leases of Crown lands, temp. Eliz. and Jac. I.

Grants of Bailiwicks. *See* CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Books of Inrolments of grants from the Crown, from 28 Hen. VIII.

GRANTS—*continued.*EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT. *See* PATENT BOOKS. LIBER.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Particulars for grants (chiefly of Chantries), temp. Edw. VI. 2 vols.

GREEN WAX, SUMMONS OF. *See* ESTREATS—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. SUMMONS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Two books of ordinary works of Greenwich Hospital, 1 January 1716 to 31 December 1717.

Eight books of household accounts of Greenwich Hospital, 1718–1724.

GUERNSEY :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Accounts.

GUILDS. *See* FOUNDATIONS and ENDOWMENTS.GUISNES. *See* CALAIS.HALES MONASTERY. *See* WINCHCOMBE.

HANAPER :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There are rolls of Hanaper accounts among the Miscellaneous of the Queen's Remembrancer.

There are Hanaper accounts at the Audit Office. The Clerk of the Hanaper annually passed his accounts at the Audit Office.

HEARTH MONEY :

Imposed by 14 Car. II. c. 10.

15 Car. II. c. 13.

16 Car. II. c. 3.

Abolished by 1 W. & M. c. 10.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS. TAXES.LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS. TAXES.HENRIETTA MARIA. *See* QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

HENRY :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

II. His Will.

V. His Will.

VII. His Will.

Indentures, &c. as to the foundation of his chapel.

VIII. His Will. *See* WILLS.

HERALDS :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Payments to Heralds and Pursuivants. *See* ACCOUNTS
(Exchequer of Receipt)—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT—Payments
upon Debentures.

HIGHWAYS AND SEWERS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S RECORDS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

HOLLAND, LORD :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Deeds and papers relating to Earl's Court, Kensington (probably
Exhibits).

HOLY TRINITY, LONDON :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Rentals of the lands. *See* RENTALS.

HOMBERSTON :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Homberston survey.

HONOURS :

Ministers' accounts of. *See* ACCOUNTS.

HORSES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Expenses of the King's horses. *See* ACCOUNTS. HOUSE-
HOLD.

HOSPITALS :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Surrenders of hospitals, &c., Hen. VIII., Edw. VI. *See* SUR-
RENDERS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Foundations, endowments, &c. of hospitals, &c. *See* FOUNDA-
TIONS AND ENDOWMENTS.

FIRST FRUITS DEPARTMENT :

Survey of all ecclesiastical benefices, colleges, hospitals, &c. *See*
VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

HOUSE DUTY :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

HOUSEHOLD :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

The books and Imprest Rolls, from which the accounts of the
King's household were made up at the Office of the
Auditors of the Land Revenue from 1728 to 1816, when
they ceased to be made up by the said Auditors, are
among the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer.

Constitutio Domus Regis, being an account of the royal household
as it stood temp. Hen. II., or one of his sons, to be found in the
Liber Rubeus, fo. 30 ; also in the Black Book. *See* RED
BOOK. BLACK BOOK.

HOUSEHOLD—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

There are some household accounts as early as Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Eliz.

There is a regular series from 1728 to 1816 of states and draughts of household accounts, when they ceased to be made up by the Auditors of Land Revenue. *See* ACCOUNTS.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :

Household Rolls of Hen. III., Edw. I. and II. *See* ACCOUNTS.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Household Books of Prince Charles (afterward Charles I.) *See* ACCOUNTS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Household Book of the Queen (15 Hen. VIII.; query, 17 Hen. VII.), probably now "B. 2. 7."

Household Book of the Princess Mary, probably now "B. 2. 22." *See* ACCOUNTS.

IMPREST. *See* AUDITORS OF IMPREST.

IMPRESTS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Inrolments of imprest, &c. accounts. *See* ACCOUNTS. HOUSEHOLD.

Entry Books of Imprests.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

The following is extracted from Mr. Black's statement, printed in the Deputy Keeper's 7th Report, App. II., p. 215. :—

"The IMPREST BOOKS, containing entries of General Imprest Rolls, and of Imprest Certificates for Public Accountants at the Exchequer, made by the Auditor of the Receipt, examined and recorded in the Pell Office from 1685 to 1790, and from 1826 to 1834.

"*Nature and Use of these Books.*—All moneys paid out of the Receipt of the Exchequer by virtue of Letters of Privy Seal were expressed, both in those letters and in the warrants and orders relating thereto, as issued *on account* or *without account*; those under the former denomination were said to be issued *in præstito*, or "by way of imprest," and were distinguished in the ancient Pells of Issue by these words following the record of every such issue, "*Unde respondebit.*" It was the duty of one of the Lord Treasurer's Clerks to estreat all such entries at the end of Hilary Term and Trinity Term, in half-yearly rolls, which were delivered to the King's Remembrancer, and so became Records of the Court of Exchequer; and among the records of that department there are numerous Rolls of *Præstita*, reaching back to the 7th year of King John, made out and delivered in that manner from time to time. After the discontinuance of the Pell of Issue, and when the Tellers' accounts were made up into yearly rolls by the Writer of the Tallies or Auditor of the Receipt, to serve in the stead of the Pell, that officer made up the Imprest Rolls, as being in possession of the Tellers' accounts, and of the

IMPRESTS—*continued.*

writs and warrants therein referred unto ; and in the “Act for the better observation of the course anciently used in the Receipt of the Exchequer” (Stat 8 & 9 W. III. c. 28.) it is expressly directed that the Auditor “shall make out the *Imprest Certificates* from time to time of all moneys there issued upon account, or by way of imprest, and shall transmit the *ordinary Imprest Rolls* half-yearly to the King’s Remembrancer, in order to the charging or prosecuting of Accomptants.” The two species of instruments here mentioned constitute the contents of these books, viz. :—

“(1.) *Imprest Certificates.* Though evidently of less antiquity than the rolls, they are first mentioned in the Statute, and contain ample extracts from the Tellers’ accounts (or from other sources of information possessed by the Auditor after the discontinuance of the rolls of those accounts, which do not seem to have been made out since the restoration of Charles II.), headed thus :—“*Inter Exitus quatuor Numeratorum in Recepta Scaccarii Domini Regis, de terminis subsequentibus, (inter alia,) sic continetur ut sequitur.*” On the left hand are placed the name and description of the person or persons to whom the issues were made, the term, the Teller, and the authority vouching the payment, are stated in the body of each item ; the sum is carried out in Exchequer numerals, and the sum total (if more than one issue) is further carried out on the right hand. The total, in words or common figures, is expressed again below, with the Accountant’s name and the extreme dates within which the issues were made ; and the whole is certified in a set form by the Auditor of the Receipt, whose signature was always subscribed thereto. These documents were made out from time to time for such Accountants as were required to pass their accounts before the Auditors of the Imprest (since 1785 represented by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts), and were annexed to their accounts, in order that the truth of their *charge* might appear. Many such certificates, not delivered to the parties for whom they were made, were found among the miscellaneous parchment documents in this department of the office, and are now collected together.

“(2.) *General Imprest Rolls.* These are always headed in the following manner :—“*In denariis imprestitis extra Receptam Scaccarii Domini Regis, quibusdam personis quorum nomina subsequentur, unde Compota per ipsos reddenda sunt.*” They contain short entries of the issues, mentioning to whom and for what purpose, but not giving date or authority. Each roll is subscribed with an *Examinatur*, &c. by the Auditor, and a note specifying the extreme dates within which the issues were estreated.

Hence it is manifest that by the use of these volumes much labour may be spared to one searching for issues of this class, since in both forms there must be an authentic collection of all the issues that were made of such a nature, and consequently all unnecessary searching through the Issue Books and Rolls for a complete succession of any species of such issues may be avoided.

“*Period, and State of Completeness.*—Although among the earlier Pell Books there is a series of Posting Books, in which the issues made by Privy Seals are posted under the names of the persons

IMPRESTS—*continued.*

to whom they were made payable, yet those books were kept for the purpose of ascertaining how much of the sums limited in the instruments had been issued, to prevent excess, and not for the purpose of charging Accountants, for the Clerk of the Pells had nothing to do with the Imprests until this series of Imprest Books began. This is evident from a warrant from Lord Treasurer Rochester, dated 21st March 1684[-5], accidentally discovered in the "Book of Advances," in which it must have been entered by mistake in the stead of the Warrant Book. The following is a copy :—

"After my hearty comendacōns. Whereas the Imprest Rolls of Accomptants are now usually made out and signed by the Auditor of the Receipt of Excheq^r, I doe thinke fitt, and hereby direct and appoint (to prevent all mistakes for the future) That you, the Clerke of the Pells, doe examine and signe all such Imprest Rolls whatsoever that shall be made out att any time by the said Auditor, before they shall be delivered forth. And for soe doing this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers, March y^e one & twentieth, One thousand six hundred eighty foure.

"To my very loveing freind W^m Wardour 'ROCHESTER.'
Esq^r Clerke of the Pells."

"*Intr. xxiii^{to} die Martij 1684.*"

"The first entry contained in Book No. 1. is the General Imprest Roll, extending from 23d June 1684 exclusively to 6th February following inclusively, which is thus subscribed in the book by the hand of the Clerk of the Pells himself :—'This Imprest Roll was examined by me, the 7th of Aprill 1685. W^m. WARDOUR.' (Page 4.) The entries proceed in order of time to the year 1790, when, after considerable irregularity and omissions, they seem to have been discontinued. There was nothing indeed in the warrant that required the Clerk of the Pells to make *entries* of them, nor in the Act of Parliament before mentioned, which merely directed that he should 'carefully examine all the Imprest Certificates and Imprest Rolls;' but as the practice of recording them existed when that Act was passed, the discontinuance of it after so long a period, while the Act was still in force, cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

"A blank occurs from the year 1790 to 1826. In the meantime a great change had been made in the form of the instruments made out by the Auditor of the Receipt for the charging of Accountants. By statute 25 G. III. c. 52. the Commissioners of Audit were substituted for the ancient Auditors of the Imprest, and the Auditor of the Receipt was required to 'transmit to the said Commissioners a certificate of all moneys issued from the Exchequer to persons, by way of imprest and upon account, in like manner as he now doth to the Auditors of the Imprest.' The practice hereupon arose of sending the General Imprest Rolls to the Commissioners, by whom they were entered in books, and then forwarded to the King's Remembrancer; but some doubts arising in the year 1813 as to the propriety of this course, it was settled that the original roll should be sent to the Remembrancer as before, and a certified copy thereof should be given to the Commissioners from time to time. The periods for which those rolls were made up had been altered before that time, so as to

IMPRESTS—continued.

make the respective half years end at 5th January and 5th July in each year ; and ultimately, before the abolition of the Auditor's Office, they were further changed to the last days of June and December." *See* CERTIFICATES.

INCLOSURES:

Claims of tithes, awards, &c. *See* TITHES.

Awards are entered on the Judgment or Plea Rolls of each Court among the Deeds.

INDENTURES. *See* DEEDS.**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S RECORDS:**

Indentures of Appraisement Books from 1649.

Indentures of bargain and sale, temp. Hen. VIII., two Entry Books of.

Indenture, 1702, between the Queen and Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint.

Indentures between the Sovereign and the Mint. *See* MINT.

Indenture between the Queen, the governor and company of merchants trading to the East Indies, and the English company trading to the East Indies. *See* EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Book of Notes of Old Indentures, &c., Edw. VI., &c.

INFORMATIONS:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S RECORDS:**

Excise, &c. informations, in bundles, from Car. II.

Informations on seizures made in the several ports, of goods forfeited for nonpayment of customs or unlawful importation, and proceedings thereon, are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

Writs and postreas, and informations against hawkers and pedlars.

Equity Side. See ENGLISH BILLS, &c.

INGLEWOOD FOREST:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

A survey of the Honor of Penrith and Forest of Inglewood, 1619.

INNOVATE ROLLS:**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT:**

Rolls of entries of renewed tallies. (Tallies were sometimes lost, and these rolls are the records of such as were renewed.)

INQUISITIONS:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:****Inquisitions post mortem:**

There is a series of authentic transcripts of the Inquisitions post mortem, the originals of which are in Chancery, from Edw. I. to Car. I.

Extents and inquisitions, from 1685. *See* EXTENTS.

See in the Red Book, fo. 132-149, Inquisitions throughout England, 12 & 13 John, concerning military and other services of tenants-in-chief.

See in the Red Book, fo. 150-159, Inquisitions, 13 John, touching lands escheated at any time, and the military services appertaining thereto. *See* KIRBY'S QUEST. KNIGHTS' FEES.

INQUISITIONS—*continued.*

Inquisitiones Nonarum. *See* NONÆ ROLLS.

- Inquisitions, containing—
1. Surveys of manors, the ancient demesne of the Crown.
 2. Surveys of lordships, manors, lands, &c. which the Crown acquired by forfeiture upon attainders, purchase, exchange, &c.
 3. Surveys of forests and chases.
 4. Surveys of boundaries.
 5. Surveys of manors, rectories, tithes, &c. concealed from the Crown.
 6. Matters relating to derelict lands.

The above are chiefly from temp. Eliz. to Car. II. inclusive. *See* COMMISSIONS.

There is a calendar of Escheators' inquisitions and accounts from 1 Hen. VII. printed in the 10th Rep. of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II., pp. 1–222.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Inquisitions touching suits in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office on the bundles or files of miscellaneous.

Abstracts of inquisitions, 11 Hen. III.—37 Hen. VIII., 1 vol.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Many bundles of writs (chiefly of diem clausit extremum), and a few bundles of inquisitions annexed, of lands in Cheshire, Hen. VIII. and Eliz.

Inquisition taken at Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon, 32 Eliz., of all the estates of the late Ambrose Earl of Warwick, with the rents of the same, containing 30 sheets.

Inquisitions entered in Inrolment Books.

Inquisition post mortem of John Poulet, Marquis of Winton, 19 Eliz. Various inquisitions.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT:

Inquisitions of all ecclesiastical lands, &c. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Inquisitions concerning tenures in capite. *See* KIRBY'S QUEST. KNIGHTS' FEES.

INSTITUTIONS:

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT:

Bishops' certificates, addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer, certifying the induction of clerks to livings.

Libri Institutionum, being abstracts of the above, serving as an index. *See* CERTIFICATES.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Institutions to ecclesiastical preferments. *See under the head* LIBER (Liber A., No. 10).

INSUPERS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Entries of Insupers.

INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Interest and Dividend Books in this department (suitors' fund).

INTERROGATORIES. *See* DEPOSITIONS.

INTROITUS :

The Introitus is the Pells Record of moneys received, or Receipta or Receipt Rolls. *See* ACCOUNTS.

INVENTORIES :

For printed Inventories of the Exchequer Records, *see* the Appendices to the Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Records.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENTS :

Inventories or Returns and Certificates of the goods and ornaments of churches in several counties, taken and certified by Commissioners, temp. Edw. VI.

Printed in Dep. Keep. 7th Rep. App. II. p. 307. ; Commissions printed also.

Printed in Dep. Keep. 9th Rep. App. II. p. 233.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Inventories of returns of plate, &c. in the College of St. Martin's le Grand, Edw. VI.	} Rep. 1800, p. 179
_____ of Monastery of Syon, Hen. VIII.	
_____ of Monastery of Langley, diocese of Norwich, Hen. VIII.	
_____ of Monastery of Black Friars, Chelmsford, Hen. VIII.	180
_____ of Commandery of Battysford, co. Suffolk, Hen. VIII.	179
_____ of books and accounts relating to Impropriations	197
_____ of goods, &c. of Lady Cromwell, 1642	174
_____ of goods, &c. of Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Surrey, 38 Hen. VIII.	170
_____ of goods, &c. of Archbishop of Canterbury (Cranmer), 1553	174
_____ of goods, &c. of Duke of Somerset and his wife, 1553	170
_____ of goods of Sir John Gates, Marquess Northampton, Sir Andrew Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Mr. Jobson, Duke of Northumberland, Sir T. Palmer, 1553	170, 174
_____ of the wardrobe, jewels, &c. of Queen Eliz., 1599	170
_____ of the jewels of the King, pawned in Low Countries (Car. I.)	174
_____ of the property of Car. I., 1649	-
_____ of jewels, &c. of Anne of Denmark, consort of Jac. I.	170

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Inventories or returns of goods of divers monasteries.

_____ of goods of Sir W. Stanley, Bishop of Ely, Earl of Oxford, Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Lord Monteagle, and Lady Hungerford, Hen. VII. and VIII.

IPSWICH :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Appointment of Samuel Caley to the office of Water Bailiff, and Scheduler of Duties for Customs, Wharfage, and Housing in the port of Ipswich, 1705.

IPSWICH—*continued.*

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Surrenders of Monasteries to Cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of his Colleges at Oxford and Ipswich.

IRELAND :

The Equity of the Exchequer of Ireland was transferred to the Chancery of Ireland by stat. 13 & 14 Vict. c. 51.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer in Dublin passed in the English Exchequer, and of the Treasurer in Ireland, Edw. I. and subsequent reigns. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland (Pope Nicholas').—This has been noticed in the 1st volume of Reports of Record Commissioners for Ireland, pp. 414, 485. Also in 2d vol. p. 61, where extracts have been printed. *See also* Cooper on Records, vol. I. pp. 284, 285. *See also* Dep. Keep. of Records' 5th Rep. p. 5, and App. II. p. 301, where a portion is printed. *See also* Record Rep. of 1812, p. 10, and Appendix, p. 302.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of Lord Deputy, of Treasurers at War, Victualling, and Imprests, Phil. & Mary to Commonwealth. *See* ACCOUNTS.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Rolls of Irish Establishments, Jac. I.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

In Liber A. will be found grants of the Seignory of Ireland, of the Cities of Dublin and Limerick, &c., made by Hen. III. to Edward, then his eldest son. Letters and obligations from the Prelates of Ireland and others. King John's letter declaring the reasons for his proceedings against William de Breosa. (pp. 416–420 b.)

Transcripts of all Letters Patents of grants by the Lords Lieutenants, &c. of Ireland, Hen. V. to 12 Hen. VI., four rolls stitched together; these are printed in a volume, entitled, *Rotuli Selecti ad Res Anglicas et Hibernicas Spectantes, ex Archivis in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi deprompti*, 1834, 8vo.

IRISH ESTABLISHMENTS :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Rolls of Irish Establishments, Jac. I.

ISSUE BOOKS AND ROLLS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Issue Books of the Queen's Remembrancer.

Issues forfeited upon the execution of Process.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

JERSEY :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There is an Extent of the Island of Jersey, a large roll of the 5th of Edw. III.

JEWEL OFFICE :

Principal officers abolished by 22 G. III. c. 82.

JEWELS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Inventory of the jewels of Queen Anne of Denmark, Consort of Jac. I.

Inventory of jewels of Car. I. pawned in the Low Countries. *See* INVENTORIES.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Jewel Rolls, Eliz.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Account of the jewels of Hen. VI.

Accounts of the Jewel-House, 24 Hen. VIII. *See* ACCOUNTS.

JEWS. JEWS' ROLLS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews, on which are inrolled "Essonina, Placita, et Starra."

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :

Jews' Rolls, Hen. III. and Edw. I.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Pleadings before the Justices of the Jews, from 3 Hen. III.

JOINTURES. *See* QUEENS OF ENGLAND :**AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :**

Inrolments of Jointures of Queens of England.

Ministers' Accounts of ditto, chiefly temp. Hen. VIII. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Jointures, &c. of Queens of England.

JORNALIA ET BILLÆ :**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :**

Rolls, Edw. I. and II.

These are accounts of the totals of receipt and expenditure, in the nature of cash accounts.

JOURNALS :

Of proceedings on sales of Crown lands. *See* SALES OF CROWN LANDS.

JUDGES :**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :**

Payments of salaries of Judges, &c. *See* ACCOUNTS—(Exchequer of Receipt), p. 155.

JUDGMENTS :**LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Judgments on Suits commenced and prosecuted in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office ; also upon Claims of Franchises, Privileges, &c. within Cities, Boroughs, &c. ; are entered on the Memoranda Rolls. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.

JUDGMENTS—continued.**LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :**

Judgments and Decrees entered in Inrolment Books.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Judgment Rolls, containing the pleadings between parties, and the judgments of the Court thereon, Judgments upon Warrants of Attorney, Inrolments of Deeds, and other proceedings.

Judgments signed by the Clerk of the Pleas are entered in the Books of Orders. *See* ORDERS.

Docket Books, referring to the Judgment Rolls and the Books of Orders, from Jac. I.

Judgments of Non Pros. are entered in books of Appearances, &c., from 28 Eliz. *See* APPEARANCES.

JURY LISTS :**EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :**

Bundle of Special Jury Lists.

JUSTICES OF THE JEWS. *See* JEWS.**KING'S BOOKS. *See* FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.****KING'S BUTLER. *See* ACCOUNTS, p. 147. *HOUSEHOLD.*****KING'S REMEMBRANCER. *See* QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER.****KIRBY OR KIRKBY'S QUEST OR INQUEST :****TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :**

In 35 Edw. I. Adam Kirkeby or Kirby, then Treasurer, and his fellows, made inquiry, according to the ancient custom, by inquests or verdicts of juries, concerning the tenures in capite throughout several of the shires of England; and the result of these verdicts or inquests was a volume which in some respects is analogous to Domesday, inasmuch as it comprehends all the immediate military tenants of the Crown. It is not sufficiently known that this and numerous other documents of the same class and description, furnish the materials for a connected history of the land, and also of the occupiers of the land in their several classes, from the Conquest to the abolition of the Feudal Tenures, and although specially relating to England they nevertheless greatly elucidate the general history of the progress of society.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There is in this department an Inquest denominated Kirkby's Inquest.

For similar information, *see* TESTA DE NEVILL. **KNIGHTS' FEES.**

KNIGHTS' FEES :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

For Knights' Fees held by the Tenants in Capite, Hen. II., *see* RED BOOK. **BLACK BOOK.**

A book containing Nomina Villarum, Serjeanties, and Knights' Fees, in several counties, taken by inquisition, Hen. III. and Edw. I.

KNIGHTS' FEES—continued.

A book in continuation of the preceding. *See* KIRBY'S QUEST. TESTA DE NEVILL.

A book containing Subsidies and Knights' Fees in several counties, taken by inquisitions, Hen. VI.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

A book commencing about Hen. III., and continued till about the time of the abolition of military tenures, for the county of Essex.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Book called Feoda Militum, Com. Kanc.

Kirby's Quest. *See* KIRBY'S QUEST.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Ministers' accounts of the possessions of the Knights Templars. *See* ACCOUNTS.

A book containing an account of part of their possessions in England, by Jeffery Fitz-Stephen, Master of their Order, 1185.

The Order was instituted about 1123, and settled in England about 1180. Their lands were seized by Edw. II., and their possessions placed under the survey of the Court of Exchequer, and Extents of their possessions taken. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 159.) *See* EXTENTS.

LACOCK MONASTERY (WILTS). *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF :

List of Parliamentary Surveys in the Duchy of Lancaster Office printed in the 8th Rep. of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II. No. 2. *See* PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

The accounts of the Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster were made up by the Auditors of Land Revenue. *See* 22d Rep. Fin., 1797, App. B. 1.

LAND REVENUE (SURVEYORS-GENERAL AND AUDITORS):**RECORDS :**

Accounts,—Ministers'—Receivers'.

Accounts,—Miscellaneous.

Alienation Office, Eliz. to Car. II. - - -

Calais and its Dependencies, Boulogne,

Guisnes, &c. - - - - -

Ecclesiastical :

Bishopricks, Temporalities, &c. of - -

Impropriations, bundles of accounts of

moneys received from Impropriations

Living, —sums paid to the King from

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Escheators' Views - - - - -

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Certificates, in Books.

Collections and Compilations.

Commissioners appointed by 26 G. III. c. 87. and 30 G. III. 50. ;
their proceedings, &c.

Commissioners to inquire into the state, condition, &c. of the Woods,
Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, 26 G. III. c. 87.

Court Rolls.

Cravings.

Debentures, Auditor's.

Debet Books.

Decrees and Judgments (in Patent Books).

Deeds (Original).

Extents (Books and Rolls).

Grants.

Household and Wardrobe Books. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Inquisitions.

Inrolment Books of Grants, &c.

Inventories.

Leases, Inrolments of.

——— Entry Books of.

——— Particulars of.

Maps and Plans.

Monasteries (Books, Papers, &c.)

Patent Books.

Proceedings of Commissioners. *See* COMMISSIONS. SUR-
VEYOR-GENERAL.

Queens of England,—Rentals, Court Rolls, &c. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Rentals.

Reports.

Returns. *See* CERTIFICATES.

Sales of Lands, Books of particulars of.

LAND REVENUE—continued.

Savoy Hospital, Original Charters of Foundation, Statutes for its government, &c.
 Seizures, bundles of.
 Sequestered Estates, particulars, counterparts, &c.
 Sheriffs' Cravings.
 Surveyor-General, Proceedings of.
 Surveys ; also Parliamentary Surveys, temp. Commonwealth.
 Terriers.
 Valors.
 Wardrobe. *See* ACCOUNTS.
 Writs.

LANDS :

PIPE DEPARTMENT. *See* PIPE.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

Deeds and Conveyances of Estates made by private persons, many entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

Special Commissions, with the Returns or Inquisitions ; the latter containing :

1. Surveys of manors, the ancient desmesne of the Crown.
2. Surveys of other lands, &c. of the Crown, acquired by forfeiture upon attainders, purchase, exchange, &c.
3. Surveys of forests and chaces.
4. Surveys of boundaries.
5. Surveys of concealed lands.
6. Inquisitions respecting lands gained by the dereliction of the sea.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

A few Commissions to survey lands belonging to the Crown, and the returns thereto, on the Memoranda Rolls.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Certificates, &c. as to the foundations, &c. of chantries, free chapels, hospitals, colleges, fraternities, guilds, and the value of their lands, and endowments of lands, &c., of the different companies of the City of London, Hen. VIII.—Phil. and Mary.

Particulars of leases and sales of Crown lands, from Hen. VIII., in vols. &c.

Leases and contracts, &c. of sequestered estates.

Constats for Crown leases.

Books of inolments of grants from the Crown, from 28 Hen. VIII.

Court Rolls of Crown manors.

Rentals.

Surveys under Commissioners, from Hen. VIII. to Car. II.

Parliamentary Surveys, temp. Commonwealth.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Patent Books of entries of Grants, Crown leases, &c., from 1559 to 1696, 12 vols.

See ACCOUNTS. CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ. CHANTRIES. CHURCH LANDS, &c. COLLEGES. COURT ROLLS. DEEDS. DOMESDAY BOOK. ESCHEATS. ESTREATS. EXTENTS. FEE-FARMS. FORESTS. FORFEITED ESTATES. FOUNDATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS. INQUISITIONS. KIRBY'S QUEST. NONÆ ROLLS. RENTALS. SEQUESTERED ESTATES. SURVEYS. TAXATION ROLL.

LAND TAX AND ASSESSED TAXES :

The Auditors of Land Revenue formerly audited the Receivers' Accounts of the Land Tax and Assessed Taxes, &c.

The accounts were declared before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who examined the tallies and signed the accounts,—the accounts, with the tallies and receipts, were then forwarded to the office of the King's Remembrancer to be inrolled and examined, from thence to the Treasurer's Remembrancer; and having finally passed through the office of the Clerk of the Pipe, the Land Tax Bonds and the several quietuses were delivered up to the Deputy Auditor, who was the agent to the Receivers General for soliciting the same. (22 Rep. Fin., 1797, App. B. 1.) Stat. 39 G. III. c. 83. abolished the Auditors after the then existing interests, and the accounts audited by them were directed to be audited by the Commissioners for auditing public accounts. Stat. 2 W. IV. c. 1. (1832) finally abolished the remaining Auditor of Land Revenue.

The practice of entering the Imprest Accounts at the Pipe and Treasurer's Remembrancer's Offices ceased by stat. 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 121. s. 7., 1821. And the entering of the Land Tax and Assessed Taxes in those offices ceased by stat. 3 G. IV. c. 88., and they are now inrolled only at the Queen's Remembrancer's Office. And other Receivers of the taxes were to be appointed, and other regulations established as to Receivers and Collectors, &c., and also as to the Bonds of the Receivers General; and by s. 7. certificates were to be made out by the Auditors of Land Revenue as to the declared accounts of the Receivers of Land and Assessed Taxes.

The Land and Assessed Taxes' Accounts are now made up at the Office of Inland Revenue, and the Receiver General and Comptroller General of Inland Revenue finally pass their accounts at the Audit Office.

For Redemption of Land Tax, *see* stat. 38 G. III. c. 60.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Land Tax Accounts arranged in counties.

Entry Books of Land Tax, &c. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

States and Drafts, partly bound. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LANGEDON ABBEY :

Diocese of Canterbury. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

LAW OFFICERS :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Payments to Judges, Law Officers of the Crown, and Serjeants at Law (in the Auditor's Issue Debenture Books).

LEASES. *See* LANDS.

In the earliest times the High or Chief Justicier, together with the Barons, let to farm the King's manors, &c.; so also did the Justiciers Itinerant. Afterwards, when the office of Chief Justicier ceased, this duty devolved on the Treasurer of the Exchequer.

LEASES—*continued.*

Subsequently when particular lands were placed under other control than that of the Exchequer the power of letting such lands was subjected to the persons under whose control they were. Thus, stat. 6 Hen. VIII. c. 24. (1514-15) gave the King's General Surveyors, who were also named Chief Auditors, power to let Crown lands under their survey for twenty-one years; and their bills of lease were immediate warrants to the Lord Chancellor to make out Letters Patent for the same.

Stat. 7 Hen. VIII. c. 7. and stat. 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 15. gave the like powers.

Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 62. restrained the Surveyors-General from granting leases in reversion, except by authority of the King's warrant.

Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28. erected a Court of Augmentations, and gave power thereto to grant leases of such lands as were placed under the survey of the said Court, *i.e.* the lands of religious houses, monasteries, and others.

Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39. erected a Court of General Surveyors, and gave it power to make leases of such lands as were placed under its survey.

The Court of General Surveyors and Court of Augmentations were dissolved by Letters Patent, 38 Hen. VIII. ; and the same Letters Patent created a new Court of Augmentations, embodying the above two Courts, and gave power to grant leases of lands under its survey.

By Letters Patent of 1 Mary, of the 23d and 24th January 1553-4, the Court of Augmentations was dissolved and annexed to the Exchequer ; to the latter patent were annexed thirty-seven articles, of which articles 17, 18, and 19 direct how leases are to be passed by the Lord Treasurer, what were to pass under the Exchequer Seal, and what under the Great Seal, viz. :—

Article 17 directs all warrants for leases to pass by the Lord Treasurer ; and if the yearly rents of the lands exceed 40s. a year the lease to pass under the Great Seal of England ; and if the rent reserved be above the value of 6*l.* 13s. 4*d.* the lease to pay the fees of the Signet and Privy Seal as heretofore accustomed. And if the land does not exceed 40s. then the lease to pass the Seal of the Court of Exchequer, paying 6s. 8*d.* to the Queen, 3s. 4*d.* to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and 8*d.* to the Sealer. And the said leases under the value of 40s. to be always made by the Clerk of the Pipe, and filed together every year by themselves, and there to be inrolled within the same office.

Article 18 directs that the Lord Treasurer shall not have any authority to make any lease in reversion of any part or parcel of the premises, or of any woods, or of any manor in gross, for a term of years, without the Queen's special warrant to him directed, and the warrant to be made by the Lord Treasurer to the Chancellor of England.

Article 19 gives power to the Lord Treasurer, taking the advice of the Chancellor, Under Treasurer, and Chief Baron, or two of them, to assess fines for any lease of any part or parcel of the premises.

Article 23 directs all records and books of the Court of Augmentations, of the inrolment of leases, and the counterparts and warrants for making the same, to be in the charge of the Clerk of the Pipe.

LEASES -- *continued.*

Former mode of passing a Lease.

The following was the form of passing a Crown lease, as set forth in the seventeenth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state and condition of the woods, forests, and land revenue in 1793, p. 10.

1. The party desiring to obtain a lease preferred a petition or memorial to the Treasury.
2. The petition was referred to the Surveyor General of Crown lands, who was directed to report the state and value of the premises, with his opinion.
3. The Surveyor General reported a state of the case and of the value, with his opinion whether it was proper to grant the lease, and on what terms and conditions.
4. If the Treasury approved thereof, they issued a warrant to the Surveyor General to make a *Constat*, or send to the Auditor for a *Particular* of the premises.
5. The *Constat* or *Particular* contained a description of the estate, therefore if the lease applied for was merely a renewal of a former lease the Surveyor General sent a warrant to the Auditor (in whose office the leases were inrolled) to make forth a *Particular*; but if the estate applied for had not been in lease before, or was only a part of the premises contained in a former lease, or if there was occasion to alter the former description, then the Surveyor General made forth a *Constat* describing the premises according to the state and circumstances thereof at the time of granting the new lease.
6. The *Constat* or *Particular* was rated by the Surveyor General. The Rate contained a specification of the term of years, reserved rent, and fine, covenants and provisoes. And the *Constat* or *Particular* and *Rate* were sent to the Treasury.
7. A warrant was issued from the Treasury to the Clerk of the Pipe to prepare the lease to be passed under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer, and directing when a fine was to be paid that a tally or receipt for it should be produced to the Clerk of the Pipe before the lease passed under the seal.
8. A copy of the draft of the lease, which was called the *Transcript*, signed by the Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, was transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be signed by him.
9. The *Transcript* was next signed by the Lords of the Treasury and returned to the Pipe Office.
10. When the fine for a lease was to be paid into the Exchequer, the Clerk of the Pipe made out and delivered to the party a debenture specifying the sum. The debenture was carried to the office of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and the money being paid a tally was struck, one part of which remained in the Exchequer, and the other was left with the Clerk of the Pipe. When a fine was paid to the Surveyor General of Woods, his receipt for the same, together with the warrant directing the payment, were entered in the office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue (for charging the Surveyor General with the same), and were afterwards produced to the Clerk of the Pipe.
11. The lease being ingrossed was signed by the Clerk of the Pipe and transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Exchequer Seal.
12. The lease was inrolled in the office of the Auditor.

LEASES—*continued.*

13. A minute or docket was entered in the office of the Surveyor General.

Present Mode of granting Leases.

By authority of stat. 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 52. s. 1. the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues grant leases by sufficient warrant from the Treasury, and dispense with the Great Seal and Exchequer Seal. Sect. 3 gave compensation to Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, as maker, writer, and ingrosser of all leases, indentures, &c., and Clerk of the Pipe. Sect. 8 directed all leases, &c. to be inrolled in the office of Auditor for the district within whose district the premises so to be devised or exchanged respectively related. *See also* stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

Alteration as to Inrolment of Leases.

Stat. 2 W. IV. c. 1. [passed 13th February 1832] abolished the remaining Auditors and acting Auditors, and directed a repository to be provided for the records of the Auditors, to be called "The Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments," and provided that all deeds or instruments directed by former Acts to be inrolled in the office of Auditors should be inrolled in the above new office. *See also* stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42. s. 6.

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

Records of leases from Jac. I. to 52 G. III. Also drafts, entries of Crown leases from 1750 to 1812, and abstracts of Crown leases from 1558 to 1812.

By Letters Patent of 1 Mary, 23, 24 January 1553-4, Article 23, the leases of the Court of Augmentations were directed to be placed in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT :

Fourteen books of entries of leases of abbey lands and entries of Decrees of the Court of Augmentations, Hen. VIII.

Two books of Calendars of leases, 34-37 Hen. VIII.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

1. Conventual leases in bundles ; some in the reigns of Edw. IV. and Ric. III., but chiefly Hen. VII. and VIII.

2. Leases of the Court of Augmentations, inrolled in books from 27 Hen. VIII. to the dissolution of the Court, 1 Mary.

3. Leases of the Crown, Eliz. and Jac. I.

4. Particulars for leases, Eliz. and Jac. I.

Leases of Surveyor General from the establishment of the Court, 33 Hen. VIII., to the dissolution 38 Hen. VIII.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Particulars of leases and sales of Crown lands from Hen. VIII. ; these are of some use when the inrolments cannot be found.

Enrolments of leases.

Entries of all leases from the Crown since 34 G. III. c. 75. for better management of Land Revenue.

Collections of leases.

Entry Book of leases, 20 Eliz. to 15 Jac. I., to which there is an index of places at the beginning.

Counterparts, leases, and contracts of sequestered estates, co. Berks, 1654.

LEASES—continued.**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :**

Crown leases, 1599–1696, entered in the Auditor's Patent Books.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Leases of mines of gold and silver in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, from Ric. II.

LEDGER OR LEIDGER BOOKS. See CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.**LEGACIES :****EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :**

Legacies were first taxed in 1780, that is to say, by levying a certain stamp duty on the receipt by stat. 20 G. III. c. 28. ; the collection of the duties was placed under the management of the Commissioners of Stamps, and a separate account was directed to be kept thereof, and the duties to be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, where a book was directed to be kept by the Auditor separate and apart from all other moneys.

The stamp duties were increased by stat. 29 G. III. c. 51. (1789.)

Stat. 36 G. III. c. 52. repealed 20 and 29 G. III. as to the duties, and granted other duties. Sect. 4. empowers the Commissioners to appoint receivers of the duties in the several counties, divisions, &c., and to keep proper accounts, and transmit the same to the head office; or if paid at the head office, the Commissioners to cause like accounts to be kept, and therein to enter the accounts of the officers from the different counties, divisions, &c. The accounts to be kept in alphabetical order of surname.

Stat. 42 G. III. c. 99. (1802) amended 36 G. III. c. 52. Sect. 3. empowers the Commissioners of Stamp Duties to require the officers of the Ecclesiastical Courts to give an account of all such wills and letters of administration proved there, together with the particulars relating thereto, and extracts from such wills as may seem necessary, to such Commissioners, on payment of such fees as shall be agreed on, within one month after requisition, or in case of dispute, such fees shall be settled and allowed by the Ecclesiastical Court.

By a private arrangement the full copies of all wills are sent to the Legacy Duty Office from the Ecclesiastical Court, the Legacy Duty Office paying the Registrars of the Ecclesiastical Court 6*d.* per folio for each copy.

There are other Acts altering the duties on Legacies, 44 G. III. c. 98. and 45 G. III. c. 28., which latter is now in force (in 1852).

LETTER BOOKS :**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :**

The Treasury Letters of Direction as to issues and other matters are preserved on the Auditor's Side of the Receipt.

LETTERS OF MARQUE OR REPRISAL :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

A Writ and Schedule of Bonds for issuing Letters of Marque or Reprisal to Rich. Pettingall, Administrator to the goods of William and Robert Pawlett, 15 Car. II.

LEWES ABBEY. *See the note under ABBEYS.*

LIBER :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

A book called *Liber Curie Generalis Supervisoris Terrarum Domini Regis*, 33 Hen. VIII. *See* SURVEYOR-GENERAL, COURT OF.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT :

Liber Niger. *See* BLACK BOOK.

Liber Dierum pro Collectoribus.

Liber Feodorum, or Testa de Nevill. *See* TESTA DE NEVILL.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Libri Compositionum. Entries of the compositions for First Fruits to be paid by incumbents on induction.

Liber Decimarum, being an account of the yearly tenths charged on all benefices ; also of the true value of small livings not exceeding 50*l.* per annum, discharged from first fruits and tenths by the statute of 6 Queen Anne.

Libri Institutionum. Abstracts of the Bishops' certificates.

Liber Regis, or *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Annual value of benefices.

Liber Valorum. This is an abstract of the *Liber Regis*, or *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, from whence the deficiencies in the *Liber Regis* are supplied. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Liber A. and *Liber B.*—*Registers or Books of Remembrance*, formed temp. Edw. I.

Contents of *Liber A.* temp. Edw. I. :

1. Full tables of contents, specifying also the chests or other places in which the originals of the documents transcribed in the book were deposited, together with drawings of the *Signs*.
2. Papal Bulls relating to the grant of the tenths of ecclesiastical benefices for the recovery of the Holy Land, pp. 1-28.
3. Papal Bulls relating to Guido and Aymeric de Montfort, dispensations and authorities for the confirmation of prelates, monitions addressed to Kings of Scotland and the Princes or Kings of Wales, excommunications of the King's enemies, and also concerning other public affairs, pp. 33-89.
4. Documents relating to the disputes between Hugh de Luzignan Count of March and Angouleme, and Hen. III. pp. 77-81 b.
5. Documents relating to the marriage of John son of the Duke of Brabant, Lorraine, and Limburgh, with Margaret daughter of Edw. I., pp. 117-125.
6. Powers relating to treaty for marriage of the Maid of Norway, pp. 127, 128 b.
7. Chyrogaphs, contracts, articles, and other documents relating to the marriages between Joanna daughter of Henry King of Navarre and a son of Edw. I., and between John eldest son of Florence Count of Holland and Elizabeth daughter of Edw. I., pp. 129 b-132 b.
8. Papal Bulls and Legantine powers, letters, contracts, &c. relating to the marriage between Alphonso son of Peter King of Arragon and Eleanor daughter of Edw. I., pp. 133-143.

LIBER—*continued.*Contents of *Liber A.*—*continued.*

9. Continuation of the documents relating to the treaty for marriage of the Maid of Norway, pp. 149-156.
10. Grants, conveyances, &c. made to the Crown, obligations from ecclesiastical persons and communities for the performance of obits and masses, extents of towns, manors, &c., obligations and securities for payment of moneys to the King, receipts, &c. for pensions, annuities, &c. granted by the King, grants of aids and subsidies, institutions to pieces of ecclesiastical preferment, obligations of fealty and homage, and other miscellaneous documents, pp. 205-243.
11. Process of the dispute between the Bishop of Winchester and the monastery of St. Swythyn's Church or Cathedral touching the election of the prior, and other documents relating to the monastery, pp. 248-253.
12. Constitutions made by John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the council held at Reading, printed by Wilkins from other sources, pp. 256-258.
13. Award by Richard King of the Romans as to the manner the Earl of Gloucester is to proceed to the Holy Land, &c., pp. 258 b, 259.
14. The statute of Westminster pro Mercatoribus, and the stat. of Gloucester in Latin and in Gallic, pp. 160-178 b.
15. Miscellaneous: Will of Edw. I., Papal Bulls, &c. relating to liberation of Aymeric de Montfort; inquisitions concerning the parks of Freemantle and Howden; leagues with Castile; letters from the English prelates concerning the war against the Welsh; pp. 308-314.
16. Documents relating to Wales concerning the principal transactions with the Welsh princes during the reigns of Hen. III. and Edw. I., submissions, homages, and obligations, admonitory and other letters, &c. from the English prelates in relation to the Welsh wars, subsidies, advances, and payments of moneys in respect thereof, pp. 327-415 b.
17. Ireland: Grants of the Seignory of Ireland, of the cities of Dublin and Limerick, &c., made by Hen. III. to Edward, then his eldest son; letters and obligations from the prelates of Ireland and others; King John's letter declaring the reasons of his proceedings against William de Breosa; pp. 416-420 b.
18. Norway: Treaties of peace, engagement to give up Guy de Montfort, pp. 442-444 b.

Contents of *Liber B.* temp. Edw. I.:

1. Full tables of contents.
2. Treaties and other diplomatic documents between France and England, including the award made by St. Louis annulling the provisions of Oxford, pp. 1-10.
3. Letters from the Count of Savoy, the magistrates of various towns in Ponthieu, &c., pp. 17-19 b.
4. Documents headed "Francia," being principally letters of homage and acknowledgments for payments of money, and various, such as a safe conduct granted by Florence Earl of Holland, &c., pp. 23-27 b.
5. Deed of Covenant entered into by Edward eldest son of the King of England and St. Louis for repayment of moneys

LIBER—*continued.*Contents of *Liber B.*—*continued.*

- advanced by the latter in aid of Edward's pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and other documents relating to the same, &c., pp. 33-37.
6. Letters of safe conduct granted by Philip IV.
Treaty respecting Agen.
Correspondence and treaties with Florence Count of Holland.
Treaties and other diplomatic instruments relating to truces with Castile, &c., pp. 41-52 b.
 7. Documents relating to the truces between King Philip of France and Alphonso King of Arragon, pp. 57-61 b.
 8. Treaties between Edw. I. and Guy Count of Flanders, pp. 65-68 b.
 9. Instruments relating to the treaty concluded at Tarrascon between Alphonso King of Arragon and Charles King of Sicily, pp. 73-77.
 10. Letters, bulls, proposals, &c. relating to the liberation of the Prince of Salerno, made captive by King of Arragon, pp. 89-106 b.
 11. Letters, treaties, Papal bulls, and other documents relating to other affairs of Arragon and Sicily, pp. 113-126 b, 129-142 b, 144-159.
 12. Instruments relating to Gascony, principally of the reigns of John and Hen. III. Homages, pleas and other judicial proceedings; grants of privileges, assizes, &c., pp. 160-194.
 13. Charters of Oleron surrendered by the community on account of their trespasses, pp. 196-200 b.
 14. Privileges granted to the Bastida of Valence, in the Agennois, pp. 204, 205 b.
 15. Grants of lands, demesnes, wardships, escheats, &c. made by Hen. III. to Edw. I., as well in England and Wales as beyond the Seas, pp. 212-216 b.
 16. Documents relating to Gascony, pp. 220-272.
 17. Documents relating to Gascony, and also to Ponthieu, the Agennois, &c., pp. 276-333 b.

Liber Memorandum Scaccarii.

Liber de Tenuris, Com. Glouc., 18 Eliz.

Liber Subsidiij Archidiacon. Richm., containing the returns made of livings in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1524.

Liber Niger, or Black Book.

Liber Niger, or Black Book of the Forest. See BLACK BOOK.

LIBERATE ROLLS :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :

Liberate Rolls, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I.

LIBER NIGER. *See BLACK BOOK.***LIBERTIES :**

FOREIGN APPOSER'S DEPARTMENT :

A book containing *Nomina Villarum* of claims of Lords of Liberties, allowed by Court of Exchequer, in pursuance of ancient charters.

LICENCES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Licence Books, 1637-1797.

These are licences granted to persons to compound where informations have been laid on vessels or goods seized.

LIVINGS :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

A book indorsed, Liber Subsidii Archidiacon. Richm., containing the returns made of livings within the Archdeaconsry of Richmond, 1524. *See* NONÆ ROLLS. TAXATION ROLL. VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

LOANS. *See* ASSESSMENTS.

LONDON :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Returns of wardens, &c. of the companies of the City of London, &c. as to their endowments, lands, &c., Hen. VIII.—Ph. & Mary.—*See* CERTIFICATES. FOUNDATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS.

LORDS OF LIBERTIES :

FOREIGN APPOSER'S DEPARTMENT :

A book containing Nomina Villarum of claims of Lords of Liberties, allowed by Court of Exchequer, in pursuance of ancient charters.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER :

Office abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99.

RECORDS :

Accounts :

Entry books of accounts from 2 & 3 Jac. II. to the end of G. III.; these are in continuation of rolls, in which form they were formerly made up and bound with the Memoranda Rolls.

Agenda Books, containing short notices of awards, judgments, and other business signed by the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer or his deputy.

Castle Guard Rents, a volume, 31 Car. II. to 3 Jac. II.

Knights' Fees for Essex; book commencing Hen. III. and continued till about the abolition of military tenures.

Memoranda Rolls. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.

Minute Books, 3 Jac. II. to the abolition of the office, but 24 to 28 G. II. missing.

Miscellanies.—Bundles or files, consisting of petitions, of allowances, of commissions with their returns, writs and returns, inquisitions, pleadings, affidavits, and other instruments in relation to suits and other proceedings depending in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office of a temporary nature.

Nomina Villarum, Edw. II.—Several rolls.

Order Books, 35 Car. II. to abolition of the office.

Originalia.—Estreats formerly transmitted from the Court of Chancery to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, but now to the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, containing all grants.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER—*continued.*

of the Crown inrolled on the Patent Rolls, &c. whereon any rent is reserved, any salary payable, or any service to be performed.

They begin about Hen. III. and extend to present time.

Serjeanties.—Two Rolls, supposed of time of Hen. III. and Edw. I.

Indexes to Views of Accounts.

———— to Names of Accountants.

———— to Memoranda.

———— to Precepta.

———— to Originalia.

MALMESBURY MONASTERY. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

MANORS. *See* LANDS.

Sir Henry Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, makes 'the following among other observations as to Manors, viz. :—

"Manors, although in substance perhaps as ancient as the Saxon constitution, are considered by our best writers on English antiquities as of Norman introduction. Dugdale says, the reign of Edward the Confessor is the first in which they are mentioned, a circumstance which is easily accounted for by the fondness of Edward for Norman institutions.

"The name is either from the French *Manoir* or the Latin *Manendo*, as the usual residence of the owner on his land. The ancient demesne of the Crown as recorded in Domesday consisted of 1,422 manors in different counties, besides some scattered lands and farms not comprehended therein, and quit rents paid out of several other manors." (Introduc., vol. I. p. 224.)

"Manors continued to be created until the stat. of Quia Emptores, 18 Edw. I.; and numerous parcels of land which now form manors of themselves, at the time of the Domesday survey must have been parcels of other manors still in existence." (Introduc., vol. I. p. 41.)

The number of manors held by the nobles, &c. is also given at vol. I. p. 226 of the Introduction to Domesday.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of Manors. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Boundaries. *See* COMMISSIONS.

Extents. *See* EXTENTS.

Surveys. *See* SURVEYS. COMMISSIONS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *See* SURVEYS.

MANUMISSIONS :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Manumissions will be found entered in the Inrolment Books of the Auditors of Land Revenue.

MAPS AND PLANS :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

There are maps and plans of estates belonging to the Crown, from 1608.

MARKETS :

For the markets mentioned in Domesday, *see* vol. I., pp. 248-257 of Sir Henry Ellis' Introduction to Domesday.

MARQUE. *See* LETTERS OF MARQUE OR REPRISAL.MARRIAGES, TREATIES OF. *See* TREATIES. LIBER, *sub-heads Liber A, B.*

MARSHALL'S RECORDS :

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

The Marshall's Dockets of Commitments in Execution, in bundles.
The Marshall's Rules of Acknowledgment of Defendants in Custody, in bundles.

MARSHALSEA COURT :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

For Accounts of the Profits of the Marshalsea Court, *See* ACCOUNTS, p. 147.

MASSES. *See* WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MEMORANDA ROLLS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The Memoranda contain the inolments of all the business of weight done in the office ; viz., of writs of Scire facias and proceedings thereon for recovery of debts due to the Crown ; Writs of Extents and proceedings thereon ; Special Commissions which have been issued for particular purposes ; Commissions of Inquiry, and proceedings thereon, whereby the estates of debtors and accountants to the Crown, and estates forfeited to or belonging to the Crown, are seized into the King's hands, and Commissions and Inquisitions thereupon returned or certified into the Court of Exchequer on attainder or forfeiture for treason or felony, and other special matters ; informations on seizures made in the several ports of England of goods forfeited for nonpayment of customs or unlawful importation, and proceedings thereon ; forfeitures arising to the Crown, and sometimes to the Crown and informer, from offences committed against penal laws ; transcripts of outlawries certified into the Court of Exchequer, and proceedings thereon, whereby seizures are made of lands and goods into the King's hands ; all recognizances taken in the office ; proffers, being the particular sums of money payable half-yearly into the exchequer by the sheriffs of the several counties, cities, and towns in England, and bailiffs of particular liberties ; grants and patents under the Great and Privy Seals for several purposes ; and warrants and constitutions under the Sign Manual ; deeds and conveyances of estates made by private persons ; affidavits for goods for which customs have been paid, and which have either been lost at sea or taken by enemies ; also many orders, decrees, and proceedings in equity on English Informations and Bills.

The earliest Memoranda Roll is that of 2 Hen. III. The first Repertory Roll commences 1 Edw. II., and the Rolls continue to 32 Car. II. In 25 Hen. VIII. a different form of entering the heads of the Memoranda was adopted in books called Agenda Books.

MEMORANDA ROLLS—*continued.*

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The Memoranda of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer consist of the inrolments of a variety of pleadings in suits commenced and prosecuted in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office according to the course of the common law, with the judgments of the court thereon, particularly upon the writs during the existence of the military tenures of *quo titulo clamat*, and of *quare maneria &c.* in *manibus regis seisiri non debent* ; of pleadings on petitions of right grounded on records in the office ; pleadings and judgments upon claims of franchises and privileges within cities, boroughs, towns, and liberties ; pleadings respecting fines, issues, and amerciaments contained in the estreats delivered into the office from the several courts of Westminster and other jurisdictions ; a few commissions heretofore issued to survey lands and woods belonging to the Crown, with the returns thereof ; proceedings of the Court of Exchequer concerning the accounts of sheriffs, escheators, and bailiffs, and of a variety of matters concerning the charge and discharge of the King's debtors and accountants ; states and views of accounts of the greater and lesser accountants of the kingdom ; orders of the Court of Exchequer on the Remembrancer's Side concerning the land and casual revenue of the Crown ; entries of presentations and admissions of several of the officers of the Court of Exchequer, and other officers, and of inrolments of deeds and instruments acknowledged before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, or a Commissioner for taking acknowledgments of deeds in the country.

The above commence from the beginning of Hen. III.

There are indices.

There are two volumes of indices printed by Edward Jones. The first volume is to the *Originalia*. The second volume is to the Memoranda of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. From the earliest period to the end of Queen Anne ; only partial from the earliest period, but general from Hen. VIII.

MPA :

(A contraction for *Misericordia*) is frequently found in the Revenue Rolls as a general term for *Amerciament*, thus : *Robertus filius Hugonis debet £25. 8. 4. de Mi'a* (or *Misericordia*).

MILITARY ACCOUNTS :

These will be found under the head ACCOUNTS. *See* ARMY.

MILITARY AND NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, formerly called "POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR," STATUTES OF. *See* STATUTES.

MILITARY TENURES. Abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24. *See* DOMESDAY BOOK. INQUISITIONS. KNIGHTS' FEES. KIRBY'S QUEST. TESTA DE NEVILL.

MILITIA :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Amongst the vouchers produced to the Auditors of Land Revenue by the Receivers General of Land Tax (whose accounts were

MILITIA—continued.

examined by said auditors) were those of the Militia of the kingdom, the whole pay and clothing of which was defrayed by the Receivers General of the Land Tax, when the forces were not called out and embodied; but when embodied only certain articles of payment were made for general and subdivision meetings, bounties to recruits, volunteers, &c., and the pay to adjutants who retired after 30 years' service in the army and militia. (22d Rep. Fin., 1797, App. B. 1.)

MINES:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Leases of mines of gold and silver in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, from Ric. II. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 41.)

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS—PIPE—QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S—LAND REVENUE—AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENTS.

MINISTERS' CERTIFICATES. *See* CERTIFICATES—QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

MINT:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

Indenture between the Queen and Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint, 1702. *See* ACCOUNTS. INDENTURES.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Various Mint accounts among the miscellaneous. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 176.) *See* ACCOUNTS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

An Assay Roll, temp. Edw. I.

Indentures between the Sovereigns and the Masters of the Mint, Edw. III.—Car. I.

Rolls of the Trial of the Pix, &c.

On the 15th of Feb. 1848 the Queen appointed under Sign Manual a Commission to inquire into the constitution, management, and expense of the Royal Mint; the Commissioners made their Report in 1849, which was presented to Parliament, and contains the history of the Mints.

MINUTE BOOKS:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

Minute Books of Exchequer Chamber, from 1695.

Common Minute Books, from 1616.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Minute Books of orders from time to time made by the Court of Exchequer on the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side, commencing with 3 James II. to the abolition of the office by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99., but from 24 to 28 G. II. are missing.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Council Minute Books of Catherine, Queen Dowager of Car. II. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 200.)

MINUTE BOOKS—*continued*.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Minute Books, in which the Rules of Court are roughly entered previously to their being entered in the Books of Orders.

MISCELLANIES :

Bundles or files, so called, among the records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, containing petitions, allowances, commissions, writs and the returns thereto, Inquisitions, pleadings, affidavits, and other instruments in relation to suits and other proceedings depending in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office of a temporary nature.

MISERICORDIA. *See* M^IA.MONASTERIES. *See* ACCOUNTS. RENTALS. SURVEYS. VALORS.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS. ACCOUNTS (Ministers'). SURVEYS.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS. ACCOUNTS (Ministers').

Surrenders of religious houses, Hen. VIII.

Pensions granted to Abbots, &c. upon the dissolution of the Monasteries, inrolled in books. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 208.)

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Among the miscellaneous will be found the following among other matters relating to Monasteries, &c. :—

Cambridge :

Monastery of Denny.—Touching a grant of Hen. VIII. of the lead, bells, &c. - - - Record Rep. 1800, p. 180

Cumberland :

Priory of Calder.—Touching tithes within the chapelry of St. Bridget and St. Leonard, formerly belonging to the Priory of Calder - - - 178. 182

Essex :

Barking.—Books containing the accounts of the Prioress, Sub-prioress, &c., Hen. VII., Hen. VIII. - - 171

Berden.—Entry book of divers demises by the Prior and Convent of Berden, temp. Hen. VII. - - 180

Coggeshall.—Accounts ; certificates of its possessions, Hen. VIII. - - - 181

Dunmow Priory.—Household expenses, 20 Hen. VIII. - 179

Hatfield Regis.—Expenses ; original depositions taken before the Commissioners, 28 Hen. VIII. ; accounts of grants of leases by the Priory and Convent ; account of the demesne lands and rents, &c. ; fragments of a book of the charge of the household, 27 Hen. VIII. - - 179

St. John's, near Colchester.—The abbot's accounts, 15–17 Hen. VIII. - - - 171

St. Osith.—Accounts of the cowherd and shepherd to the abbot ; also of the bailiff ; also of the abbot ; Hen. VIII. - - - 179, 180

MONASTERIES—*continued.*

Kent :

- Christchurch Monastery, Canterbury.—Account of plate and jewels, &c. received by Sir Edward North, treasurer, for the King's use, on the surrender of the Monasteries, Hen. VIII. - - - Record Rep. 1800, p. 181
- Malling Monastery.—Account of the sale of bells, lead, &c. 180

London :

- Charterhouse.—Survey of the site, &c., 36 Hen. VIII. - 180
- Christchurch Priory.—Accounts of the receiver general, 38 Hen. VIII. - - - 180
- Elsing Spittle, Cripplegate.—Ancient charters of lands, &c. vested in the founder, William Elsing ; probate of his will ; the kitcheners' accounts - - - 171
- Holy Trinity.—Rental of lands of, 35 Edw. III. - - 139
- St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.—Book of receiver's accounts of - 171
- St. Thomas the Martyr of Acon.—Rolls relating to possessions of, in London - - - - 178

Middlesex :

- St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell.—Book of inolments of exemplifications of early deeds of annuities and other grants from the Prior - - - 171
- Book of entries of Court Rolls, 1 Hen. IV.—1 Car. I. 180
- St. Mary, Clerkenwell. — Accounts of the Prioress, Hen. VIII. - - - - 171
- St. Mary Spittle, or new Hospital of our Lady, Bishopsgate Without.—Rentals and accounts, Hen. VI. to Hen. VIII. - - - - 171
- St. Peter's, &c., Westminster.—Accounts ; rentals ; surveys - - - - 180, 181
- Sion Abbey.—Receiver's accounts of lands, &c. in Sussex &c. belonging to the Abbey - - - 180, 181
- Inventory of the Plate, Goods, &c. 31 Hen. VIII. - 179
- Surveys of lands and revenues of Sion Abbey in 11 counties - - - - 171
- See SURVEYS.*

Norfolk :

- Bromholme Monastery.—Bundles relating to, amongst which there is a survey of the manor of Bromholme, 26 Hen. VIII. - - - 180, 188
- Crabhouse Priory or Nunnery.—Memoranda relating to, among which is a rental of the demesnes - - 180
- Ely Monastery.—Rolls of accounts, 31, 32 Hen. VIII. Annual valor of the manors, &c., Hen. VIII. - - 179
- Wymondham Abbey.—A large collection containing the following : two Account Rolls, 8 & 14 Hen. VIII. ; court book, a fragment, 14 Edw. IV. to 10 Hen. VII. ; court book, 24 to 27 Hen. VIII. ; book of household expenses, in which there is a rental, 6 Hen. VII. ; a book containing notes of certain lands of the Blessed Mary of Wymondham, 2d April, 18 Hen. VIII. - - 180
- Some extracts begin in the reign of Ric. II.
- Also a book, temp. Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. ; also a court book of proceedings, 23 Eliz., 1566 to 1580 - - 171
- Computus of the abbot, 8 & 11 Hen. VII. - - 179

MONASTERIES—*continued.*

Computus of the bailiff, 9 Hen. VII. Record Rep. 1800, p.	180
Valor of all the possessions, Hen. VII. - - -	180
<i>See VALORS.</i>	
Original return of the Commissioners as to the religious houses in Norfolk, Hen. VIII. - - -	179
Original book of the suppressed houses in Norfolk and Suffolk, signed by the Commissioners, Hen. VIII. -	180
Northampton :	
St. Mary and All Saints at Fotheringhay.—Account of the Master of the College, 2 & 3 Edw. IV. - -	180
Somerset :	
Glastonbury.—Survey of manor and lordship, and other matters relating to the same - - -	171
<i>See SURVEYS.</i>	
Suffolk :	
Butley, Eye, Trinity, Ipswich, Wyngfeld, } Account of Churches formerly appropriated to these Monasteries, for which the priors paid annual procurations and synodals, Hen. VIII. 179	
Letheringham Priory.—Rewards given to servants of, 28 Hen. VIII. - - -	179
St. Andrew of Wyngfeld.—Account of the provost of the college, 33 Hen. VIII. - - -	180
St. Edmund's Bury.—Accounts of prior, &c., Hen. VII. -	171
St. Edmund's Bury.—Accounts of prior, &c., Hen. VIII. -	179
St. Olave's, near Herringflete, Suffolk.—Rental of possessions of the priory, temp. Hen. VIII. - -	180
Original book of the suppressed houses in Norfolk and Suffolk, signed by the Commissioners, Hen. VIII. -	180
Warwick :	
St. Mary.—Rental of college of, 1608 - - -	178
Book of sundry recognizances for wood, bells, and lead of various Monasteries, Churches, &c. reserved in the first book of recognizances taken by Sir Richard Ryche, then Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, 28–32 Hen. VIII. - - -	183
Book containing the names of towns, &c. late belonging to several Monasteries attainted, and also of persons attainted	179
Book (fragment) of entries of bonds given by various persons to complete their purchase of monastic lands, &c., Hen. VIII., Edw. VI. - - -	180
Large bundles as to sales of bells and lead belonging to divers Monasteries, Hen. VIII. - - -	180
Several books of entries of grants, indentures, leases, &c., from various Monasteries, &c., Hen. VIII. - -	181
<i>See ACCOUNTS. RENTALS. SURVEYS. VALORS.</i>	
FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT. <i>See SURVEYS. VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.</i>	

MONASTERIES—continued.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT. *See* ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
OF SUPREMACY. CARDINAL COLLEGE, OXFORD.
COMMISSIONERS. EXTENTS. SURVEYS. VALORS.

MONTFORD, AYMERIC DE. *See* LIBER, pp. 220, 221.

MORTMAIN :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Rolls of lands given in mortmain in London, from 7 to 30 Edw. I.
(Record Rep. 1800, p. 41.)

MUSTERS :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Muster Rolls, on which payments were made.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Musters of men at arms, &c., Hen. VIII. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 42.)

Musters and matters connected therewith will also be found
at the State Paper Office.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE :

By stat. 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 59. the management of all Exchequer
Annuities was transferred from the Auditor of the Receipt of
the Exchequer to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the
National Debt on and from 5th July 1832, and for the better
execution of that Act, on the 13th and 18th of that month, two
removals or transfers were made from the Auditor's Office,
whereby 29 volumes, besides papers and tabular lists, were
lodged at the Commissioners' Office in the Old Jewry.

NAVY :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of the royal navy, &c.

Accounts of the King's ships, ordnance, &c., Hen. VII.

Charges of the royal navy and army, 3-5 Hen. VIII.

Payments of the navy, army, and ordnance, Hen. VII., VIII.

Expenses of the navy, Hen. VIII.

Expenses of building the "Henry Grace Dieu" and other ships.
(Record Rep. 1837, pp. 13, 14.)

NEWSTEAD ABBEY. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER
BOOKS.

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC. *See* INDENTURES.

NICHIL ROLLS :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

The Nichil Rolls contain all the Nichilled Debts transcribed from
the Rolls of the Clerk of the Estreats ; the rolls were made up
annually by the Clerk of the Nichils, and immediately trans-
mitted to the Pipe Office, where they remained on record, (*see*
stat. 27 Edw. I.)

NICHIL ROLLS—*continued.*

The office of Clerk of the Nichils was abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99.

NICHOLAS IV. (POPE). *See* TAXATION ROLL.

NOMINA VILLARUM :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* TESTA DE NEVILL.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Several original rolls, called Nomina Villarum, temp. Edw. II.

FOREIGN APPOSER'S DEPARTMENT :

A book containing Nomina Villarum of the claims of Lords of Liberties, allowed by the Court of Exchequer, in pursuance of ancient charters.

NONÆ ROLLS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

These are inquisitions, or the substance thereof, returned to a commission issued 26th January, 15 Edw. III., for assessing a ninth of the value of corn, wool, and lambs, granted to the King in aid of his wars. They specify the value of every benefice, distinguishing how far it exceeded or fell short of the valuation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, and stating the causes of such variation in glebe, tithe, endowment, appropriation, and other circumstances connected with it. The Nonæ Rolls, or Inquisitiones Nonarum, have been printed by the Record Commissioners.

The origin of the Inquisitiones Nonarum, and the manner of taking them, appear in the statutes of the 14th and 15th Edw. III., and in the commissions issued thereupon. Stat. 14 Edw. III. stat. 1. c. 20. grants to the King a subsidy of the ninth and fifteenth, viz., it grants the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf, to be taken by two years then next to come. And of cities and boroughs the very ninth part of all their goods and chattels, to be taken and levied by lawful and reasonable tax by the same two years, in aid of the good keeping of the realm, &c. And in right of merchants foreign which dwell not in the cities nor boroughs, and also of other people that dwell in forests and wastes, and all other that live not of their gain nor store, by the good advice of them which shall be deputed taxers, shall be set lawfully at the value to the fifteen without being unreasonably charged. The poor Boraile people, or other that live of their bodily travail, not to be comprised within the tax of the said fifteens, but shall be discharged by the advice of them which be deputed taxers, and of the great men which be deputed surveyors.

By stat. 14 Edw. III. stat. 2. the King granted that the above grant should not be had in example, nor fall to the prejudice of the nobles and commons, &c. in time to come, &c.

By stat. 15 Edw. III. stat. 3. the conditions were recited on which the above subsidy, granted in the 14th of Edw. III., were given. Assessors and venditors were thereupon appointed for every county in England to assess and sell the ninth and fifteenth ; and three commissions were issued, directed to the assessors and venditors named under the Great Seal.

NONÆ ROLLS—*continued.*

The execution of the first commission was confined to a few parishes only within a county, and within the assessment and sale the ninth of the religious was included.

A second commission was also imperfectly executed, but it was done in a way very different from the first, by assessing and selling the ninth of the articles, to be levied according to the tax or valuation of churches completed in 1292, 20 Edw. I., called Pope Nicholas' Taxation. By which proceeding it seems that the assessors and venditors were to consider the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs, in 1340, worth as much in a parish as the tenth of corn, wool, and lambs, and all other tytheable commodities, and the glebe lands, were, when the valuation was made of them in 1292, and within the assessment and sale by virtue of the second commission the ninth of the religious was included.

The clergy, notwithstanding they granted in 14 Edw. III. a tenth for two years (besides the former triennial and annual grants) of all their property, were assessed and taxed to the ninth, and both were collected, which produced a remonstrance on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the King afterwards (whenever the grievance was stated) issued a writ to the treasurer and barons, commanding redress to be given. From various writs of this kind it is evident that from the laity only the grant of the ninth and fifteenth was considered to proceed, except the religious who held by barony, and were summoned to Parliament when the grant of the ninth was made; and except upon possessions acquired by the religious after 20 Edw. I., which otherwise would have escaped taxation, not being included in Pope Nicholas' Valor, which then, and until the reign of Hen. VIII., was used as the guide for taxing the clergy, and was constantly resorted to by the treasurer and barons to correct the accounts of collectors of a tenth, and to determine the liability of persons and property, and to what amount.

A third commission was afterwards issued, and directed to the assessors and venditors, on 26 January, 15 Edw. III., whereby they were instructed to levy the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs in every parish, according to the value upon which churches were taxed (*i. e.* Pope Nicholas' Valor), if the value of the ninth amounted to as much as the tax, and to levy more where the true value of the ninth should be found to exceed the tax; but should the value of the ninth be less than the tax, they were directed to levy only the true value of the ninth, and to disregard the tax; and to gain correct information of those facts they were directed to take inquisitions upon the oath of the parishioners in every parish.

In these records it appears that the parishioners of every parish found upon their oath the true value (sometimes separately) of the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs; then the amount of the ancient tax of the church was stated, and afterwards the causes of the ninth not amounting to the tax or value of the church were assigned; and when the ninth did not exceed the tax it was assigned for cause thereof, that within the valuation or tax of the church there were other articles included besides corn, wool, and lambs, such as the dos or glebe of the church, tithe of hay, and other tithes; and if any abbey, priory, or religious

NONÆ ROLLS—*continued.*

corporation had property within any parish, the ninth arising from such property was found and returned.

NORFOLK. *See* MONASTERIES.

NORFOLK, DUKE OF :

Inventory of his property (38 Hen. VIII). *See* INVENTORIES.

NORMANS, LANDS OF. *See* TERRÆ NORMANNORUM.

NORTHAMPTON, MARQUIS OF (1553):

Inventory of his goods, &c. *See* INVENTORIES.

NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKE OF (1553):

Inventory of his goods, &c. *See* INVENTORIES.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EARL OF :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

The Earl of Northumberland's book of payments and receipts, Hen. VIII.

NORWAY :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Treaties of Peace entered in Liber A.

Powers relating to treaty for marriage of the Maid of Norway entered in Liber A. *See* LIBER, p. 221.

NOTES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

A book of notes of old indentures, &c., Edw. VI., &c. *See* INDENTURES.

NOTICE OF TRIAL BOOKS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Notice of trial books, from 1790.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Notices of trials and execution of writs of inquiry are entered in the Books of Orders.

OATHS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Oaths of the officers of the Court of Exchequer in the Red Book of the Exchequer. *See* RED BOOK.

Oaths of allegiance, from 1 G. I.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Oaths of officers of the Exchequer, Justices, Mayors, and Sheriffs, in the Black Book. *See* BLACK BOOK.

OBLIGATIONS :

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Obligations or bonds in arrear.

OFFERINGS :

Accounts of offerings and free gifts will be found in the ministers' and receivers' accounts.

OFFICERS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Oaths of officers of the Exchequer. *See* RED BOOK.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Presentations and admissions of officers entered on the Memoranda Rolls. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :

Appointments inrolled in the Pells Patent Books. *See* PATENTS.
Payments to Judges, Officers of the Court, &c., Commissioners of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Auditor, Clerk of the Pells, Tellers, and other officers. Examine *Posting Books* (second series), containing brief entries of all issues by debentures, under the head ACCOUNTS, p. 153.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Issue books, payments upon debentures to Barons and officers of the Exchequer, judges, law officers of the Crown, serjeants at law, heralds, pursuivants, serjeants at arms, yeomen of the Crown, officers, and gunners of ordnance, &c.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Oaths of officers of the Exchequer, Justices, Mayors, and Sheriffs, in the Black Book. *See* BLACK BOOK.

OLERON, CHARTERS OF :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

The Charters of Oleron were surrendered by the community on account of their trespasses. Liber B. *See* LIBER, p. 222.

Richard the First, when abroad, composed a body of naval laws at the Isle of Oleron on the coast of France, then part of the possessions of the Crown of England, (4th Inst. p. 144.)

O. NI. or TOT. EXON :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

When a Sheriff came before the Treasurer and Barons upon his apposal, and charged himself with all such sums as were written to him upon the summons of the Pipe, which he had or lawfully might have levied, *tot* or *o ni* (which was as much as to say, *oneratur nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*) was marked against such sum that the Sheriff charged himself with, by the Clerk of the Pipe and Controller, on the Great Roll and Counter Roll, and was cast up with the whole charge of his foreign account and greenwax. (Vernon, pp. 12 and 13. Coke's 4th Inst. p. 116.)

ORDERS, RULES AND ORDERS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The original orders and decrees, from which the Order and Decree Books are compiled, commence 34 Eliz., 1592.

ORDERS, RULES AND ORDERS—*continued.*

Entry Books of orders and decrees made by the Court of Exchequer in all causes and matters there depending. These entries are made by the Queen's Remembrancer as registrar. From Eliz.

The calendars are as follow:—To the original orders and decrees they commence 1631 to 1679.

There are also calendars to the original orders, commencing 1675 to 1832.

To the original decrees there are three books of calendars, commencing 1676 to 1819.

In the calendars from Hilary Term, 1816, the calendar contains the date of each decree or order, and the orders and decrees are indexed alphabetically in each Term, according to the initial letter of the plaintiff's surname.

Many orders, decrees, and proceedings in equity are entered on the Memoranda Rolls. *See* DECREES.

Army book, general and division orders respecting the army in Portugal, 1811, 1812.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Minute books of orders from time to time made by the Court of Exchequer on the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side from 3 James II.

Books of entries of the above from 35 Car. II. *See* MINUTE BOOKS.

Orders of the Court of Exchequer on the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side concerning the land and casual revenue of the Crown are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS' DEPARTMENT :

Copies of orders for discharging or respiting recognizances.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Minute books in which the rules of court are roughly entered previously to their being entered in the books of orders ; one temp. Eliz., then commencing 1722.

Rules to declare entered in Appearance Books. *See* APPEARANCES.

Books of orders containing the rules of Court, judgments signed by the Clerk of the Pleas, notices of trial, and of the execution of writs of inquiry, from 3 Edw. VI. Inventory printed in Dep. Keep. of Records' 2d Rep. App. II. p. 129.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER :

Books of rules and orders in writs of error were kept in the chambers of the Clerk of the Errors, 13, South-square, Gray's Inn. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 210.)

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Order books, containing the substance of Treasury orders and warrants for payment of money from 1620.

There are also original orders which are the tellers' vouchers. 1806 to 1812 are bound in volumes.

See WARRANTS.

ORDERS, RULES, AND ORDERS—*continued.*EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—*continued.*

PELL DEPARTMENT.—Warrants, entry books for drawing orders, &c. for issues of money, &c., from 1617. Index to some volumes.

See WARRANTS.

ORDNANCE :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Payments to officers and gunners of ordnance. See ACCOUNTS—Payments upon Debentures, p. 155. NAVY.

ORIGINALIA :

Stat. 16 Edw. II. defines the order in which these estreats from Chancery should be sent into the Exchequer.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

These are the estreats transmitted from Chancery, *i. e.*, Petty Bag Office, of all grants of the Crown inrolled on the Close, Patent, Fine, and Redisseisin Rolls, wherein any rents are reserved, any salary payable, or any service to be performed. They begin temp. Hen. III.

There are Indices, Edw. I. to G. IV. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 197.)

There are two reference books to Originalia, Edw. I. to Elizabeth.

These are, in fact, Indices or Calendars.

There is also an Index, called Jones' Index, from Hen. VIII. to Queen Anne, printed.

There are two volumes of abstracts of the Originalia, printed by the Record Commissioners, commencing 20 Hen. III., and ending Edw. III. These are printed from the Repertories. They are entitled "Rotulorum Originalium in Curiâ Scaccarii Abbreviatio." These may be used as Indices or Calendars of so much of the Close, Patent, Fine, and Redisseisin Rolls.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Since the abolition of the office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99, the Originalia are transmitted from Chancery to the Queen's Remembrancer.

OSENAY MONASTERY, OXFORDSHIRE. See CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

OUTLAWRIES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Outlawries certified into the Court of Exchequer, and proceedings thereon, whereby seizures are made of lands and goods into the King's hands, are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

Outlawry books from 1639.

Outlawries in bundles from Car. I.

OXFORD :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. See UNIVERSITIES.

PALACES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Inventories of the goods, &c. in Royal Palaces (Car. I.), taken under the Act passed in 1649, viz. :—

Somerset or Denmark House.	Bewdly.
St. James's.	Royston.
Greenwich.	Newmarket.
The Tower Wardrobe.	Holdenby.
Whitehall Jewel House.	Woodstock.
Hampton Court.	Carisbrooke Castle.
Richmond.	Kenilworth Castle.
Sion.	Ludlow Castle.
Wimbledon.	

PALMER, SIR THOMAS :**LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :**

Inventory of the goods, &c. of Sir T. Palmer, 1553. *See* INVENTORIES.

PAPAL BRIEFS :**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :**

There are some original and other Papal Briefs of Leo X., Adrian VI., Clement VII., 1513–1527, found among the Records of the Receipt Side of the Exchequer, delivered to the Public Record Department by the Comptroller General of the Exchequer. Lists are printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' Reports : II. App. II. pp. 190–192 ; III. App. II. p. 187 ; IV. App. II. p. 212.

PAPAL BULLS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

In the Red Book are various entries of Bulls, &c., of Popes Innocent III., f. 273 b. ; Gregory, f. 171. 122. 167–170 ; Boniface, John, f. 269. There is also a catalogue of 33 Bulls which were delivered into the Exchequer on the 20th of April, 8 Edw. II., and afterwards delivered to the Chamberlains to place in the Treasury, of the following Popes, Alexander III., Gregory VIII., Innocent III., Innocent IV., Gregory X., John XXI., Nicholas III., Martin IV., Nicholas IV., Boniface VIII., and Clement V. Also of nine Bulls of Pope John XXII., which were delivered to the Chamberlain on 26 July, 12 Edw. II. ; folio of Red Book, 267 b–269.

In the Black Book there are four Bulls of Pope Alexander (reign of Hen. II.) These are printed in the new edition of *Fœdera*, vol. I. pp. 44, 45. *See* BLACK BOOK, (No. 7.)

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Papal Bulls, entries in Liber A. pp. 33–89. 133–143, and in Liber B. pp. 89–159. *See* LIBER, pp. 220–222.

There is the (so called) Golden Bull, *i. e.*, the Bull of Clement VII., confirming the title of Defender of the Faith to Hen. VIII., with a seal of solid gold.

PAPISTS :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Returns of the clerks of the peace relating to Papists.

Certificates touching the double tax on Papists.

PARISHES :

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* TAXATION ROLL.
NONÆ ROLLS.

PARKS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS. *See* SURVEYS.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

A calendar in counties, alphabetically arranged as far as Lancaster, of those in the Augmentation Department is printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 7th Report, App. II. pp. 224-238, the rest is printed in the 8th Report, App. II. pp. 52-81 ; as also lists of those in the Duchy of Lancaster and Duchy of Cornwall Offices.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Some few of the above surveys are among the Miscellaneous of the Queen's Remembrancer.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

The surveys formerly belonging to the Surveyor General of Crown Lands are bound up in volumes, and distinguished into—

1. Ancient Surveys prior to the death of Car. I.
2. Parliamentary Surveys taken in the time of the Commonwealth under the authority of the Acts, Ordinances, &c. of Parliament, for the sale of the lands, &c. belonging to the Crown. [Probably duplicates of those among the Augmentation Records.]

The Ecclesiastical Parliamentary Surveys temp. Commonwealth are in the Lambeth Library. The following account of them is given in the Record Report of 1800, p. 388 :—

The Surveys of the possessions of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other Benefices, were made, in pursuance of various Ordinances of the Parliament during the Commonwealth, by surveyors appointed for that purpose, acting on oath, under instructions, with a view to the sale of those possessions. The form of the oath of the surveyors, and the instructions given to them, may be seen in Scobell's Acts and Ordinances A.D. 1649, p. 19, &c. The original surveys were returned to a registrar appointed by the Ordinances ; and duplicates or transcripts thereof were transmitted to the Trustees or Commissioners nominated for the sale, who held their meetings in a house in Broad Street in the City, where these documents remained until after the Restoration. On the 6th of August 1660 the House of Commons having received information (Commons' Journals, vol. VIII. p. 112,) "That William Ayloffe and — Ayloffe had "come into the Public Office in Broad Street, where the "records, books, and surveys relating to Bishops and "Deans and Chapters' lands were kept for His Majesty's "service, and the public, putting the officers out of possession, sealing up the doors, breaking open the locks "of several rooms where the records were, and possessing themselves of the key of the door belonging to

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS—*continued.*

“the treasury, and daily ransacking among them, to the great prejudice of thousands of persons concerned therein, and by transferring and misplacing thereof a perfect account to His Majesty and this House touching the same will be disabled: It was ordered, that the said William Ayloffe and — Ayloffe should forthwith return back all books, writings, and evidences found by them in the Public Office relating to the sale of Bishops and Deans and Chapters’ lands in Broad Street, with the office itself, to the hands and custody of the officers who formerly had the same in charge, and that the Serjeant at Arms attending this House do see the same done accordingly.” It was ordered (13th May 1662), “That Mr. Michael Mallett and Mr. William Ayloffe do deliver all such surveys and other records and writings concerning the Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, and Deans and Chapters, which are in their hands, unto the Most Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is desired to take care for the preservation thereof, and to dispose of the same to the respective Bishops, Deans and Chapters, who are therein concerned, if he shall think fit.”

In pursuance of this order these valuable records were delivered to Archbishop Juxon, and were deposited in the MS. Library at Lambeth. Some of them were afterwards sent by his Grace to the Bishops, Deans and Chapters, to which they belonged, in pursuance of the power contained in the said order, which hath rendered the collection in the Lambeth Library imperfect and incomplete. (For example, see the Record Report of 1800, p. 334, return of the Dean and Chapter of Ely.) What remain there are well preserved for the use of the public. They are bound up in 21 large folio volumes, in alphabetical order of the different counties. A complete index hath been made to the whole which remain there, according to the names of places therein mentioned.

The returns here preserved are not the original papers signed by the surveyors, but are transcripts made at the time, and are probably the duplicates which were directed by the Ordinance of Parliament to be sent to the Trustees for the sale. They are now admitted to be produced as evidence in the courts of justice as original records.

Besides the above, there are surveys of the possessions of the See of Canterbury, and of the Peculiars thereunto belonging, kept separate from the possessions of other Sees, Deans and Chapters, &c., with indexes thereto, in alphabetical order, which are bound up in 3 vols, 1646 to 1654.

PARSONAGES:

FIRST FRUITS’ DEPARTMENT. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

PARTICULARS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

PIPE DEPARTMENT:

Particulars of Sheriffs’ accounts. *See* stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 16. s. 1.

PARTICULARS—*continued.*

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Particulars for grants, Hen. VIII. to Eliz. To these there is a calendar of persons and places, serving to a great extent as an index to the Patent Rolls respecting such matters. It is printed in the 9th and 10th Rep., App. II., of the Deputy Keeper of the Records ; the Particulars are described also in the 8th Rep. p. 8.

Particulars for grants of concealed lands, temp. Eliz. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 207.)

Particulars of sales of estates of Car. I., his Queen, and the Prince of Wales. *See* PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

Part of these appear to be among the Queen's Remembrancer's Records. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 145.)

Particulars of sales of fee-farm rents. *See* FEE-FARMS.

Particulars of the estates of such schools as were founded by Edw. VI. *See* SCHOOLS.

Particulars for leases, Eliz. and Jac. I.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Particulars for grants from the Crown, temp. Edw. VI., 2 vols. These grants are chiefly of chantries.

PATENTS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Entries of grants and patents under the Great and Privy Seals for several purposes, are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The Originalia contain the entries of grants of the Crown inrolled on the Patent and other Rolls, wherein any rents are reserved, any salary payable, or any service to be performed. They begin temp. Hen. III.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Patents under the Great and Exchequer Seals of the landed property of the Crown, Hen. VIII. to present time, inrolled in books.

There are some original patents, temp. Jac. I., Car. I. and II., Jac. II., of grants to Queens of England and Prince of Wales.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Inrolments or books of entry of Letters Patent, granting offices, pensions, and honours, with pecuniary emoluments.

These inrolments are in books from Hen. VIII. to 1611. The rolls begin 1609 to 1619–20, when the books begin again, and are continued to 1834, that is to say, to the abolition of the ancient receipt of the exchequer.

There is another series of Inrolment Books relative to the revenues of the Crown, containing Crown leases by indenture, grants by patent, letters of Privy Seal, and various other documents, commencing 41 Eliz., 1599 to 1696. Index to most volumes.

PELL DEPARTMENT.—Books of Inrolment of Letters Patent, Royal Sign Manual Warrants for Pensions, Treasury Constitutions, and Appointments to Offices, 1597 to 1834 ; part of these of the time of Jac. I. are in rolls. The nature and use of the Books will be found in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 4th Rep. App. II. pp. 179–200, and of the Rolls at p. 210.

PATENTS—continued.

There is another series, being books of Inrolment of Letters Patent, Privy Seals, warrants, and other documents relative to the Pell of Receipt and the striking of Tallies, 1620–1701. Their nature and use will be found in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 5th Rep. App. II. p. 278. Index to most of the volumes.

PATRONAGES:**FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT:**

The Bishops' Certificates certifying to the Barons of the Exchequer the inductions of clerks to livings, generally state the name of the patron and the last incumbent. *See* CERTIFICATES.
INSTITUTIONS—FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT.

PAYMENTS. See ACCOUNTS.

PEDIGREES. See DESCENTS. GENEALOGY. Search the Assignment Books of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer. Also the Inquisitions, and the Subsidy and Tax Rolls.

PELLS (RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER):

Abolished by stat. 4 W. IV. c. 15., 1834.

The records transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls in June 1841, pursuant to Treasury Letters of 26th May and 1st June 1841.

PENN:**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT:**

His grant in consideration of the loss of Pennsylvania. Search the Auditor's Assignment Books. (No. 1, Assignments, August 1791 to February 1798.)

PENRITH:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

Survey of the honor of Penrith and forest of Inglewood, county Cumberland, 1619. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 140.)

PENSIONS:**AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:**

Pensions granted to abbots, &c. upon the dissolution of the monasteries, inrolled in books.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT:

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Inrolment Books of Letters Patent granting pensions, &c., Hen. VIII. to 1834. *See* PATENTS.

The receipts for Pensions will be found among the Tellers' Vouchers.

PELL DEPARTMENT.—Inrolments of Letters Patent, warrants, &c. for pensions, &c., 1597 to 1834. *See* PATENTS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Pensions for masses, &c. *See* WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

PERAMBULATIONS. See FORESTS.**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

Perambulations of the forests of Derbyshire. In a book delivered into court, 1674, containing charters, grants, &c. by Hen. III. and Prince Edward.

PERAMBULATIONS—*continued.*

Under the authority of stat. 26 G. III. c. 87. commissioners were appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the woods, forests, &c. They made 17 Reports to the House of Commons, the first in 1787, and the last in 1793, where a great number of the ancient perambulations and inquisitions will be found printed. At the end there is an index by which their notices of any particular forest may be found immediately.

Copies of the above Reports, bound in two large folio volumes, are preserved in the Public Record Office.

PETITIONS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Petitions, affidavits, and other proceedings, on files or bundles.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Petitions touching proceedings on the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side, in the bundles or files of Miscellaneous.

Petitions of right, pleadings on, entered on the Memoranda Rolls.
See MEMORANDA ROLLS.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Petitions of prisoners for day rules.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT :

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Pleadings on petitions of right are entered on the Memoranda Rolls. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.

There will be found much important matter relating to petitions of right, &c. in the abstracts printed by the Record Commissioners, under the title "*Placitorum Abbreviatio*, Ric. I.—Edw. II.," collected from the Curia Regis and King's Bench Rolls. *See* p. ix. of that work.

PHILIPPA, QUEEN :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

An account of the Revenue of Queen Philippa, 18 Edw. III. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 41.)

PIPE :

Office abolished by stat 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99.

The earliest Pipe Roll is that of the 31st of Hen. I. (1130); but the rolls are lost from that time until the 2d of Hen. II., from which time they are complete, with the exception of that of the first year of Hen. III., and that of the 7th of Hen. IV. ; but the Duplicate or Chancellor's Roll of this latter year exists, and is made to supply its place.

The duplicates or Chancellor's Rolls, commencing 11 Hen. II. to 17 James I. (except 7 Hen. IV.), 292 rolls in all, most extraordinary to say, were given to the British Museum by the Record Commissioners, by what authority does not appear, they certainly had no right in themselves to make the transfer.

Records of the Pipe :

The Great or Pipe Rolls.

The Nichil Rolls.

Particulars of Sheriffs' Accounts, Hen. VI., Eliz., Jac. I., Car. I. Rolls of Escheats.

PIPE—*continued.*

Rolls of Foreign Accounts.

Declared Accounts.

Ministers' Accounts.

States of Accounts, in books ; some in bundles ; 1645–1831.

Views of Accounts, 52 vols., 1671–1826.

Treasury Warrants, in books, from 1684.

Records of Leases, from Jac. I. to G. IV., when an Act (1 & 2 G. IV. c. 52.) passed to transfer the business of the Pipe, so far as such leases relate to the ordinary Land Revenue, to the Office of Woods and Forests. They are tied up in bundles of ten years.

Original Declared Accounts of every description.

Abstracts of Crown Leases.

Alphabetical List of Crown Leases, Eliz.

Entry Books of Crown Leases.

Board's End Books.

Books of Anglia. *See* ANGLIA.

Fee Books.

Cash Book, receipts and payments.

Tax Books.

Tott Books.

Liber Curia Generalis Supervisoris Terrarum Domini Regis,
1 vol., 33 Hen. VIII.

Records of Deputy Comptroller of the Pipe :

Duplicates of the Pipe Rolls, or Chancellor's or Comptroller's Rolls, such as have not been placed in the British Museum.

States of the Sheriffs' accounts for counties, as delivered into the office by the attorneys of the Pipe Office.

Copies of the above states of accounts, entered in folio books.

PIX. *See* MINT.

PLANS :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

There are maps and plans of estates belonging to the Crown, from 1608.

PLEADINGS :

PLEA ROLLS :

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The Memoranda Rolls contain pleadings in suits commenced in this department, with the judgments thereon.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Various pleadings, judgments, and decrees in the Inrolment Books of Letters Patent, &c.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Rolls of Pleas and Proceedings.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Plea Rolls.

POLL TAX :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS.

PONTHIEU :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT. *See* LIBER (B., p. 222).

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR (now called MILITARY AND NAVAL KNIGHTS), STATUTES OF. *See* STATUTES.

Memorandum.—In the State Paper Office there is a Docket, 13th August 1623, containing a declaration of the King that the appointments of the Poor Knights of Windsor shall henceforth pass under the Seal of the Order of the Garter, not under the Great Seal. (*See* Dom. Cal., State Paper Office, of the above date.)

POPE NICHOLAS' TAXATION, OR VALOR, *See* TAXATION ROLL.

PORT BONDS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Port or Coast Bonds forfeited for carrying goods coastwise. *See* BONDS.

PORT BOOKS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There are some Port Books among the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer.

We find the following observations in the printed Privy Council Proceedings, vol. III., preface, p. lv. :—“ A regulation was made by the Council in November 1428 for preventing frauds on the part of collectors and customers of the various ports ; and if the accounts which were then ordered to be kept by them are extant, they must furnish valuable information on the imports and exports of the kingdom. A book sealed with the Exchequer seal, containing a certain number of pages, which number was to be recorded in the Exchequer, was to be annually sent to each port where there was a customer or collector, wherein was to be entered the name of the merchants, and the nature, quantity, and value of the merchandizes which arrived in or were sent out of any of the said ports, which entries were to be made before the goods were shipped or unladen. No erasure was to be made in these books on pain of fine and imprisonment. Ships were not to be laden or unladen by night, but only in open day between sunrise and sunset. The customers and collectors were to send sealed bills to the searchers of the ports, containing the quantity of the merchandize, and the name of the merchants, immediately after entering the same in their books, without taking a fee for so doing ; and no ship or vessel was to leave any port until she had been searched by the King's searcher.”

The Port Books appear to have been established in November 1428, (7 Hen. VI.) *See* the Order inrolled on the Memoranda of the Exchequer, Hilary Term, 7 Eliz., roll 319, regulating the same. A full account of these books is given in the printed proceedings of the Record Commissioners, called “ Agenda,” p. 399, (1833.)

A committee of the House of Lords was, on 25th June 1713, (Lords' Journals, vol. XIX. pp. 586, 606,) appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the Queen's Remembrancer's Books, and the *Port Books* belonging to the Commissioners of Customs, in relation to trade and commerce with France since 1660. On the 11th July 1713 the Committee reported, “ That

PORT BOOKS—*continued.*

“they had spoken with some of the Commissioners of Customs, and Patent Officers in the Port of London, and from them the committee find, that in Hilary and Trinity Term, every year, there are sent from the office of the Queen’s Remembrancer, blank parchment books under the seal of the Exchequer to the Patent Officers in the several Ports of England and Wales, in which books the said Patent Officers are to make entries of the goods and merchandizes imported and exported, and of goods carried coastwise between port and port; which books are to be returned in Michaelmas and Easter Terms, and delivered in upon oath by the said officers, that they have made all true entries in the same, &c.

“These books are very ancient, and were particularly regulated by orders made by Queen Elizabeth under the Great Seal. These records have been much neglected; the Committee found them laid together in two upper rooms behind the Court of Exchequer in the greatest disorder and confusion, some in the time of Hen. VIII., and in all succeeding reigns,” &c.

Pursuant to an order of the Treasury, dated 14th March 1799, no further issue of Port Books has been made by the King’s Remembrancer. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 137.)

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

There are some Port Books among the Augmentation Records. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 208.)

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

There are some Port Books temp. Car. II. among the Land Revenue Records. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 201, last column, bottom.)

PORTUGAL :

QUEEN’S REMEMBRANCER’S DEPARTMENT.

Army Book, containing general and division orders relating to the army in Portugal, 1811, 1812.

POST FINE ROLLS :

CLERK OF THE FOREIGN ESTREATS’ DEPARTMENT :

The Post Fine Rolls, on which were recorded the fines on alienation of lands, were the records of the Clerk of Estreats, which office was abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 41, and the records were directed to be delivered to the Queen’s Remembrancer. For the course of entry of the above fines after the abolition of the office of Clerk of Foreign Estreats, see 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 15., and 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82. s. 5. See, under the Common Pleas arrangement, the head FINES OF LANDS, Sub-head or Note *Estreats*, page 128 of this work.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

There are rolls of certificates of the totals of Post Fines accounted for into the Exchequer by the Sheriffs of the several counties.

POSTING BOOKS (of Accounts of Issues of Money). See ACCOUNTS—(Exchequer of Receipt), p. 153.

POSTS, MASTER OF THE :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of the Masters of Posts, from Elizabeth,

PRÆCIPES :**EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :**

Præcipes for the issue of Writs of Quo Minus, Venire, Summons, &c.

_____ Appearances.

_____ Subpœnas.

PREBENDS :**FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT.** *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.
VALORS.**PRECEDENTS, BOOK OF.** *See* FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.**PRECEPTA :**

Indices so called, in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Department.

PRESENTATIONS. *See* PATRONAGES.**LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**Presentations and Admissions of various officers of the Exchequer are entered on the Memoranda Rolls. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.**FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :**

Presentations in the diocese of Canterbury, 1703-1786.

PRIORIES :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.** *See* ACCOUNTS (Ministers').
EXTENTS. INQUISITIONS.**AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT.** *See* ACCOUNTS (Ministers').**LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.** *See* ACCOUNTS (Ministers').**FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT.** *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.
VALORS.**PRISONERS :****EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :**Petitions of prisoners for day rules. *See* PETITIONS. **RULES.****PRISONERS (STATE).** *See* STATE PRISONERS' BILLS.**PRIVILEGES :****LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**Privileges within cities, boroughs, towns, &c.—proceedings on claims of, are entered on the Memoranda Rolls of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.**PRIVY PURSE ACCOUNTS :****LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.** *See* ACCOUNTS. **HOUSEHOLD.****EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT.** *See* ACCOUNTS **HOUSEHOLD.**
WARDROBE.**PRIVY SEALS :****QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Grants under the Great and Privy Seals are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Privy Seals entered in Inrolment Books from the time of Hen. VIII.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :

Privy Seals entered in Rolls and Inrolment Books, being Inrolments of Letters of Privy Seal, &c. for the payment of money

PRIVY SEALS—*continued.*

out of the Exchequer, recorded in the Pells Books, 1597–1834. Inventory printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 4th Rep. App. II. pp. 201–208. A calendar of the Privy Seals temp. Commonwealth is printed in the Deputy Keeper's 5th Rep. App. II. pp. 246–277. A calendar of the Privy Seals of 1672 and 1673 is printed in the Deputy Keeper's 4th Rep. App. II. pp. 208, 209.

Privy Seal Rolls, 1603–1620 ; inventory printed in Deputy Keeper's 4th Rep. App. II. pp. 210–212.

Also Patent and Privy Seal Books for Tallies, or Books of Inrolment of Letters Patent, Privy Seals, Warrants, &c. relative to the Pell of Receipt and the striking of tallies, 1620–1701. An inventory printed in the Deputy Keeper's 5th Rep. App. II. pp. 278–280.

Dormant Privy Seals, or such Privy Seals as were not satisfied by a single payment, but operated upon from time to time by the warrants of the treasurer, &c., 1597–1628. These are entries in Posting books, described under the head ACCOUNTS, p. 153. An inventory printed in the Deputy Keeper's 4th Rep. App. II. pp. 168–175.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Inrolment Books of Writs or Letters of Privy Seal for the payment of moneys at the Receipt of the Exchequer, 1570–1834 ; inventory of them printed in the Deputy Keeper's 2d Rep. App. II. pp. 211–219, and in the 5th Rep. App. II. pp. 291, 292.

Some of these books were transferred to the Treasury upon the abolition of the ancient Exchequer, 1834.

Also Books of Inrolment or Entry of Letters of Privy Seal for the allowance of moneys at the Receipt of the Exchequer, or for the discharge of accountants and others, interspersed with sundry other documents, as assignments, letters of attorney, wills, administrations, &c., 1620–1734 ; inventory of them printed in Deputy Keeper's 2d Rep. App. II. pp. 219–221.

Also Inrolment Books of Patents and Privy Seals, containing Crown Leases, Grants by Patent, Letters of Privy Seal, and other documents, 1599–1696. An inventory printed in the Deputy Keeper's 2d Rep. App. II. pp. 209–211.

There are also original Letters of Privy Seal from Hen. VIII. to W. IV. They are partly filed among the Brevia of the Receipt of the Exchequer ; partly arranged by reigns in bundles. Those of G. III., G. IV., and W. IV. are in boxes.

PROBATES :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Probates are entered in the Inrolment Books, which latter bear date from Hen. VIII.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

In the Assignment Books are entered, among other matters, letters of administration, probates of wills, &c. from 1622. *See ASSIGNATIONS OR ASSIGNMENTS.*

Previous to 1622 the above were entered among the Patents and Privy Seals, and in the Pell Office they are to be found in the Warrant Books, but a great proportion were never recorded by the Clerk of the Pells.

PROBATES—continued.

In the Inrolment or Entry Books of Letters of Privy Seal there are, among other matters, letters of attorney, wills, administrations, &c.

PROCEEDINGS:**LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:**

Proceedings on sales made by the Surveyor General of the fee-farm rents and lands belonging to the Crown under stat. 34 G. III. c. 75. for the better management of the land revenue, and 38 G. III. c. 60. for the redemption of the land tax.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:

Journals and other books of proceedings of the trustees for the sale of the estates of the Crown, temp. Interregnum.

PROCEEDINGS IN EQUITY:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

The equity proceedings consist of bills, answers, depositions, &c., commencing 1 Eliz. ; but the equity jurisdiction was transferred to the Court of Chancery by stat. 5 Vict. c. 5.

Some equity proceedings are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

PROCESS BOOKS:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

Crown Process Books, and appearances thereto, from 1815.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Process Book of Court of Exchequer, 1557. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 200, 2d column.)

Summonses of Green Wax to Sheriffs of counties to return to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer fines and estreats.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT:

There are Process Books in this department, being brief entries of actions for nonpayment of First Fruits.

PROFFERS:**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:**

Proffers were the particular sums of money payable into the Exchequer by the Sheriffs of the several counties, &c., and Bailiffs of particular liberties. They are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

There are some among the Miscellaneous Records.

There are two rolls of the 37 G. III.,—one is printed in the 23d Report of the Select Committee on Finance. (App. P. 2.) They are intituled "The Coming of Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and others to the Exchequer,"—and are rolls containing the settled amount to be paid for Proffers in each county,—one for Easter, and one for Michaelmas. The amount of the sums in each roll is the same.

PROMOTIONS (ECCLESIASTICAL). See INSTITUTIONS.**PROPERTY TAX:**

The Officers of Inland Revenue finally pass their accounts before the Commissioners of Audit.

PROVIDENCE. *See* RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE.

PROVOSTS :

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

The commissioners under 26 Hen. VIII. appointed to survey the ecclesiastical foundations, &c., and who produced as the result of their labours the work known under the name of *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, were directed to inquire also as to the endowments of Provosts, &c.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. *See* PALACES.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of repairs, &c.

QUARE MANERIA :

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Proceedings on Writs of Quare Maneria are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

In the office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments there are 17 vols. relating to the jointures of the Queens of England.

The following among the Miscellaneous appear to be the Records of the Auditors of Land Revenue :

Accounts of the lands, &c. of the Queens of England. *See*
ACCOUNTS. LAND REVENUE. Record Rep. 1800, p. 177

Katherine, Queen of Hen. VIII. :

State of the revenue of fee-farms, &c., parcel of the dower or jointure of Katherine, relict of Hen. VIII.	-	-	177
Long list of fee-farms, parcel of the dower or jointure of Katherine, relict of Hen. VIII.—Rentals	-	-	197

Princess Elizabeth :

A large roll containing an account of lands, &c. assigned to the Princess Elizabeth before her accession to the Crown	-	-	-	-	-	191
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Anne of Denmark, Queen of Jac. I. :

Statement of Anne of Denmark's (consort of Jac. I.) revenue in divers counties.—Rents, &c.	-	-	177
Lists of several manors settled in jointure on Anne, consort of Jac. I.	-	-	177, 192

The Council Chamber of Anne, Queen Consort of Jac. I., was at Somerset House, 1611, Nov. 13.
(Dom. Cal. State Paper Office.)

Henrietta Maria, Queen of Car. I. :

Letters Patent. Grant of Oatlands to Henrietta Maria, 14th March, 2 Car. I.	-	-	-	202
Declarations and views of the state of the revenue of Henrietta Maria, 1628-1638	-	-	-	177
Bundles of accounts of particular receivers	-	-	-	177

QUEENS OF ENGLAND—*continued.*

A book containing a certificate of the revenue of Henrietta Maria	-	-	Record Rep. 1800, p. 177
A book of orders at Henrietta Maria's Council Chamber, 1661, &c. relative to purchases thence made by divers persons of several fee-farm rents, &c. from the commissioners during the Interregnum	-	-	177
Court Rolls of manors of Henrietta Maria	-	-	177
Rentals of Henrietta Maria, 1666-1675	-	-	177, 195
Short abstract of honors, manors, &c. granted by Car. I. in augmentation of the jointure and dower of Henrietta Maria	-	-	177
Various receipts for payments on Henrietta Maria's account	-	-	177
Grants to and from the trustees of Henrietta Maria	202,	203	
Letters Patent. Grant to Henrietta Maria of a court to be called " <i>The Queen's Court in her Council Chamber at Westminster</i> ," 15th June, 10 Car. I.	-	-	203
Letters Patent. Grant of <i>Denmark House</i> , otherwise <i>Somerset House</i> , to Henrietta Maria, 1st July, 6 Car. I.	-	-	203
Letters Patent. Grant to Henrietta Maria of the goods, chattels, debts, and credits of the tenants in capite, and other tenants of the honors, castles, &c. granted to Her Majesty by former Letters Patent, together with the fines of alienations, &c. &c., 9th March, 6 Car. I.	-	-	203
And various other matters pertaining to the Queen, her lands, &c.	-	-	203

Catherine, Queen of Car. II.:

Rolls of Receiver's Accounts of Queen Catherine's revenue rentals	-	-	177
Certificates, warrants, debentures, and other matters relating to receipt and payments of Queen Catherine's household	-	-	177
Various deeds, grants, leases, &c. of Queen Catherine	-	-	177
Court Rolls	-	-	177
Council books and minutes, &c. of the Court of Catherine, consort and relict of Car. II.	-	-	200

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :

Grants of land settled on Queen Catherine, how since disposed of. These are among the miscellaneous volumes of collections of the Surveyors-General of Land Revenue	164
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AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Inrolments of jointures of the Queens of England, and Ministers' Accounts relating to.	
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TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Account of the revenue of Queen Philippa, 18 Edw. III. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 41, 2d column.)	
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QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER :

The Remembrancer was anciently called Memorator, and sometimes Rememorator. In 14 Edw. I. the Remembrancers were simply referred to as Remembrancers without other distinctive titles. Thus one was called unus Rememoratorum, the other alter Rememoratorum ; in process of time one was called the King's

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER—*continued.*

Remembrancer, the other the Treasurer's Remembrancer. In 26 and 27 Edw. I. one was called Rememorator Regis, the other Rememorator Thesaurarii.—(*Madox.*)

The office of King's Remembrancer was held by Patent, to be exercised by himself or his sufficient Deputy, and it was in practice formerly executed entirely by Deputy.

By the stat. 1 G. IV. c. 35. the duties of the King's Remembrancer and his Deputy were considerably abridged. Before that Act the money and stocks belonging to the suitors directed to be brought into Court were ordered to be paid to the Deputy Remembrancer, or to be transferred to his name; but that Act directed an accountant to be appointed. Before this Act the Deputy Remembrancer was the officer to whom references were made on the Equity side of the Court, and he executed in that respect duties analogous to the Masters in the Court of Chancery, but the Act directed two Masters to be appointed to perform, among other things, the duties on the Equity side of the Court. The duties of the officers appointed under the above Act will be found in the Report of the Commissioners on the Duties, &c. in Courts of Justice, 1822.—Sess. Pap. H.C., 1822, No. 125.

By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 41. the several offices of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Pipe, Clerk of Estreats, Surveyor of Greenwax, Foreign Apposer, and Clerk of the Nichils, were abolished, and their Records directed to be delivered to the King's Remembrancer, who was directed to perform such duties as remained of the abolished offices.

By stat. 5 Vict. c. 5. the Equity side of the Exchequer was transferred to Chancery.

By stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 86. several other offices in the Queen's Remembrancer's Department, belonging partly to the Equity side and partly to the Revenue side, were abolished, and the office of the Remembrancer was regulated, and other officers appointed by the Treasury, under the authority of the said Act.

The Queen's Remembrancer is now the only Revenue officer left of the ancient Exchequer.

The state of every public account is inrolled in the office of the Queen's Remembrancer.

RECORDS :

Accounts (various) :

Inrolments of the states of public accounts.
 of escheats.
 of imprests and taxes.
 of receivers of the quarterly poll.
 of subsidies, taxations, &c.

Tax books { Carriages.
 Houses.
 Land.
 Property.

Duplicates of land and assessed taxes—particulars of each Receiver's account in bags, also entered in books.

Miscellaneous accounts :

Alnagers.
 Army.
 Bailiffs.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER—*continued.*Accounts—*continued.*

Household :

Cofferers.

Comptroller.

King's Butler.

King's Horses.

Jewels, Plate, &c.

Paymaster.

Ireland :

Accounts of the Treasurer and Chamberlain.

Marshalsea Court.

Mines.

Ministers.

Mint and Coinage.

Navy.

Repairs of Palaces, &c.

Sequestered Estates.

Sheriffs.

Wardrobe.

Affidavits.

Appearances.

Appraisements.

Army Book—General and Division Orders.

Bails and Recognizances.

Bill Books.

Black Book.

Bonds.

Cause Books.

Certificates of Sale.

_____ of Stock.

Charters and Grants.

Chartularies.

Claims.

Commissions.

Court Rolls.

Decrees.

Deeds.

Domesday Abstract.

Extents.

Inquisitions.

Insupers.

Issue Books.

Inventories.

Ipswich—Schedule of Duties, &c.

Knights' Fees.

Kirby's Quest.

Liber Dierum pro Collectoribus.

Licence Books.

Minute Books.

Nonæ Rolls.

Notice of Trial Books.

Orders.

Outlawries.

Pleas (special).

Port Books.

Process Books.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER—*continued.*

Red Book.
 Rentals.
 Reports and Certificates.
 Returns of Commissions.
 Subpœna Books.
 Super Books.
 Statutes, Book of.
 Surveys.
 Taxation of Pope Nicholas.
 Testa de Nevill.
 Writs.

QUIT RENTS:

By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 12. (1833) these rents, formerly accounted for by Sheriffs, are placed under the Board of Woods and Forests.

QUO MINUS:

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:

Entry books of Quo minus and Venire facias. *See* WRITS.
 AFFIDAVITS.

QUO TITULO CLAMAT:

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Proceedings on writs of Quo titulo clamat are entered on the Memoranda of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.

RAMSEY MONASTERY:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

RECEIPT BOOKS AND ROLLS. *See* ACCOUNTS—(Exchequer of Receipt).

RECEIPTS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Two books of receipts of Hen. VII., dated between the 5th and 21st years of his reign, signed by the King.

RECEIVERS:

RECEIVERS' ACCOUNTS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Reports of Receivers General on their securities. *See* REPORTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

The Auditors of the Land Revenue formerly audited the Receivers' Accounts of the land tax and assessed taxes. (22d Rep. Fin., 1797, App. B. 1.)

See ACCOUNTS—LAND REVENUE—AUGMENTATION—FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENTS.

RECEPTA OR RECEIPTS. *See* ACCOUNTS—(Exchequer of Receipt).

RECOGNIZANCES:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Entered in books; and on the Memoranda Rolls.

Recognizances on informations, commissions, and writs. 1 vol.

RECOGNIZANCES—*continued*.

Original recognizances, in bundles, under the title of Bails and Recognizances.

CLERK OF THE FOREIGN ESTREATS' DEPARTMENT :

Recognizances returned from the House of Commons.

King's Bench Rolls of fines and recognizances, &c.

Orders for discharging or respiting recognizances.

RECORD BOOKS :

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Entry Books.

RECORD OF CAERNARVON. *See* DOMESDAY BOOK, p. 188.

RECTORIES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Surveys of manors, rectories, &c. concealed from the Crown, among the special commissions. *See* COMMISSIONS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Yearly value of rectories, Edw. VI.—Ph. & Mary, in books. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 171.)

RECUSANTS ROLL :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

A roll of persons called recusants, temp. Eliz., for contumacy, whereupon extents issued against part of their property.

There are Recusant Rolls among the Miscellaneous of the Pipe and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Records, as may be seen by referring to the miscellaneous matter printed in the 5th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. I. p. 19. It is not there distinguished to which department they belong.

Vernon in his considerations for regulating the Exchequer, 1642, p. 95, states, "that many Sheriffs have been cast out of court and suffered to depart before they paid in their debts in the Great Roll and '*Recusants Roll*.'" And the same author, at p. 62, mentions "that there had been of late introduced two new receivers and two new auditors for the revenue of *Recusants*, with sundry directions for transferring the charge of the said revenue from the Great Roll to the said new auditors."

RED BOOK :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

The Red Book of the Exchequer contains the following matters :

- I. "De Libertate Ecclesiæ et tocius Angliæ observandâ Leges Henrici primi filii conquestoris," pp. 16–30. This begins with the Charter of Hen. I.
- II. "Constitutio Domûs Regis," p. 30. This is an account of the royal household, temp. Hen. II. or one of his sons. It is also in the Black Book.
- III. The "Dialogus de Scaccario," pp. 31–46. This is a treatise on the ancient constitution and practice of the Exchequer. There is another ancient copy of it in the Black Book of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer. It is printed by Madox at the end of his History of the Exchequer.

RED BOOK—*continued.*

- IV. A large collection (made by Alexander de Swereford, an officer of the Court of Exchequer, and also Archdeacon of Shrewsbury) from the Pipe Rolls, of Scutages levied between 2d Hen. II. and 13th of John, collected in order to ascertain the Knights' Fees granted by the conqueror, to serve as a guide in future levies.
- V. Another collection of Swereford, "*Certificationes factæ de feodis militum, tempore Regis Henrici secundi per Prelatos et Barones pretextu mandati Regis ejusdem annotati alibi in hoc libro, folio xlvii. precedente.*" The reference is to the collections respecting the aid ad maritandam of 13 or 14 Hen. II. pp. 83—122. There is another copy in the Black Book.
- VI. A collection of the serjeanties in the different counties, pp. 123—129. Most of this is in the Testa de Nevill.
- VII. *Inquisitiones factæ tempore Regis Johannis per totam Angliam, anno scilicet regni sui 12 & 13, in quolibet comitatu: de servitiis militum et aliorum qui de eo tenent in capite secundum rotulos liberatos Thesaurario per manus vice-comitum Angliæ, tempore predicto, pp. 132—149.*
- VIII. *Inquisitiones de honoribus exchæstis aliquo tempore factæ anno 13 Regis Johannis de servitiis M. eorundem, pp. 150—159. [Much of this is in the Testa de Nevill.]*
- IX. "*Normannia. Infeudationes militum qui debent servicia militaria Duci Normanniæ, et in quot militibus quilibet tenetur ei servire,*" pp. 160—162.

Matters of a later date than the above, viz.:

- I. Collections, documents, and memoranda relating to the constitution, privileges, or practice of the Exchequer.
- II. Diplomas, public charters, royal letters, papal bulls, treaties.
- III. Evidences of the King's title to various possessions.

All these are fully described in the Record Report of 1837, pp. 166—177.

REDISSEISIN:

By stat. 13 Edw. I. sect. 8. writs of Redisseisin were directed to be inrolled in Chancery, and transcripts thereof to be sent into the Exchequer at the year's end, which are entered on the Originalia.

REGISTERS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Registers or Books of Remembrance. *See* Liber A. and B., *under the head* LIBER.

Registrum Brevium. These are rolls or registers of the forms of writs.

It is stated in Strachey's Index, under the head "*Abbeys,*" that the register, rentals, &c. of the abbey of St. Augustine are at Canterbury Cathedral. Also that the register of Fountain's Abbey is in the Earl of Denbigh's library. *See* ABBEYS.

REGISTRUM (vulgariter nuncupatum "The Record of Cærnarvon").
See DOMESDAY BOOK, p. 188.

REGISTRUM BREVIUM:

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

These are rolls or registers of the forms of writs.

RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS. *See* ABBEYS. ACCOUNTS.
 CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS. MONASTERIES.
 SURVEYS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *See* MONASTERIES. AC-
 COUNTS (Ministers').

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS (Ministers').

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT. *See* VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

REMEMBRANCES:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Memoranda or Remembrance Rolls. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:

Remembrancer's Rolls of writs, temp. Eliz.

Remembrance Books for the entries of writs, from 1690.

RENTALS:

RENTS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

There is a book containing rentals of lands in several counties,
 belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity in London,
 35 Edw. III.

A book containing the rental of Radesford, belonging to the priory
 of Coventry, temp. Hen. IV.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT:

Rentals of lands of various dates.

Particulars of sales of fee-farm rents, &c. *See* PARTICULARS.
 FEE-FARMS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Rentals of lands in most counties among the Miscellaneous.

Regular series from Car. II. of rentals transmitted annually from
 the Crown Receivers.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Rentale terrarum collegii Cardinalis (Oxon.)

Rentale Domini Darcy. Hen. VIII.

Rental of the Monastery of Christ Church, London.

See CASTLE GUARD RENTS.

REPERTORIES. *See* DOCKETS.

REPORTS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Reports and certificates of the Deputy Remembrancers' from 1640
 to 1821, and by the Masters after 1821, and exceptions filed
 thereto in certain cases.

REPORTS—*continued.*

Calendar or inventory of reports and certificates returned from Chancery, from 1648.

Reports of Receivers General on their securities, from 1802.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Auditor's reports entered in inrolment and entry books, from Hen. VIII.

RETURNS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* COMMISSIONS. INVENTORIES.

CLERK OF FOREIGN ESTREATS' DEPARTMENT. *See* ESTREATS.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. *See* INVENTORIES.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* COMMISSIONS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *See* CERTIFICATES. ESTREATS. INVENTORIES.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Files of writs returned by Sheriffs from Edw. III.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Inventories or returns of goods. *See* INVENTORIES.

REVENUES. *See* ACCOUNTS.

REVERSIONS :

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Coke, in his 4th Inst., p. 106, states, "that the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer ought to keep a roll, commonly called a Roll of Reversions, as of grants of lands and offices in tail, for life or years, absque compoto, aut aliquid inde reddendo, to the end, as often as need shall require, writs may be granted to inquire whether the issue be spent, the lessee dead, &c." And Vernon, in 1642, p. 94, complains that such matters had not been removed from the Great Roll into a Roll of Reversions or Exannual Roll.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Copy of a grant or confirmation to the governor and company of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence, 15 Car. II.

RICHARD II. *See* WILLS.RIGHT, PETITIONS OF. *See* PETITIONS OF RIGHT.

ROBES :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

The Auditors of Imprest sent a duplicate of the accounts of the Master of the Robes to the Pipe Office.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of the Master of the Wardrobe were entered here.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of the Master of the Wardrobe were entered here.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of the Master of the Wardrobe were entered here.

ROMAN CATHOLICS. *See* PAPISTS.

ROME. *See* PAPAL BRIEFS. PAPAL BULLS.

ROYAL LETTERS. *See* RED BOOK.

RULES :

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

- Rule books from 1811.
- Rule books to plead from 1819.
- Bundles of rules to return writs.
- Bundles of rules to reply.
- Bundles of rules for judgment.
- Petitions of prisoners for day rules.

RULES AND ORDERS. *See* ORDERS, RULES AND ORDERS.

RUTLAND :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

A book containing value of rectories in Rutland and other counties about Edw. VI. and Ph. & Mary. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 171.)

SAINT :

Andrew of Wyngfeld, Suffolk. { *See* MONASTERIES — LAND
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Augustine, Kent. { *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER
Mary's College, Warwick. { BOOKS—QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S
DEPARTMENT.

Bridget and St. Leonard, Chapelry,
belonging to Priory of Calder,
Cumberland.

Edmund's Bury, Suffolk.

Elen's (Helen's), Bishopsgate.

Mary, Clerkenwell.

Mary and All Saints, Fotheringhay,
Northampton.

Mary Spittle, Bishopsgate.

Mary, Warwick.

Michael. *See* STATUTES.

John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell.

John's, near Colchester, Essex.

Olave's, near Herringflete, Suffolk.

Osith, Essex.

Paul's, London.—Accounts of repairs. *See* ACCOUNTS—LAND
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Peter's, Westminster. *See* MONASTERIES—LAND REVENUE
DEPARTMENT.

Swythin's Monastery. *See* LIBER (A. No. 11.)

Thomas the Martyr of Acon, possessions in London. *See* MONAS
TERIES—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SAINT MICHAEL :

Orders and statutes of. *See* STATUTES.

SAINT PAUL'S :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Accounts, reports, &c., for repairing, 1382-1642, (Record Rep.
1800, pp. 172. 182, 183.) *See* ACCOUNTS.

SALARIES. *See* OFFICERS.

SALERNO, PRINCE OF :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Letters, Bulls, Proposals, &c. relating to the liberation of the Prince of Salerno, made captive by the King of Arragon. *See* LIBER (B. No. 10.)

SALES OF CROWN LANDS. *See* CROWN LANDS. **PAR-TICULARS.** **FEE-FARMS.**

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Proceedings on sales made by the Surveyor-General of Fee-farm Rents and Crown Lands under stat. 34 G. III. c. 75. for the better management of the Land Revenue, and 38 G. III. c. 60. for the Redemption of the Land Tax.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Journals and other books of proceedings of the trustees for the sale of the estates of the Crown, temp. Interregnum.

Part of these are among the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 145.)

The deeds conveying these estates are inrolled on the Close Rolls, and an abstract of the deeds, comprising the parcels conveyed, is entered in a volume to which there is an index. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 93.)

SAVOY, COUNT OF :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Letters from the Count of Savoy, &c. *See* LIBER (B. No. 3.)

SAVOY HOSPITAL :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Original Charters of Foundation of the Hospital of the Savoy in the Strand, and statutes for the government thereof; accounts of the revenues, counterparts of the leases, and other matters relative thereto, from the foundation temp. Hen. VIII. to the dissolution in 1702. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 163.)

The rents of the Savoy Hospital came to the Crown on its dissolution (1 Anne), and at that time produced the clear sum of 369*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* per annum. *See* 12th Rep. of Commissioners, under stat. 26 G. III. c. 87. (1786.)

SCHOOLS :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Particulars of the estates of such as were founded by Edw. VI.

SCIRE FACIAS. *See* MEMORANDA ROLLS.

SCRY :

(Probably same as Escroe.) *See* ESCROE.

SCUTAGES, AIDS, TALLAGES, &c. :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Rolls of accounts of various taxes. *See* ACCOUNTS. An inventory is printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 2d Rep. App. II. pp. 132-189, and continued in App. II. of the 3d, 4th, and 5th Reports. *See* TESTA DE NEVILL.

SEAL OFFICE :

This office was held at 2, Middle Scotland Yard, but in 1849 it was abolished, and the writs are now sealed at the office of Exchequer of Pleas, 7, Stone Buildings, and the Great Seal of the Exchequer is kept at the office of the Queen's Remembrancer.

SEIZURES :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

There are books called Seizure Books, being entries of writs of Appraisement from Jac. I.

Entries of claims in respect of seizures from 1741.

Informations on seizures are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Bundles relating to seizures, temp. Car. I. and the Commonwealth. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 201, 1st and 2d col.)

SEQUESTERED ESTATES :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Accounts of the lands and rents of sequestered estates in several counties, temp. Commonwealth. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Particulars of several counterparts, leases, and contracts of sequestered estates in Berks, 1654. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 197.)

Particulars and surveys of all lands under sequestration in Berks, 1654. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 197.)

Book containing a brief view of all farmers, tenants, and occupiers of the estates of delinquents, and two third parts of the estates of popish recusants in county of Lancaster, remaining under sequestration, 1656 and 1658. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 190. *See also* p. 176.)

Alphabetical particular of all of the estates in county of Lancaster under sequestration, cause of sequestration, to whom let, and for what terms, rents, &c. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 193.)

Matters relating to sequestered estates. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 205.)

A book containing a list of such papists and delinquents whose estates were under sequestration, county of Worcester, and the rental of the same. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 195.)

The great body of papers relating to the composition and purchase of estates of delinquents during the Interregnum are among the State Paper Office Documents, and are called Composition Papers.

SERJEANTIES :**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

In the Red Book of the Exchequer, pp. 123-129, will be found a collection of the Serjeanties in the different counties.

Most of the above is also in the Testa de Nevill.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There are two Rolls of Serjeanties, supposed to be of the time of Hen. III. and Edw. I.

SERJEANTS-AT-ARMS :**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :**

Accounts of payments made upon debentures to Serjeants-at-Arms and others. *See* DEBENTURES.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of payments made upon debentures to Serjeants-at-Law and others. *See* DEBENTURES.

SERJEANTY :

Lands held in grand and petit serjeanty. *See* TESTA DE NEVILL.

SEWERS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Accounts of expenses of repairing highways and sewers. *See* ACCOUNTS.

SHERIFFS :

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

Sheriffs' particulars.

Sheriffs' foreign accounts of seizures, &c.

Sheriffs' accounts are entered on the Pipe Rolls. *See* ACCOUNTS. There is a volume containing the names of the Sheriffs in England, 1765—1792.

The most perfect lists of Sheriffs from the earliest times to the abolition of the office of the Pipe (1833) are to be obtained from the Pipe Rolls and the Sheriffs' Particulars of Accounts.

Stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. (1833) directs the accounts of Sheriffs within England (except the counties palatine of Chester, Lancaster, and Durham) to be audited by the Commissioners of Audit. And the Sheriffs by the same Act were relieved from the collection of the quit and viscontiel rents, which were then placed under the direction of the Woods and Forests. And they were also relieved from making Proffers.

A similar Act passed for Ireland in 1835, stat. 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 55. but the Sheriffs' Accounts were directed to be audited by the Chief Remembrancer in Ireland. *See* sect. 7.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Sheriffs' Accounts.

Sheriffs' Particulars.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Bundles of Sheriffs' Cravings. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 200.)

Sheriffs' views of accounts, being the Sheriffs' annual accounts. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 205.)

Fuller's History of the Worthies of England, arranged in counties, 3 vols. 8vo., contains lists of Sheriffs in the several counties.

SION, MONASTERY OF (Middlesex) :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Inventory of the plate, goods, &c., 31 Hen. VIII. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 179.)

Accounts and surveys of lands of. (Record Rep. 1800, pp. 171, 180, 181.)

SIXPENNY DUTY (Under stat. 7 G. 1.):**EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :**

On the Auditor's Side are the original Treasury Letters of Direction respecting the above duty.

SOMERSET, COUNTY OF :**LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :**

Survey of church lands, rents, &c., Edw. VI. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 171.)

Lands in. *See* ACCOUNTS (Ministers'—Receivers').

SOMERSET, DUKE OF (Lord Protector) :**LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :**

Inventory of his property, 1553. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 170.)

SOUTH SEA COMPANY. *See* WARRANTS, p. 279.**SPECIAL BONDS.** *See* BONDS.**SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.** *See* COMMISSIONS.**SPECIAL JURY LISTS.** *See* JURY LISTS.**SPECIAL PLEAS :****QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

Special Pleas in answer to informations, from Eliz.

SPIRITUAL PROMOTIONS. *See* INSTITUTIONS.**STAFFORD, COUNTY OF :****LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :**

Yearly value of the rectories and other church possessions, 1553—1557. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 171.)

STAMPS. *See* TAXES.**STANNARIES :**

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *See* ACCOUNTS, p. 150.

STARRA. *See* JEWS.**STATE PAPERS :****QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :**

In the Red Book (in the modern part) will be found Royal Letters, Treaties, Papal Bulls, &c. *See* RED BOOK.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

State Papers, Papal Bulls, Treaties, &c. *See* Liber A. and B., under the head LIBER.

STATE PRISONERS' BILLS. *See* TOWER OF LONDON.**STATES OF ACCOUNTS.** *See* ACCOUNTS.**STATUTA WALLLÆ** (Statutes of Wales, 12 Edw. I.):

There are copies of these among the Chapter House and the Tower Records. They are printed in the Statutes of the Realm.

STATUTES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

A book containing various Statutes from King John to Ric. II., beginning with the Statutes of Runningmede and Marlbridge, also an entry entitled *Prerogativa Regis*, and also entries of Writs.

A book of Statutes from 1 Edw. III. to 33 Hen. VI.

A book of Statutes from 1 Edw. IV. to 7 Hen. VIII.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

The stat. of Westminster pro Mercatoribus, and stat. of Gloucester.

See *Liber A.*, No. 14, under the head LIBER.

The Actus Parl' de Murodro, 5 Hen. VII. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 14.)

Statutes of Cardinal College, Oxford - - - (p. 14.)

Statutes of Christ College, Cambridge - - - (p. 12.)

Statutes of the Order of the Garter - - - (p. 13.)

Statutes of the Order of St. Michael, sent by Francis I. to Hen. VIII.

(Record Rep. 1800, p. 41.)

Statutes of Poor Knights of Windsor; now called the Military and Naval Knights of Windsor.

Statuta Walliæ (Statutes of Wales, 12 Edw. I.) (Record Rep. 1800, p. 43.)

STEWARDSHIPS :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Inrolments of grants of, Jac. I., Car. I.

SUBPŒNA :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There are various volumes of Subpœna Books, Equity Side, from 1654.

Ditto, Crown Side, from 1802.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Books of entries of Writs of Subpœna, from 1785.

SUBSIDY AND TAX ROLLS, &c. :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There are various subsidy and tax rolls, of tenths, fifteenths, &c., both of the clergy and of the laity. See ACCOUNTS. TAXATION ROLL.

An inventory of rolls of accounts, assessments, inquisitions, &c. relating to the assessing and collecting of the tallages, carucages, scutages, aids, subsidies, loans, benevolences, contributions, reliefs, &c., is printed in the second, third, fourth, and fifth Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Records in App. II. of each Report.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

There are several accounts of subsidies or tenths as ancient as Edw. III. and Hen. IV. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 209.) There are also several ancient transcripts of Pope Nicholas' Valor or Taxation, for various dioceses and counties.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

There are various subsidy and tax rolls, &c. among the Land Revenue Records.

There is a fifteenth of 16 Edw. III. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 205.)

There is a fragment of a taxation roll of 22 Edw. III. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 176.)

There are various taxations, temp. Eliz. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 183.)

SUFFOLK. *See* IPSWICH. MONASTERIES.

SUMMONS :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Summons of the Green Wax. *See* ESTREATS.

SUPER BOOKS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There are several Super Books from 1709, being entries of process for collection of arrears of taxes, &c.

SUPERONERATIONE :

By stat. 13 Edw. I. (stat. Westm.) sect. 8. writs De secunda superoneratione were to be inrolled in Chancery, and at the year's end transcripts were to be sent into the Exchequer under the seals of the Chancellor. They are entered on the Originalia Rolls.

SUPREMACY :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Armstrong's Declarations on Popish Supremacy. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 12.)

Acknowledgments of royal supremacy, temp. Hen. VIII. *See* ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF SUPREMACY.

SURRENDERS :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Deeds of surrender of monasteries, priories, colleges, free chapels, chantries, hospitals, or other religious foundations, temp. Hen. VIII., Edw. VI. A catalogue, &c. of these is printed in the Deputy Keeper's 8th Report, App. II. pp. 1-51.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Certificates of surrenders and suppression of sundry monasteries annexed to Cardinal College. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 17.) *See*

CARDINAL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The Surrender of Westacre Priory, co. Norfolk, is among the Acknowledgments of Supremacy. *See* ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF SUPREMACY.

SURREY, EARL OF :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Inventory of the property of the Earl of Surrey, 38 Hen. VIII. *See* INVENTORIES.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL, COURT OF :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Leases and decrees of this Court from its institution to its dissolution.

The Court was established by stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39, suppressed by letters patent 38 Hen. VIII., and incorporated in the new Court of Augmentations erected by the said letters patent, which latter Court was annexed to the Court of Exchequer by letters patent 1 Mary, pursuant to stat. 1 Mary, stat. 2. c. 10.

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

A book called "*Liber Curiae Generalis Supervisoris Terrarum Domini Regis.*"

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CROWN LANDS, &c.

CROWN LANDS (OR LAND REVENUE):

WOODS AND FORESTS:

WORKS AND BUILDINGS:

Stat. 50 G. III. c. 65. (1810) united the offices of Surveyor-General of the Land Revenue and of Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, and gave their functions to a board of commissioners, called "the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues." Stat. 2 W. IV. c. 1. (1832) united the office of Surveyor-General of Works and Buildings with the offices of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; also entirely abolished the office of the remaining auditor and acting auditors (which offices were directed to be abolished by stat. 39 G. III. c. 83. (1799) after the termination of the then existing interests). And the said Act of 2 W. IV. directed the Treasury to provide a repository for the records of the said auditors, and of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, &c., to be called "*the office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments*." See also stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT (now the office of Land Revenues):

Certificates of several auditors of the Land Revenue and Clerks of the Pipe, 1660-1701. 2 vols.

Collections, compilations, &c., viz.:

Grants from the Crown in fee tail, 1 Edw. I. to 26 Eliz.

Grants for long terms of years, 1660-1702.

Grants of land settled on Queen Catherine (consort of Car. II.), and how since disposed of.

Grants and leases of Crown lands,—copies, extracts, schedules, and registers of.

Surveys of forests,—copies and extracts of.

Indexes of surveys, and of Records of forests and Crown lands preserved in other offices.

Forfeited estates.

Lands granted to Duke of Albemarle and Earl of Sandwich. }

Lands settled on Queen Catherine (consort of Car. II.) }

Lands belonging to the Crown remaining undisposed of in 1701. }

2 vols.

Leases. Entries of all leases from the Crown since the passing of stat. 34 G. III. c. 75. for the better management of the land revenue.

Maps and plans of estates belonging to the Crown from 1608.

Petitions, originals, from about 1730.

Proceedings in the office of the Surveyor-General, containing copies of petitions and memorials referred from the Treasury to the Surveyors-General, and their reports thereon: warrants, particulars, and constats for Crown leases, and other matters generally relative to the demised estates of the Crown, from 1660, and 2 vols. temp. Car. I.

Proceedings on sales made by the Surveyor-General of fee-farm rents and lands belonging to the Crown under 34 G. III. c. 75. for the better management of land revenue, and 38 G. III. c. 60. for the redemption of the land tax.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CROWN LANDS, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings of Commissioners appointed by stats. 26 G. III. c. 87. and 30 G. III. c. 50. to inquire into the state and condition of the woods, forests, and land revenues. Copies of their reports to Parliament (since printed). Office copies of perambulations, of patents and grants of offices and Crown lands. Examinations of various officers, and returns of officers to precepts issued by the said Commissioners. Inquiries into the state of the growing timber in England. Sales of fee-farm rents made by the said Commissioners.

References from Treasury, original.

Reports, original, of Surveyor-General, from about 1730.

Savoy (Strand), original charters of foundation of the late Hospital. Statutes for its government, &c. Accounts of its revenue. Counterparts of leases from its foundation temp. Hen. VIII. to its dissolution, 1702.

Surveys, original.

— of estates now or heretofore belonging to the Crown, bound up in volumes, and distinguished into

1. Ancient surveys, which comprise generally all surveys in the office of Surveyor-General of Crown lands, taken prior to the death of Car. I.

2. Parliamentary surveys taken in the time of the Commonwealth, under the authority of the Acts or Ordinances of Parliament, for the sale of the lands, &c. belonging to the Crown.

Warrants. Original Treasury warrants for leases, from about 1730.

Windsor. Deeds, &c. relating to the lands purchased for the use of the Crown at Windsor, &c., in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and G. II. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 163.)

SURVEYS. *See* PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Cornwall.—There is a complete survey of the manors, boroughs, &c. of Cornwall, taken in the 11th of Edw. III., immediately after Edward the Black Prince was created Duke of Cornwall. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 160.)

Cumberland.—There is a book containing a survey of the honor of Penrith and the forest of Inglewood, taken by virtue of a Commission dated 16th June 1619 (17 Jac. I.), and delivered into Court by one of the Commissioners. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 158.)

Gloucester.—There is a book containing a survey of the manor of Winchcombe, and other manors in Gloucestershire, belonging to the monasteries of Winchcombe and Hales, taken by inquisition temp. Hen. VIII.

Kent.—A book containing a survey of the manor of Eltham, 3d June 1605. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 158.)

Lincoln.—A book containing a survey of the Queen's manor of Claxby, Priory Hill manor, and Fuller's lands in Lincolnshire, 24 Eliz. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 158.)

Middlesex.

Norfolk.

Suffolk.

Sussex.

} Earl of Arundel's lands, 31 Eliz.

SURVEYS—*continued.*

The Special Commissions contain inquisitions and surveys, viz. :—

1. Surveys of manors, the ancient demesne of the Crown.
2. Surveys of lordships, manors, lands, and other possessions which the Crown acquired by forfeiture upon attainders, purchase, exchange, &c.
3. Surveys of forests and chaces.
4. Surveys in consequence of disputes respecting the boundaries of manors, parks, places, &c.
5. Surveys of manors, rectories, lands, and tythes concealed from the Crown.
6. Inquisitions respecting land gained by dereliction of the sea.

Survey of the possessions of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, 1 vol.

Kirby or Kirkby's Inquest is in the nature of the Domesday Survey.
See KIRBY'S QUEST. EXTENTS. NONÆ ROLLS.
 TESTA DE NEVILL. TAXATION ROLL.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

On the Memoranda Rolls there are a few commissions to survey lands, and the returns thereto.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

There are several surveys of vacant bishopricks.

Surveys of honors, manors, &c. ; some previous and others subsequent to the suppression of the monasteries.

Parliamentary surveys, so called because they were taken in pursuance of an ordinance of Parliament during the civil wars, previous to the sale of the lands, &c. of Car. I., his Queen, and the Prince of Wales. There is a complete series digested into counties. There are also particulars of the sales of the estates. A calendar is formed of them, and printed, as far as the county of Lancaster, in the 7th Rep. of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II. pp. 224–238. The rest appears in the 8th Rep. App. II. pp. 52–81 ; as also lists of those contained in the Duchy of Lancaster and Duchy of Cornwall Offices.

The ecclesiastical surveys, time of the Commonwealth, are at the Lambeth Library. An account of them will be found at p. 239 of this Work, taken from the Record Report of 1800, p. 388.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Surveys of all ecclesiastical possessions taken by commission, 26 Hen. VIII. ; the returns so far as preserved. Also a compilation from the originals, called *Liber Regis*. These surveys have been printed under the name of *Valor Ecclesiasticus* in six folio volumes.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Records of Surveyor-General of Crown Lands :

Surveys of estates now or formerly belonging to the Crown, distinguished into—

1. Ancient surveys prior to the death of Car. I.
2. Parliamentary surveys temp. Commonwealth.

Records of the Auditors of Land Revenue in England and Wales :

Surveys, some in volumes, some in rolls, and others in bundles, from Hen. VII., 1493 to 1715, were collected together in 1790, and they were arranged, and an indexed catalogue to the whole

SURVEYS—*continued*.

completed in 1793, with introductory observations prefixed to the schedule for each county ; wherein the manors and estates are classed alphabetically, the dates of the surveys when taken, and references to the particular roll, book, or parcel, are shown in distinct columns ; a brief account is also given of the nature and contents of each survey in the county schedule, exhibiting not only a general but a descriptive catalogue and index on the first view.

There are other surveys among the Miscellaneous, part of which have from time to time been added to the above. An account of the Miscellaneous is given in the Record Report of 1800, pp. 170–208.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Domesday Survey in two volumes. Also an abridgment of Domesday in one volume, apparently compiled early in the reign of Edw. I. *See DOMESDAY BOOK.*

Kirby's Inquest. *See KIRBY'S QUEST.*

Surveys of monasteries, &c. made by Commissioners, 28 Hen. VIII. Also the Commission.

Surveys of lands, &c. which at different times have been in possession of the Crown, Edw. VI. to Jac. I.

Surveys of East Todenham (co. Norfolk).

Surveys in Surrey, two vols.

Survey of Rompney in Wales, Staffordlands in Cornwall, and Bulmer ; Hen. VIII.

Survey of St. Nicholas de Malofonte (co. Glamorgan), 32 Hen. VIII.

Surveys of manors, &c. in divers counties, part of the possessions of the Prince of Wales, temp. Jac. I.

Surveys of Rees ap Griffith in South Wales.

SWEARING ROLLS. *See OATHS.*

TALLIES :

When any money was to be paid into the Exchequer, the proper place was at the office of the Tellers, where it was duly entered in a book ; this entry was immediately transcribed upon a slip of parchment, called a Bill or Teller's Bill, and thrown down a pipe into the Tally Court, where a tally was struck or levied. A tally was a stick or rod of hazel or some other wood, on which were cut certain notches, which indicated the sum in the Teller's Bill ; in addition to which the tally writer wrote the sum on two sides of it, then it was cleft from the head to the shaft through the notches, one part thereof was called a Tally, and the other a Counter-Tally, or Tally and Foil ; one of the parts was retained by the Chamberlains, the other part was given to the party paying in the money, and was his discharge in the Exchequer of Accompt. But by authority of statute 23 G. III. c. 82. tallies were dispensed with, and indented checks were substituted as receipts, after the death or removal of the Chamberlains, but they did not resign until 1826. In attempting to get rid of the tallies by burning them, the flues of the Houses of Parliament were over-heated, and the two Houses burnt down thereby on the 16th October 1834.

TALLIES—*continued.*

There are two kinds of tallies explained by Mr. Black in the 4th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II. p. 166, as follows :—The first was the “Tally of *Sol.*” given forth to a person making a payment into the Exchequer, as in the case of every ordinary entry made in the Pell of Receipt, whereon the word *Sol* was written, to show that the money denoted by the inscription and notches of the tally had been actually *paid into the Exchequer*, and to serve as a legal acquittance for the same in the Exchequer of Account. The second kind was “The Tally of *Pro.*,” which at first operated as a modern cheque on a banker, being given forth in payment from the Exchequer as a charge upon some public accountant, for him to pay the sum expressed thereon, out of the revenues in his hands, before they should reach the Exchequer ; it afterward served as a voucher, for which he had credit upon his account in the Exchequer of Account, in like manner as if for money actually paid by him into the Exchequer of Receipt.

TAXATION ROLL :

QUEEN’S REMEMBRANCER’S DEPARTMENT :

There are original Rolls for several dioceses, besides which there are two volumes containing the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. (1288.)

Pope Nicholas IV., 1288, granted the tenths to Edw. I. for six years towards defraying an expedition to the Holy Land, and that they might be collected to their full value, a taxation or valuation by the King’s precept was begun 1288, and finished as to the province of Canterbury in 1291, and to that of York in 1292. This Taxation, called *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, regulated the taxes as well to our Kings as to the Popes, until the survey of 26 Hen. VIII., called *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The Statutes of Colleges which were founded before the Reformation are also interpreted by this criterion, according to which their benefices under a certain value are exempted from the restriction in stat. 21 Hen. VIII. concerning pluralities. This Taxation was printed by the Record Commissioners from the above-mentioned two volumes in one volume folio.

The Irish Taxation is also among the Records of the Queen’s Remembrancer.

There is a copy certified into Chancery among the Tower Records.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

There are transcripts of various parts of Pope Nicholas’ Taxation among the Augmentation Records.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

There are transcripts of parts of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in the Treasury of the Receipt.

FIRST FRUITS’ DEPARTMENT :

Taxation Survey of 26 Hen. VIII., called *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
See *VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS*.

TAXES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Tax Accounts from 1640.

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

Tax Books from 1689.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *See* LAND TAX AND ASSESSED TAXES.

TELLERS :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Tellers' Accounts. *See* ACCOUNTS—(Exchequer of Receipt).

Tellers' Bills :

These are narrow slips of parchment, containing accounts of money paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer. Some of these Bills remain among the Records on the Receipt Side of the Exchequer.

TENTHS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* SUBSIDY AND TAX ROLLS.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT. *See* SUBSIDY AND TAX ROLLS.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

The Liber Decimarum is an account of the yearly tenths charged on all benefices. Also of the true value of small livings not exceeding 50*l.* per annum, discharged from First Fruits and Tenths by stat. of Queen Anne.

There are also accounts of the payments of tenths, arrears, &c.
See FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.

TENURES. *See* MILITARY TENURES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT. *See* INQUISITIONS.
KIRBY'S QUEST. KNIGHTS' FEES. TESTA DE NEVILL.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Liber de Tenuris, co. Glouc., 18 Eliz. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 12.)
Domesday. *See* DOMESDAY BOOK.

Kirby's Inquest. *See* KIRBY'S QUEST.

TERRÆ NORMANNORUM :

Upon the separation of Normandy from England, the King of France seized the lands which the English held in Normandy, and the King of England seized in like manner the lands which the Normans held in England. By this means the lands in England held by Normans became vested in the King as escheats under the name Terræ Normannorum, which were granted out as the King thought fit.

In the Testa de Nevill we find entries of *Escheats as well of the lands of the Normans* as others. *See* TESTA DE NEVILL.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

The following notice of records of the lands of the Normans occurs in the Record Report of 1800, p. 41 :

Terræ Normannorum seisiť in manu Domini Regis tempore Regis Henrici III. vel ante, in divers̃ comitatibus.

TERRIERS, OR TERRARS. *See* SURVEYS.

An Ecclesiastical Terrier, to which the term terrier is more particularly applicable, is a list or description of glebe lands and tithes taken by an incumbent or churchwarden or sequestrator, or by a lessee of tithes by virtue of a clause in the lease.

There are also Civil Terriers. A terrar is thus described in Tomlins' Law Dict.:—A land roll, or survey of lands, either of a single person or of a town, containing the quantity of acres, tenants' names, and such like. In the same work mention is made of a terrar of all the glebe lands in England, made about 11 Edw. III. It is not known to what record this refers.

Mention is made of terrars in stat. 18 Eliz. c. 17. s. 4.

TESTA DE NEVILL, OR LIBER FEODORUM.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Two volumes described in the Record Report of 1800, p. 138, as containing *Nomina Villarum*, Serjeanties, and Knights' Fees, taken by inquisition temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I., known by the name of Testa de Nevill.

These volumes contain an account of fees holden either immediately of the King, or of others *in capite*: of fees holden in Frankalmoigne, and the values thereof: and of Serjeanties holden of the King; of widows and heiresses of tenants *in capite*, whose marriages were in the gift of the King, and the values of their lands: of churches in the gift of the King, and in whose hands: of escheats, as well of the lands of the Normans as others, in whose hands they were, and by what service held: of the amount paid for scutage and aid by each tenant.

The whole was printed in a folio volume under the directions of the Record Commissioners in 1807.

It is not known how these books obtained the name of Testa de Nevill, but Ralph de Nevill was an Accountant in the Exchequer and Collector of Aids in the reign of Hen. III.; and Jollan de Nevill was a Justice Itinerant of the same reign, who, as Dugdale in his Baronage, vol. I. p. 228, supposes, may have been the author.

The chief use of the above work is to ascertain the principal landholders throughout the kingdom temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I., and the tenures by which they held their estates.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

There is a part of a roll among the Chapter House Records bearing the name of Testa de Nevill, from which roll it is supposed some of the entries of the Testa de Nevill were copied. (*See* preface to the printed work.)

TIMBER :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Examinations and inquiries into the growing timber, &c. Reports of the Commissioners under 26 G. III. c. 87. and 30 G. III. c. 50. Also the reports of the Surveyors-General of Woods, &c. and of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, printed in large folio from 1787–1835; and from 1835 they are printed in foolscap folio.

TITHES:

Awards of inclosures, tithes, &c. are generally entered among the deeds on the Plea or Judgment Rolls of each Court.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Tithes concealed from the Crown; surveys of manors, rectories, lands, and tithes concealed. *See* COMMISSIONS, (No. 5.)

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:

An alphabetical calendar of entries relating to tithes on the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer is printed in the 2d Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II. pp. 249-272.

TITLES OF ROLLS:

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:

From Hen. III., in vols.

TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Receivers' accounts of. *See* ACCOUNTS. SUBSIDY AND TAX ROLLS.

TONTINE. *See* AMERICAN PAYMENTS AND TONTINE ANNUITIES.TORR MONASTERY. *See* CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS.

TOTALIA PIPÆ:

TOTT BOOKS:

PIPE DEPARTMENT:

The entries in the Tott books are the same as those in the States of Accounts, 1684-1811.

We find the term "Totting" in stat. 3 G. I. c. 15. s. 11., where mention is made of Sheriffs giving discharges to persons for payments, &c. made by them by *totting* and answering the same to His Majesty upon their accounts in the Exchequer.

When a Sheriff came before the Treasurer and Barons in open Court, and charged himself with all such farms, rents, and other debts written to him upon the summons of the Pipe as he had or lawfully might have levied, *tot* or *oni*. was marked against such sums by the Clerk of the Pipe and Controller on the Great Roll and Counter Roll, and these sums were cast up in his charge, together with the whole charge of his Foreign Account and Green Wax.—(Vernon, pp. 12, 13.) *See also under the head* O. NI.

TOWER OF LONDON:

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT:

Bills or Accounts of Lieutenants of the Tower of London and of Keepers of the Gatehouse, Westminster, for persons in custody.

TREASON:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Commissions and Inquisitions certified into the Court of Exchequer on attainder or forfeiture for treason, &c., are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT:

Bills or Accounts of the Lieutenants of the Tower of London and of the Keepers of the Gatehouse, Westminster.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

There are some volumes of Treasury Warrants from 1684, which were formerly in the office of the Clerk of the Pipe. *See* WARRANTS.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT. *See* WARRANTS.

TREATIES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

There are various entries of Treaties in the Red Book of the Exchequer, which are described in the Record Report of 1837, p. 174.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Original Treaties.

Also divers entries in Liber A. and B. *See* LIBER.

TRIAL, NOTICES OF :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Notice of Trial Books.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Notices of trial are entered in the books of orders, from 3 Edw. VI.

TYTHES. *See* TITHES.

UNIVERSITIES :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Cambridge. { Accounts of the revenues of the colleges in each
Oxford. { University, 37 Hen. VIII., entered in two large
 { folio vols.

Statutes. *See* STATUTES.

Colleges. *See* COLLEGES.

USURPATION :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

1. Surveys of Crown lands, 1649, 1650, digested in the order of counties.

2. Particulars for the sale of the above.

Journals and other books of the proceedings of the trustees for the sale of the estates of the Crown, temp. Interregnum.

The proceedings of various committees during the time of the Interregnum are among the State Paper Office documents.

VACANT SEES :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Ministers' Accounts of vacant Sees, Hen. VIII. to Car. I. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 207.)

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, or Liber Regis—(printed in six folio volumes).

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

The Valor Ecclesiasticus was formed to give effect to stat. 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3. which gave the first fruits and tenths to the King.

And in order to a new assessment and valuation of ecclesiastical property, a survey was appointed to be made by Commissioners

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS—*continued.*

to be sent to every part of the kingdom ; the commission is dated 30th January, 26 Hen. VIII. (1535). Part of the original records are lost. Some of the returns were made in the form of books ; some on rolls of paper and on parchment. Fortunately there is a book preserved, being a compilation made from these records for the use of the office of first fruits, when the record was entire. In this book are entered the names of the dignities and benefices, with the value of each, but without the particulars. From this book, called the *Liber Valorum*, the deficiencies were supplied in printing the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, viz., the whole diocese of Ely, a great part of the diocese of London, the counties of Berks, Rutland, and Northumberland, much of the diocese of York, including the whole deaneries of Rydal and Craven. This assessment or survey superseded that known under the name of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (temp. Edw. I.), which, however, is still of use in the interpretation of the statutes of some colleges founded before the Reformation, which are exempted from the restriction in stat. 21 Hen. VIII. concerning pluralities.

It contains surveys of archbishopricks, bishopricks, abbeys, monasteries, priories, colleges, hospitals, archdeaconries, deaneries, provostships, prebends, parsonages, vicarages, chantries, free-chapels, or other dignities, benefices, offices, or promotions spiritual. See TAXATION ROLL.

VALORS :

VALUATIONS :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT. See NONÆ ROLLS.
TAXATION ROLL.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT :

Liber Valorum.—This is an abstract or compilation of the above-mentioned *Valor Ecclesiasticus* or *Liber Regis*, and from this the deficiencies in the former were supplied in printing the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. See VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Various valuations of estates, lands, manors, parsonages, rectories, tithes, church lands, &c. (Record Rep. 1800, pp. 181–198.)

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Valor Subsidii Archidiaconatus Richmondie, 1525.

Record Rep. 1837, p. 12

Valor of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1523 - - 13

Valor Monasterii S. Swithini Winton., 26 Hen. VIII. - - 13

Valuations of lands in divers counties, Hen. VIII. - - 13

Valor Terrarum W. Romesden - - - 13

Valor of St. Augustine's, Canterbury ; Kingswood, Wilts ; and
Sion Monastery, Middlesex ; Hen. VIII. - - - 12

VENIRE FACIAS. See WRITS.

VICARAGES :

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Endowment of Vicarages, &c. See CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ.

FIRST FRUITS' DEPARTMENT. See VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.

VICECOMITAL or VISCONTIEL RENTS :

By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 12. (1833) these rents formerly accounted for by Sheriffs are placed under the care and management of the Board of Woods and Forests.

VIEWS OF ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

VISITATIONS :

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Visitations of religious houses.

Visitations of the Kings at Arms through all the counties of England will be found at the Heralds College.
Several in the Earl of Oxford's library.

VISUS or VIEWS OF ACCOMPTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

VOUCHERS :

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Tellers' Vouchers, or Vouchers of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

WALES :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Ministers' Accounts (North and South Wales). *See* ACCOUNTS.

There is a book which was delivered into Court in 1674 by Sergeant Maynard, which contains entries of grants by Hen. III. and Prince Edward in Wales, &c.

AUGMENTATION DEPARTMENT :

Ministers' Accounts. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Exclusive of Ministers' Accounts, there are other accounts of the revenues of Wales, some as early as Edw. III. down to Ph. & Mary.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Surveys of Counties, Towns, &c.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Liber A., No. 3. Papal Bulls concerning the Princes or Kings of Wales.

No. 15. Letters concerning the war against the Welsh.

No. 16. Documents relating to the transactions with the Welsh Princes, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I.; Welsh Wars, &c.

Liber B., No. 15. Grants by Hen. III. to Prince Edward.

Roll containing extracts out of the Close Rolls of matters touching Wales. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 43.)

The Statuta Walliæ, Statutes of Wales, 12 Edw. I., are here, and also among the Tower Records. (Printed in the Authentic Statutes.)

WARDROBE. *See* HOUSEHOLD.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Wardrobe Accounts, Edw. I. and II. *See* ACCOUNTS.

PIPE DEPARTMENT :

Wardrobe Accounts, Edw. II. to Jac. I. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Wardrobe Accounts, such as have been selected from the miscellaneous unarranged.

• Receipts of the Wardrobe, 7 Edw. I.

WARDROBE—continued.

Wardrobe Accounts of wardrobes, jewels, &c., temp. Edw. VI., Eliz., &c. *See* ACCOUNTS.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT :

Accounts of the keeper of the great wardrobe, Hen. VIII.

There are also wardrobe and household accounts of Prince Henry and Prince Charles from 1608. *See* ACCOUNTS.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Liber Garderobe, Edw. III.

Accounts of the great wardrobe, Hen. VII., VIII.

In a wardrobe book belonging to this Department, 16 to 18 Edw. III., marked A. 5. 10., will be found the following note written on the back of the second leaf: "Hunc librum liberavit hic predictus Ricardus de Eccleshall locum tenens contrarotulorum predictorum xx^{mo} die Januar. anno xvij. et Willielmus de Broklesby, Baro, illum recepit."

It appears by a Treasury Minute Book, 6th December 1728, that Wm. Clayton was ordered by the King to report on the state, method, practice, and condition of the Office of Great Wardrobe. Clayton's Report is entered in a Treasury Warrant book (not relating to money), No. 24, pp. 115-133, and entitled "Representation about the Great Wardrobe, &c." *See* Dep. Keep. of Records' 7th Rep. App. II. p. 93.

The Wardrobe was abolished by stat. 22 G. III. c. 82. (1782). Part of the duties having been given to the Lord Chamberlain, and part to the Surveyor of Buildings, duplicates of many of the Wardrobe documents exist in the Lord Chamberlain's Office. It appears that the Records of the Wardrobe in 1800 were as follow, and that they were then in a house in Scotland Yard:—

1. Comptroller's bills, 1730-1792.
2. Books of patents, warrants, and estimates, 1749-1775.
3. Books of salaries and liveries, 1750-1779.
4. Quarterly and yearly accounts and day books, 1752-1777.
5. Expenses of coronation of Geo. III., 1761.

The above records comprised more than 180 vols. of various sizes. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 79.)

WARDS :**TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :**

Matters relating to Wards before the Court of Wards was erected by stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46.

Two Books of Wards' Estates, 22 & 23 Hen. VII. and 19, 20, 21 Hen. VIII.

Liber Declarationum de Terris Wardorum et etiam de Prisag' Vinorum, 21 Hen. VII.

Sales of the King's Wardships, 18-20 Hen. VIII. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 14.)

WARRANTS :**PIPE DEPARTMENT :**

Entries of States of Accounts and Treasury Warrants from 1684. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 198.)

WARRANTS—*continued.*

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Entries of Warrants under Sign Manual on the Memoranda Rolls.
(Record Rep. 1837, p. 156.)

There are some original warrants from 1652.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Inrolment Books of the Auditors of Land Revenue of grants from the Crown, of Warrants for Leases and other matters, from Hen. VIII. Entry Books of Warrants and other matters from 1698. (Record Rep. 1800, pp. 169, 170.)

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits, in bundles.

Warrants of Retainer for prosecution and defence of actions.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT :

Order and Warrant Books from the Treasury for issuing money upon letters of the Great or Privy Seal, an imperfect series, 1621 to 1663, and half-yearly volumes, from 1674 to 1678.

These books are similar in their contents to those of the Clerk of the Pells, but the entries are not verbatim copies as in the Pell Books.

Warrant and Order Entry Books, containing some Warrants under Sign Manual, but chiefly from the Lord Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury for the *receipt* or *payment* of money, striking of tallies, &c., in various series and separate volumes, 1626-1790, but chiefly of the reigns of Car. II., Jac. II., and Will. & Mary. (Dep. Keep. of Records' 2d Rep. App. II. p. 221.)

There are also Original Warrants for the issue of money, and for tallies, &c., from 1548 to 1794, when the Auditor ceased to transcribe them in books, arranged in portfolios. After this, the originals, from 1794 to 1834, are bound up in 88 volumes. There is an inventory of them printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 8th Rep. App. II. pp. 189-198. Index at the end of each volume.

For Warrants under Patent or Privy Seal, *see* PATENTS.
PRIVY SEALS.

There is also a book called "The Book of Advances," containing entries of Treasury Letters, and of some Royal and Treasury Warrants for making issues by way of advance, 1685-1696.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—PELL DEPARTMENT :

Warrant Books :—

First series.—The first entry is in 1617, and the series extends to 1790, containing Treasury Warrants as well for striking tallies by way of assignation or discharge, as for drawing orders and debentures for issues of money and other matters.

Second series, 1663 to 1757.—Treasury Warrants for drawing orders and debentures for issues, being the ordinary money warrants.

Third series, 1665 to 1670 (2 vols.)—Treasury Warrants for issues out of the Royal aid, and other special revenues.

Fourth series, 1674 to 1692 (1 vol.)—Warrants for payment of interest on bankers' loans. This volume contains many statements or reports from the Auditors of Imprest as to principal and interest on loans, with allocaturs signed by the Lords of the Treasury, which served thus as warrants for the payment.

Fifth series, 1686 to 1692 (3 vols.)—Warrants for payment of arrears to the servants, &c. of Car. II.

WARRANTS—*continued.*

Sixth series, 1711 to 1717 (1 vol.)—Relative to South Sea Company's funds.

Seventh series, 1719 to 1724 (1 vol.)—Relative to payments out of the sales of forfeited estates.

Index to some volumes.

The following heads, gathered from the dockets, &c. of the time of James the First in the State Paper Office, show the kind of Warrants which were addressed to particular officers, and consequently point out where such information is to be found :—

Master of the Great Wardrobe :

Warrants for delivery of stuff for livery of the King's Falconers.

_____ for a groom of the chamber.

_____ payment of a sum for a livery coat, &c.

_____ parcels of stuff for the Duke of York, elected Knight Companion of the Garter.

_____ the like for the Earl of Arundel.

_____ stuff for liveries of footmen and other servants of the Queen, Duke of York, Lady Elizabeth.

Cofferer of the Household :

Warrants for payment of wages of the grooms of the chamber.

Treasurer of the Chamber :

Warrant for payment of 13*d.* per diem for wages, and 20*l.* per annum for livery, for a groom of the buckhounds.

_____ the usual reward to the King's huntsman.

_____ 10*l.* to Wm. Diston for carrying letters to and from Brussels.

_____ wages to the master of the barges.

_____ wages of Royal servants, musicians, &c.

Treasurer of the Chamber, Comptroller, &c. :

Warrant for allowance of diet to the keeper of the King's wardrobe.

Masters of the Jewels :

Warrant for delivery of plate to an Ambassador.

Auditors of Land Revenue :

Warrants for casting up particulars of lands, addressed to one of the Auditors.

Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners :

Warrants for dispensing with the attendance of a gentleman pensioner.

Lord Treasurer :

Warrant for an order to be given to the Customs.

Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer :

Warrant to bargain and agree for sale of lands, and to order the Auditors to make out a particular of lands, and to order counsel to draw the grant.

Exchequer :

Lord Treasurer's Warrants for payment of money.

WARRANTS—*continued.**Receivers of Counties:*

Sometimes the Lord Treasurer issued his Warrant to a receiver of a county for payment of money.

Court of Wards:

Sometimes money is made payable on the funds of the Court of Wards.

WARWICK:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

A Ledger Book of the College of St. Mary and Priory of Warwick.

See CHARTULARIES and LEIDGER BOOKS. Also rentals of their manors, and inventory of plate and goods, 1407.

A book containing an account of the lands belonging to the Church in Warwickshire and Coventry, 7 Edw. I.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

A book, containing the values of all the rectories, &c. in the county of Warwick and other counties.

Rental of College of St. Mary, Warwick, 1608.

WARWICK, EARL OF:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Inventory of his goods, &c., 1553. *See* INVENTORIES.

WASTE BOOK. *See* CHARGE OR WASTE BOOK OF THE TELLERS.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

A book, covered with velvet, embossed, &c., touching the foundation of Westminster Chapel by Hen. VII.

Several books, indented, covered with blue velvet, containing the agreements between Hen. VII. and Islep, abbot of Westminster, concerning masses, dirges, obsequies, &c., and annual pensions given for them.

The dean and chapter have counterparts of the above.

There were chartularies of Westminster Abbey, and charters granted to the dean and chapter by Hen. VIII. and Queen Eliz., in the Bishop of Ely's library (Strachey's Index).

WESTMORLAND:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

A book containing the values of rectories, &c., co. Westmorland and other counties. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 171.)

WESTMORLAND, EARL OF:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Survey of the possessions of the Earl, 1 vol. (1569).

WEY RIVER:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

A bundle of claims touching the river Wey.

WILLS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

The will of Hen. II. in the Black Book. *See* BLACK BOOK.

It is erroneously stated in the Introduction to the ancient Kalendar and Inventories of the Treasury of the Exchequer, p. xcvi, that a copy of this will is preserved in the Red Book.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Wills and probates entered in the Inrolment Books of patents, &c., formerly belonging to the Auditors of the Land Revenue.

EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT—AUDITOR'S SIDE:

In the Assignment Books, among other matters, are entered letters of administration and probates of wills, &c. from 1622. *See* ASSIGNATIONS OR ASSIGNMENTS.

Previous to 1622 the above were entered among the Patents and Privy Seals, and in the Pell Office they are to be found in the Warrant Books, but a great proportion was never recorded by the Clerk of the Pells.

In the Inrolment or Entry Books of Letters of Privy Seal there are, among other matters, letters of attorney, wills, administrations, &c.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Will of Edw. I. *See* LIBER (*Liber A.* No. 15.)

Wills of Ric. II., Hen. V., VII., and VIII. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 12.)

Among the miscellaneous of this department many private wills may be found; for instance, the will and other papers of Sir John Luttrell are among them.

Legacy Duty Office.—Stat. 42 G. III. c. 99. (1802) amended 36 G. III. c. 52., and empowered the Commissioners of Stamp Duties to require the officers of the Ecclesiastical Courts to give an account of all wills and letters of administration proved, and to give such extracts from the same as might be necessary.

By a private arrangement full copies of all wills are now sent to the Legacy Duty Office. *See* LEGACIES.

WILTSHIRE:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

A Ledger Book of the Monastery of Lacock, co. Wilts, containing an account of the lands, &c. in Wilts, and at Evesham, co. Worcester, taken by Inquisition temp. Eliz.

Ledger Book of the Monastery of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, containing charters, &c.; also an account of the rents of the borough of Malmesbury.

WINCHCOMBE:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

A book containing a survey of the manor of Winchcombe and other manors in Gloucestershire belonging to the Monasteries of Winchcombe and Hales, taken by Inquisition temp. Hen. VIII.

WINCHESTER, JOHN POULET, MARQUIS OF:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Inquisition post mortem, 19 Eliz.

WINDOW DUTY. *See* LAND TAX AND ASSESSED TAXES. ACCOUNTS.

WINDSOR:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Deeds, &c. relative to lands purchased for the use of the Crown at and near Windsor and other places in the reigns of W. III., Anne, and G. II. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 163.)

Account of Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Constable of Windsor Castle and Honour, including the forest, &c., 19 Jac. I. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 171—bottom.)

Poor Knights of Windsor, Statutes of. *See* STATUTES.

WOLSEY:

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT:

Divers surrenders of monasteries, &c. for the endowment of his college.

Account of his pensions from the French King.

A book of his enormities.

WOODLANDS:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Accounts of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests.

———— of the Lords Wardens.

———— of Woodwards, &c. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 169.)

WORCESTER:

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Book containing the values of rectories and other church possessions in Worcester and other counties. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 171.)

WORKS:

Accounts of expenses of repairing, building, &c. castles, palaces, &c. *See* ACCOUNTS.

WRITS:

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT:

Entries of writs of appraisement.

———— distringas.

———— levari facias.

———— and postea.

———— postea, extents, and inquisitions (revenue and excise).

———— judicial.

———— and returns (miscellaneous).

———— of scire facias.

Writs with commissions.

There are also bundles of writs and process issued against receivers and collectors of assessments and taxes.

Writs of extent, scire facias, &c., and proceedings thereon, are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER:

Writs of error and proceedings thereon.

The above were kept at the chambers of the Clerk of the Errors in South Square, Gray's Inn.

WRITS—*continued*.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

Proceedings on writs of Quo titulo clamat and of Quare maneria, &c. in manibus regis seisir non debent, &c., are entered on the Memoranda Rolls.

Writs and returns on the files of Miscellaneous.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS :

Files of bills and writs from Edw. III.

Complete lists of these are printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 2d Report, App. II. pp. 116-126.

Writ Books from 14 Jac. I. (Deputy Keeper's 2d Report, App. II. p. 131.)

Writs of inquisition, possession, &c.

Writs of error and proceedings in error.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Bundles of various writs relating to debts due to the Crown from about Ric. II.

—— of levavi facias for recovery of debts due to the Crown.

—— of distringas, and returns.

—— of diem clausit extremum, and some inquisitions annexed.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT DEPARTMENT :

Rolls or registers of the forms of writs (Registrum Brevium).

WYMONDHAM OR WYNDHAM ABBEY, NORFOLK :

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

A large collection containing—

Account Rolls, 8 and 14 Hen. VIII.

Court Book (a fragment), 14 Edw. IV.—Hen. VII.

Court Book, 24-27 Hen. VIII.

Court Book, temp. Eliz.

Book of household expenses, in which there is a rental, 6 Hen. VII.

Book containing notes of certain lands of the Blessed Mary of Wymondham, 2d April, 18 Hen. VIII. Some extracts begin in the reign of Ric. II.

Abbot and bailiffs' accounts, Hen. VII.

Valor of all the possessions, Hen. VII. (Record Rep. 1800, pp. 171, 179, 180.)

See MONASTERIES.

YORKSHIRE :

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT :

In a book delivered into Court by Serjeant Maynard, 1674, there are entries of grants by Hen. III. and Prince Edward in Richmond, Yorkshire, and other counties.

ERRATUM.

Page 191, line 49, *for* " Bills of Irish Establishments," *read* " Rolls of Irish Establishments."

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

THE Court of Exchequer Chamber is a court of appeal to correct the errors of other jurisdictions. It was first erected by the stat. 31 Edw. III. stat. 1. c. 12. to determine causes by Writs of Error from the Common Law Side of the Court of Exchequer, and to that end it consisted of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, taking unto them the Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. In imitation of which a second Court of Exchequer Chamber was erected by stat. 27 Eliz. c. 8., consisting of the Justices of the Common Pleas and the Barons of the Exchequer, before whom Writs of Error may be brought to reverse judgments in certain suits originally begun in the Court of King's Bench. Into the Court also of Exchequer Chamber, which then consisted of all the Judges of the three superior courts, and now and then the Lord Chancellor also, were sometimes adjourned from the other courts such causes as the Judges upon argument find to be of great weight and difficulty before any judgment is given upon them in the court below. From all branches of this Court of Exchequer Chamber a Writ of Error lies to the House of Peers. (Blackstone III. 51.) The court was regulated by stat. 1 W. IV. c. 70.

Duties of the Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber.

His office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. (1837), and the duties and records were transferred to the Masters of the different courts from which error is brought.

The duties wholly related to proceedings on Writs of Error sued out by virtue of the stat. 27 Eliz. c. 8. upon judgments obtained in the Court of King's Bench, and returnable before the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas and the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in the Exchequer Chamber at Westminster. His duties were to receive the Writ of Error and transcript of the Record and Judgment in the Court of King's Bench; to draw up and deliver rules requiring the plaintiff in error to allege diminution; to make copies of the writ and transcript; to draw up and deliver rules requiring the plaintiff in error to assign errors, and all such rules as are directed by the Court of Exchequer Chamber at its sittings; to file all assignments of special errors and joinders thereon, and to make copies thereof for the parties; to make out, sign, and file all Writs of Certiorari and Scire facias on proceedings in error; to enter causes for affirmance or argument, and deliver lists thereof to the Judges of the court; to sign Non pros. in case the plaintiff in error neglects to comply with the rules, and to tax costs thereon; to attend the court during its sittings; to take minutes of its proceedings, and particularly of the judgments affirmed or reversed; to tax costs in error upon the affirmance; to draw and engross the affirmance or reversal of the judgment, or Non pros. of the Writ of Error, and to remit such engrossment, with the writ and transcript, to the Court of King's Bench for the completion of the judgment upon the roll of that court.

Records relating to Writs of Error.

Transcripts of the Records and Judgments of the Court of King's Bench, transmitted by the Clerk of the Errors in the Court of King's Bench to the Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber.

An index containing the title of every cause, plaintiff and defendant, date when the writ and transcript were brought into the office, and number of folios of each writ and transcript.

Book of Entry of the name of every cause ; the term when brought into the office ; names of attorneys or agents on both sides ; nature of the judgment in King's Bench, whether by default, on demurrer, or on verdict.

A general Day Book, containing an entry of the proceedings in error in their different stages, from the time of granting the rule to allege diminution to the affirmance or reversal of the judgment in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, or the Non pros. for want of proceeding, &c.

Book of Rules and Orders of the Court.

Court Book, in which is entered every cause for affirmance or argument, and the different proceedings of the court.

The above books, except the last, relate to causes as far back as the year 1764. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 210.)

The Records are or were kept at 13, South Square, Gray's Inn.

TREASURY OF RECEIPT OF EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT, OR CHAPTER HOUSE.

THE documents which have at various times been deposited in this repository vary considerably in character. Some belong to obsolete courts, such as the Star Chamber, Court of Requests, Court of Wards and Liveries, Court of Chivalry; also Records of the Assizes or Iters, Placita Foresta, Curia Regis, &c.; all of which are noticed separately. Some classes here deposited should be arranged with similar classes in other repositories, and will eventually be arranged with such classes. A considerable number of the records, however, will be found to consist of documents which cannot be better placed for the present than under the general head of "*State Papers*," which in the domestic part of the arrangement may be said to embrace all documents pertaining to the internal government of the country, or connected directly or indirectly therewith; some of which are bound, and some are unbound; some, when they come to be finally arranged and classed, may be found to belong to classes of records in other repositories not falling under the general notion of *State Papers*; but for the present it is purposed to refer only under the above department to portions that cannot be otherwise arranged for the present.

- I. Titles as lettered on the backs of the books among the Chapter House Records bearing at present a specific mark of reference, such as A $\frac{1}{1}$, A $\frac{1}{2}$, &c., as follow:—

A $\frac{1}{1}$. Tropes and Figures of Scripture.

A $\frac{1}{2}$. Capitula cartę Regę in thesaurę Archiepę Cantę. A.D. m.ccc.xxx.

Note.—The above is an Inventory of the Muniments of the See of Canterbury.

A $\frac{1}{3}$. Jocalia Regis Hen. Sexti.

A $\frac{1}{4}$. Household of Princess Mary, 15 Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{1}{5}$. Statutes, &c. of Card's Coll. Oxford.

A $\frac{1}{6}$. Amounts and Investures; but note, they are Accounts and Inventories.

A $\frac{1}{7}$ to A $\frac{1}{19}$. Tractat. Theolog. et Politic. 13 volumes.

A $\frac{1}{20}$. Wood Sales in divers Counties, temp. Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI.

A $\frac{1}{21}$. Paper Writings concerning Abbies, &c., temp. Hen. 8, &c.

A $\frac{1}{22}$. Necessaria Regis Edw. Anno X^{mo}.

Note.—Household, &c. expenses of Edw. I.

A $\frac{1}{23}$. Beaumont's Lands, &c., temp. Edw. 6.

A $\frac{1}{24}$. Lib. Cur. de Priston Somerset., et Southwick, Wilts. (From 33 Eliz. to 20 Jac. I.)

A $\frac{1}{25}$. Proceedings Statute Staple, temp. Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{2}{1}$. Certificates of Hundreds, Com Heref, temp. Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{2}{2}$. Dorset Musters, 34 Hen. 8.

A $\frac{2}{3}$. Musters, Offley, Stafford, Hen. 8.

- A $\frac{2}{4}$. Coñ Southamptōñ, Book of Musters, 14 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{6}$. Musters, Denbigh, temp. Heñ VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{6}$. Musters, Lincoln, Heñ VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{7}$. Musters, Norfolk, Heñ VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{8}$. Musters, N. R. York, 30 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{9}$. Musters, Coñ Sur̄, 30 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{10}$. Book of Musters, Norfolk.
 A $\frac{2}{11}$. Musters, Coñ Monm̄, temp. Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{12}$. Musters, Coñ Wigorñ, 31 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{13}$. Muster, *Oxon, Hen. 8.—Fundatio Coli Maṛ Magđ Oxoñ, temp. Heñ VI. (9 & 13 June 1458.)

Note.—*Also for Wyllford Hundred, Suffolk.

- A $\frac{2}{14}$. Musters, Dorset, 30 Heñ VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{15}$. York E. R. Musters, 30 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{16}$. Book of Musters, Coñ Hereford, 30 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{17}$. Views and Musters, City of York and Ainsty, 31 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{18}$. Musters, Anglcsey and Merioneth, Hen. 8.
 A $\frac{2}{19}$. Musters in Craven and Booland (Yorkshire).
 A $\frac{2}{20}$. Valuations and Musters, Worcestershire.
 A $\frac{2}{21}$. Musters Coñ Wigorñ, temp. Heñ 8.
 A $\frac{2}{22}$. Yorkshire, W. Riding, Musters, 26 Heñ VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{23}$. Musters, West Riding York, temp. Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{24}$. Musters, E. R. York, temp. Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{25}$. Musters for the County of Northumberland, temp. Heñ VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{26}$. Musters, N. R. York, 30 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{27}$. Musters, South Wales, temp. Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{28}$. Depositions and Examinations on Treasonable Matters of Aske's Rebellion, temp. Hen. VIII. (without date).
 A $\frac{2}{29}$. Depositions and Examinations on Treasonable Matters of Aske's Rebellion, temp. Hen. VIII. (with dates).
 A $\frac{2}{30}$. Depositions and Examinations on Treasonable Matters, &c., temp. Heñ VIII.
 A $\frac{2}{31}$. Introđ to Rymer's Fœdera, 1816.

Note.—The above is a printed copy.

- A $\frac{2}{1}$. Papers as to Inquests, &c., Chester and the Marches of Wales.
 Note.—Original Papers of the Marches Court, 1 & 2 P. & M.

- A $\frac{3}{2}$. Fundatio Capell de Barking, Essex, 1476.

Note.—The above heading is not right. This volume contains the Statutes, &c. of Barking Church near the Tower of London.

- A $\frac{3}{3}$. Valor Archid. Richmond, 1523.
 A $\frac{3}{4}$. Sales of King's Wardships, 18–20 Heñ VIII.
 A $\frac{3}{6}$. Tykenhall in Bewdley (Wor̄), Reparations on the Manor there, 17 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{3}{6}$. Book of Duke of Buckingham's Landes, 13 Hen. VIII.
 A $\frac{3}{7}$. Surveys, &c., Rees ap Griffith, South Wales.
 A $\frac{3}{8}$. Rompney Wall. Rentale, &c.; Stafford's Lands Cornuḡ, &c., Bulmer Survey; Earl of Kent Evidences.

- A $\frac{3}{9}$. S. Aug Cantuar; Kingswood, Wilts; Syon. mon. Midd.; Valores, temp. Heñ. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{10}$. Inventories, &c. of Sir William Stanley and others, temp. Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{11}$. Inventories of Frieries, &c.
- A $\frac{3}{12}$. Inventories of Monasteries, &c.
- A $\frac{3}{13}$. Naval and Military Charges, &c., temp. Hen. VIII. &c.
- A $\frac{3}{14}$. Earl of Northumberland's Book of Receipts and Payments, temp. Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{15}$. Receipts and Payments, &c., temp. Hen. VIII.
Liber Distring, temp. Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{16}$. Payments and Receipts, &c. Army & Navy, temp. Hen. VII. & VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{17}$. Liber Receptorum, temp. Hen. VII. et Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{18}$. Charges of the Royal Army and Navy, 3, 4, & 5 Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{19}$. Receipts and Payments to and from the King's Treasury, temp. Hen. VII.
- A $\frac{3}{20}$. Royal Army, Navy, and Ordnance Payments, &c., temp. Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{21}$. Payments of Royal Ordnance, &c., 5 Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{22}$. Liber Recept. Scaccar, 1-2, 7-8 Hen. VII.
- A $\frac{3}{23}$. Liber Recept. Scaccar, 13-20 Hen. VII.
- A $\frac{3}{24}$. Liber Numerator. Scaccarii, 1-27 Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{25}$. Liber Recept. Scaccar, 9-20 Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{3}{26}$. The Henry Grace Dieu and other Ships', Expenses of building, &c., temp. Hen. VIII.

Note.—An abstract of the above book is printed in Mr. Cruden's History of Gravesend.

- A $\frac{3}{27}$. Book of Charges of the Old Mint House at the Tower, 18 Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{4}{1}$. Repertory of Treaties, &c.
- A $\frac{4}{2}$. Garderoba, A.D. 1330.
- A $\frac{4}{3}$. Skernyng, Wendlyng, &c., Com Norf Comput, Hen. VIII.—Eliz.
- A $\frac{4}{4}$. Transcripts of Evidences, Cardinal's Coll. Oxford.
- A $\frac{4}{5}$. Miscellaneous Notes, Surveys, &c., temp. Hen. VIII., &c.
- A $\frac{4}{6}$. Cromwell's Catalogues of Deeds and Writings, 21 to 25 Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{4}{7}$. Liber de Garderoba, 23 Edw. 1.
- A $\frac{4}{8}$. Todenham East, Norfolk, Surveys, &c.
- A $\frac{4}{9}$. Surveys of Manors in divers Counties, of the Prince of Wales, temp. Jac. I.
- A $\frac{4}{10}$. Survey of St. Nich. Malefounte, Glamorgan, 32 Hen. VIII.
- A $\frac{4}{11}$. Utlagar Com Linč, 22 Edw. 4.
Actus Parl. de Murodro, 5 Hen. VII.
- A $\frac{4}{12}$. Liber de Finibus Brevium, temp. Hen. VII.

Note.—There are many royal signatures to the above.

- A $\frac{4}{13}$. Vasta in diversis forestis, temp. Edw. I.
- A $\frac{4}{14}$. Schedules of Deeds, Memoranda of Accompts, temp. Hen. VIII., &c.
- A $\frac{4}{15}$. Status sive declaratio Comp. Anglia, 21 Hen. VII.

A $\frac{4}{16}$. The Statutes of the Order of the Garter.

Note.—The above is an unfinished copy.

A $\frac{4}{17}$. Catalogue of obligations of other writings of Tho. Cromwell, 24 Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{4}{18}$. Accounts of Castles and Lands, Yorkshire and Sussex, Hen. VII. & Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{4}{19}$. Papers as to the interview of the English and French Kings, temp. Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{4}{20}$. Proceedings as to the King of Arragon, &c., 1505.

A $\frac{4}{21}$. Tax. eccl. Dioç Coventr̃ &c.

A $\frac{4}{22}$. Extenta Terr̃ &c. Honor de Richmond, &c., temp̃ Edw. I.

A $\frac{4}{23}$. Ducatus Cornubiæ Launceston Cur., &c.

Note.—The above are proceedings in the Court, &c., Hen. VII. & VIII.

A $\frac{4}{24}$. Lib̃ Curiarum de Rougholme, Skerning, and Wesenham, Com. Norf.

A $\frac{4}{25}$. Winton, Rumburgh, Estoneston, &c.

A $\frac{4}{26}$. Com. Ebor. Valor Eccl., 1509. Pensions, 1552.

A $\frac{4}{27}$. Boke of Capitanes, &c. under Lorde Darcy, 15 Heñ VIII.

A $\frac{4}{28}$. Rentale Dñi Darcy, temp. Hen. VIII.—Stoke Ash. Suff. Super-vis.—Valor Terr. W. Romesden.

A $\frac{4}{29}$. Christ Church Monastery, London, Rental.

A $\frac{4}{30}$. Instructions, &c. as to the Suppression of Monasteries.

A $\frac{4}{31}$. Extents of Monasteries, temp. Heñ VIII.

A $\frac{4}{32}$. Memoranda of Monasteries suppressed, temp. Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{4}{33}$. Feoda Milit. Kanc.

Note.—A fragment, temp. Edw. I. or II.

A $\frac{4}{34}$. Tractat̃ Pacis, &c. inter Reges Angliæ et Franciæ, &c.

A $\frac{4}{35}$. Ramsey Abbey Com. Hunt., Memoranda, &c.

A $\frac{4}{36}$. Burnham Vewters, Norfolk, Court Book, Edw. 6, & Phil̃ & Mary.

A $\frac{4}{37}$. Papers as to the King's Marriages and Divorce, Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{4}{38}$. Liber Extract. Pell. Scaccar., &c.

A $\frac{4}{39}$. Valores Dñiorum terr. et ten. Thome Dñi Dacri et alia scripta.

A $\frac{4}{40}$. Thomas Cromwell's and others' Books of Specialities, temp. Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{5}{1}$. Extracta Mag. Rot. Scaccarii, 19 Hen. VIII.

A $\frac{5}{2}$. Ordinationes Capell. S. Georgii Wyndesor.

A $\frac{5}{3}$. Rentale terr. Coll. Cardinal., Oxon.

A $\frac{5}{4}$. Lord Stafford's title to Hope Manor. Sir Will^m Compton's Will, A.D. 1522 & al.

A $\frac{5}{5}$. Fundatio de Cantar. de Campes. Suff. A.D. 1390.

A $\frac{5}{6}$ & $\frac{5}{7}$. Westminster Manor, Payments for Works, &c., 22 & 23 Hen. VIII. 2 volumes.

A $\frac{5}{8}$. Kalendare Literarum Process. Memorand̃ Ducat. Aquitan., temp. Edward 2.

A $\frac{5}{9}$. Liber Garderobæ, 12—16 Edw. 3.

A $\frac{5}{10}$. Liber Garderobæ, 17—19 Edw. 3.

A $\frac{5}{11}$. Placita temp. Regis Johannis.

Note.—Printed in the work entitled "Placitorum Abbreuiatio," collected from the Curia Regis and King's Bench Rolls.

- $A_{\frac{5}{12}}$. } Particulars for Grants, temp. Edw. 6. 2 volumes.
 $A_{\frac{5}{13}}$. }
 $A_{\frac{5}{14}}$. Index to Particulars for Grants, temp. Edw. 6.
 Note.—The preceding 3 vols. seem to belong to the Augmentation Office Records.
 $A_{\frac{5}{15}}$. Surveys of the Monasteries, Canwell, Bradwell, Tykford, Daventre, & Sandwall.
 $A_{\frac{5}{16}}$. Boke of Kyng's Payments, 1—9 Hen. VIII.
 $A_{\frac{5}{17}}$. Boke of Kyng's Payments, 9—12 Hen. VIII.
 $A_{\frac{5}{18}}$. Boke of Kyng's Payments, temp. Hen. VII. (1505–1509).
 $A_{\frac{5}{19}}$. Comp. Will. Hatchliff de recept & expenç, temp. Guerr. 8 Hen. VII.
 $A_{\frac{5}{20}}$. Provisions for making and repairing Royal Shipping, 14 and 15 Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{5}{21}}$. Boke of Receipts, &c. of the Treas. of the Kinges Chambre, 14 Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{5}{22}}$. Accounts of King's Ships, Ordnance, &c., temp. Hen. VII.
 $A_{\frac{5}{23}}$. Indentures of the King's Ordnance, temp. Hen. VII.
 $A_{\frac{5}{24}}$. Liber Generalis Recept. S. Trin. London et Liber Coquinæ, 5 & 6 Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{1}}$. Valor Mon. Sci. Swithini Winton, 26 Henry 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{2}}$. Comp, 24 Hen. 8. Southwall Arreraç, 1 Ed. VI. Com Bedef Corrod., &c., 5 Edw. 6.
 $A_{\frac{6}{3}}$. Liber de Expensis Phillipe Regine Angliæ, 23 Edw. III.
 $A_{\frac{6}{4}}$. Ancient Legal Common Place Book.
 $A_{\frac{6}{5}}$. Tax Eccle Dioç Roffen.
 $A_{\frac{6}{6}}$. Buckingham Lands' Receipts, temp Hen 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{7}}$. Surveys of Birmingham and Barkswell, temp. Marie.
 $A_{\frac{6}{8}}$. Statutes of Cardinal's College, Oxford.
 $A_{\frac{6}{9}}$. Statutes of Christ's College, Cambridge, 1508.
 $A_{\frac{6}{10}}$. Musters, N. R. York, 26 Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{11}}$. Musters, Sussex, temp. Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{12}}$. Musters, Wilts, temp. Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{13}}$. Musters, Bedford, Northton, and Notts, temp. Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{14}}$. Musters, Salop, temp. Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{15}}$. Musters, North Wales, temp. Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{16}}$. Musters, Sussex, Rape of Hastings, 30 Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{17}}$. Musters, Dorset, 34 Hen. 8. Vol. 1.
 $A_{\frac{6}{18}}$. Comp. Feodar. Kanc., 1599 ad 1606.
 $A_{\frac{6}{19}}$. Testamentary Papers of Sir Reginald Bray and others.
 $A_{\frac{6}{20}}$. Declaratio Subthesaur Angliæ, 12 Hen. VIII.
 $A_{\frac{6}{21}}$. Northumberland Household Book, 17 Hen. 8.

Note.—The above is wrongly lettered; it relates to Henry Earl of Devon and Marquis of Exeter.

- $A_{\frac{6}{22}}$. Accompt of Jewel House, 24 Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{23}}$. Book of Wards, 19, 20, & 21 Hen. 8.
 $A_{\frac{6}{24}}$. Book of Wards, 22 & 23 Hen. 8.

Note.—These two books are signed throughout by Hen. 7.

- A $\frac{6}{25}$. Comp. Magnæ Garderobæ, 15 Hen. 7.
- A $\frac{6}{26}$. } Surveys in Surrey.
- A $\frac{6}{27}$. }
- A $\frac{6}{28}$. Examinations in the Chancery of Brittany, 1514.
- A $\frac{6}{29}$. Expenses of the Army to and from France, temp. Hen. 8.
- A $\frac{6}{30}$. Naval Receipts and Payments, temp. Hen. 7. et Hen. 8.
- A $\frac{6}{31}$. Expenses, &c. of the Navy, temp. Hen. 8.
- A $\frac{6}{32}$. Greenwich charges of Revels, &c., 18 & 19 Hen. 8.
- A $\frac{6}{33}$. Musters, Coñ Glouc, 34 Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{1}{1}$. London Companies.
- B $\frac{1}{2}$. Cardinal's College, Oxford.
- B $\frac{1}{3}$. Wolsey, Inventories and Accounts of his Property, &c.
- B $\frac{1}{4}$. Wolsey, York Place, Cardinal College, &c.
- B $\frac{1}{5}$. Bishopric of Tournay, Revenues thereof.
- B $\frac{1}{6}$. Transcripta Cartarum Comitum Cornubiæ. (Edw. II.?)
- B $\frac{1}{7}$. The Forfeitures of the Duke of Ireland, &c., 11 & 12 Ric. 2.
- B $\frac{1}{8}$. Lord Cromwell's Accounts, 1536 to 1539, by Tho. Avery.
- B $\frac{1}{9}$. Certificates as to Wheat, Corn, &c. had out of the Realm, temp. Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{1}{10}$. Valuations, &c. of Lands in divers Counties, & Papers relative thereto, temp. Hen. 8., &c.
- B $\frac{1}{11}$. Kirkby Quest, &c.
- Note.—Another copy of the above. See B $\frac{4}{24}$.
- B $\frac{1}{12}$. Sutton at Hone, Kanč.; S. Frideswide Oxon.; and al.; Supervis., &c.
- B $\frac{1}{13}$. Lincoln, Knights' Fees. Barlinges Monastery, View of Account of.
- B $\frac{1}{14}$. Fragments of Legal Treatises. Treatise on Arithmetic for Lady Nevile.
- B $\frac{1}{15}$. Apostolical Chancery. Forms and Precedents of Proceedings. Treatises. Glosses on the Civil Law.
- B $\frac{1}{16}$. Theology, Government Commodities, &c.
- B $\frac{1}{17}$. Tractat. Gallice, Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{1}{18}$. Litteræ Regiæ, &c. Gallice, temp. Edw. 3.
- Note.—This is a register of Letters of Privy Seal (in French), and Letters Patent and Charters under the Great Seal (Latin), of Edward Prince of Wales (the Black Prince), from July 20 Edw. III. to January 21 Edw. III.
- B $\frac{1}{19}$. Catalogue of Books and Papers, 24 Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{1}{20}$. Surrey, Croydon, Horlyns, Whaddone, Mulsey, Guildford, Chertsey Abbey.
- B $\frac{1}{21}$. Account of Jewels, Jac. 1.
- B $\frac{1}{22}$. Commission and Instructions to ascertain the Value of Spiritual Possessions.
- B $\frac{1}{23}$. Abstract of Deeds of Xth Church, Canterbury.
- B $\frac{1}{24}$. Northumberl., Berewich, Harbottell, &c. Hexham Mon. Shotley Chapel, Biwell, &c. Northamt. extracts. Muster Roll. Townships in, &c. Tyne-water. Sherifdom Northt.

- B $\frac{1}{25}$. Norfolk. Richmond Countess Lands. Clakelosehill Hund. Wormegay Honor. Creke Abbey.
- B $\frac{1}{26}$. Cardinal's College. Tenants in Capite in Essex. Inventory of Jewells, &c. Provision to receive the Emperor at Calais, Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{2}{1}$. Escheators' and various other Accounts. Butlerage at Southampton. Duke of Bedford's Lands in Pembrokeshire, and other Accounts.
- B $\frac{2}{2}$. The Queen's Household Book, 15 Hen. 8.
Note.—An error; Queen put for the Countess of Devon.
- B $\frac{2}{3}$. Expenses of the Navy, 4 & 6 Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{2}{4}$. Musters, various Counties, temp. Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{2}{5}$. Musters in Yorkshire, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newerk, Lordship of Brecknock, and others, Hen. VIII.
- B $\frac{2}{6}$. Cornwall Musters.
- B $\frac{2}{7}$. Accounts of the Royal Household, 17 Hen. 7.
Note.—This is a mistake; it is the Queen's Household Book (Elizabeth of York), Queen of Hen. 7, and the pages are signed by the Queen. It was printed by Sir Harris Nicolas.
- B $\frac{2}{8}$. Revels, Royal Household, &c., tempore Hen. VIII.
Note.—There are some original verses in Skelton's own hand in this book.
- B $\frac{2}{9}$. Letters and Papers relating to Disturbances, &c. in the North of England.
- B $\frac{2}{10}$. Scotland. Treaties, Correspondence, &c.
- B $\frac{2}{11}$. Privy Seals, Hen. VIII.
- B $\frac{2}{12}$. Privy Seals, Hen. 7, to raise Money for the Scottish Wars.
- B $\frac{2}{13}$. Earl of Devon, Hen. 8. Book of Expenses.
- B $\frac{2}{14}$. St. George's Chapel. Order of the Garter.
- B $\frac{2}{15}$. Valor Subsidiæ Archid. Richmond. A.D. 1525.
- B $\frac{2}{16}$. Feoda in Capite.
Note.—The above is called Kirby's Quest in the Library Catalogue of the Chapter House Documents. It is a record of the Court of Wards.
- B $\frac{2}{17}$. Knights' Fees, Kent.
Note.—Including the Domesday of Dover.
- B $\frac{2}{18}$. Letters to and from Lord Lisle, Calais.
Note.—There are others in the State Paper Office Collection.
- B $\frac{2}{19}$. Submissions of Monasteries and Abstract of Inventories, 30 Hen. VIII.
- B $\frac{2}{20}$. Kent, Greenwich & Lewisham. Northampton. Ashby Canons Priory. Sulbii Monastery. Eston & Weston.
- B $\frac{2}{21}$. Ask's Rebellion.
- B $\frac{2}{22}$. Household of Princess Mary, 12 & 13 Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{2}{23}$. Lincoln, Tatteshall College. Kirkested Monastery. Old Sleaford Manor. Branceton Saperton, Semperingham Monastery.
- B $\frac{2}{24}$. Privy Signets.

B $\frac{3}{1}$. Rymer's Indexes, Warrants, &c.

B $\frac{3}{2}$. Litteræ, &c. Latine, temp. Hen VIII., &c.

B $\frac{3}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{7}$. Royal Letters, &c. 5 volumes.

Note.—Contains original briefs of Clement VII., Leo X., Adrian VI., and Clement VII.

B $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{10}$. Miscellaneous Letters and Papers, Gallice et Italice, 3 volumes.

B $\frac{3}{11}$. Comp̃ Magnæ Garderobæ, 17 Hen. 8.

B $\frac{3}{12}$. Comp̃ Rec. Geñ. Dñæ Eliz. Reginæ Angl., 7 Edw. 4.

B $\frac{3}{13}$. Inventory of the Stores of the Royal Navy, 6 Hen. 8.

B $\frac{3}{14}$. Renunciation of the Pope's Supremacy by the Clergy in divers Dioceses & Archdeaconries, viz., in Wales, Lincoln, London, Wigorn., Glouc., Bristol, Canterbury, &c. Vol. 1.

B $\frac{3}{15}$. Renunciation of the Pope's Supremacy by the Clergy in divers Dioceses & Archdeaconries, viz., in Bath & Wells, Exon., London, Cantuar., Lincoln, Croydon, Decanat. Cantuar., Ecclesia Chris. Rochester, St. Clement Danes, Peculiar Jurisdictions, &c. Vol. 2.

B $\frac{3}{16}$. Nomina Hundredorum, &c., Com. Rutland.

B $\frac{3}{17}$. Bromfeld & Yale Comp̃ Min., 28 & 32 Hen. 8.

B $\frac{3}{18}$. Bills preferred to the Justices of Trailbarton (Trailbaston), &c., temp. Ed. I. II. & III.

B $\frac{3}{19}$. Extent. Maner. de Bradford et al. Coñ Ebor., temp. Edw. 3.

B $\frac{3}{20}$. Correspondence of Hugh le Despenser. Letters to Edward the Black Prince. Letters and Instruments relating to Pontieu.

B $\frac{3}{21}$. Accounts of the Receiver of Ponthieu, Ed. III. Monies advanced for the Voyage into Scotland, Hen. 7. Expenses of the Royal Household, 12 Hen. 8. Payments for Pageants, &c., 18 Hen. 8.

B $\frac{3}{22}$. Guysnes, Rysebank. Accounts, &c., tempore Hen. 8.

B $\frac{3}{23}$. Harfleur Accounts, Hen. 5. Ponthieu Accounts, Edw. 3.

B $\frac{3}{24}$. Clam. Libertat., &c. Coñ Bedf., temp. Edw. 3.

B $\frac{3}{25}$. Armstrong's Sermons and Declarations on Popish Supremacy.

B $\frac{3}{26}$. Clerical Taxation, Hen. VI. Expenses at Abendon & Godington, Hen. VIII. College Matters, Subsidies, and Butlerage of London, Hen. VIII. Duke of Norfolk's Ministers' Accounts, Hen. VIII.

B $\frac{4}{1}$. Expenses at Godington, Charsey Abbey, Abendon; and Hanaper Accounts, Hen. 8., & Accounts, Edw. 6. Ponthieu and Gascony Accounts, Edw. III.

B $\frac{4}{2}$. Queen Catherine's Divorce.

B $\frac{4}{3}$. Berwick-upon-Tweed, Marches of Scotland, &c.

B $\frac{4}{4}$. Expenses of Cardinal College, Oxon.

B $\frac{4}{5}$. Homage to Edward Prince of Aquitain in Guienn, Edw. III.

B $\frac{4}{6}$. Scotch & Welch Marches. Inventory of Treaties.

B $\frac{4}{7}$. Musters in Sussex, Stafford, Whitby, Bradford in Shropshire.

B $\frac{4}{8}$. Kent, Lesnes Monastery, Denford Abbey, Dover, &c.

B $\frac{4}{9}$. Mint and Coinage Matters.

B $\frac{4}{10}$. Temple, Cowley (Oxon.), and accounts of various persons, temp. Hen. 8.

- B $\frac{4}{11}$. Liber Declarat. de terr. ward. et de Butts et Prisag. vinorum, 21 Hen. 7.—Debita Regis divers. com. temp. Hen. VIII.
- B $\frac{4}{12}$. Liber de Tenuris Com. Glouc., 18 Eliz.
- B $\frac{4}{13}$. Declaratio Terr. Reg., 17–20 Hen. 7.
- B $\frac{4}{14}$. Petitions to Card. Wolsey, & other papers.
- B $\frac{4}{15}$. London—Supplication of Ludgate Prisoners, Payment of Tithes, Articles respecting the Bridge House, Subsidy Rolls.
- B $\frac{4}{16}$. Bills and Petitions to the Justices, Edward III.
- B $\frac{4}{17}$. Issue Book of the Exchequer, Hen. 7., Knights, &c. being the King's Servants in various Counties, Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{4}{18}$. Treasury Accounts, 9–13 Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{4}{19}$. Exchequer Accounts, 21 Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{4}{20}$. Exchequer Accounts, 21 Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{4}{21}$. Trial of the Pix. Receipts and Delivery of Records. Weights and Measures, &c.
- B $\frac{4}{22}$. Exchequer Accounts, 1710.
- B $\frac{4}{23}$. Index. Valores terr̃, &c. quæ fuerunt Marg̃ Comitissæ Richmond, 12 Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{4}{24}$. Nomina Villar̃ in Com̃ Eboꝝ, 9 Edw. 2. Kirby's Quest, 24 Ed. 1. Feod. Johis Ducis Lancia P. & Aquita infra honorem de Pontfract temp. Edw. II.
- B $\frac{5}{1}$. Expenses of King's Messenger. Privy Seals, &c., various dates.
- B $\frac{5}{2}$. Royal Household and Revels.
- B $\frac{5}{3}$. Revels, Royal Household, &c., tempore Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{5}{4}$. Wages and Allowances of the Royal Household, Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{5}{5}$. Cartæ Antiq. Priorat̃ de Lewes, Com. Sussex.
- B $\frac{5}{6}$. Butlerage and Prisage, London, Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{5}{7}$. Northampton, Catesby Priory, Walford, Northampton, Cheriton, Gretton, Welton, Garlton, Buhbeby, Willicoln, Helyden, &c.
Note.—A collection of ancient Rentals, &c. (Forfeited Estates.)
- B $\frac{5}{8}$. Bills & other Proceedings before the Council, various dates.
Note.—Original Petitions to the King in Council, of the 15th century, with Minutes of Council indorsed thereon.
- B $\frac{5}{9}$. Bedf., Berks., et Bucks. Court Rolls, &c.
- B $\frac{5}{10}$. Comp̃ Terraꝝ Domini Hussey, temp. Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{5}{11}$. Musters, various Counties, temp. Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{5}{12}$. Northampt., Welton, Stewards' Accounts, temp. Hen. 6., Edw. 4., Ric. 3.
- B $\frac{5}{13}$. }
B $\frac{5}{14}$. } Note.—These are not lettered, but they are drafts of Acts of Parliament.
B $\frac{5}{15}$. }
- B $\frac{5}{16}$. Comp̃ terr., &c. Comit̃s Devon., temp. Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{5}{17}$. Account of Warlike Stores, temp. Hen. 7.
- B $\frac{5}{18}$. Nomina Hundredorum, &c. Com. Rutland.
- B $\frac{5}{19}$. Musters in various Counties, Hen. 8.
- B $\frac{5}{20}$. Musters in Stafford, Landsadwn, Bramborough Rape, & others, Hen. 8. Benevolences, 12 Hen. 7.

B $\frac{5}{21}$. Bills of Privy Seal, Writs, Privy Seals, Liberatæ, &c. Hen. 3., Edw. 3., Hen. 4.

B $\frac{5}{22}$. Exchequer Orders, Letters, &c.

B $\frac{5}{23}$. Book of Tenures in divers Counties.

Note.—A collection arranged in Counties, the places alphabetically under them,—a sort of Calendar to Grants by Letters Patents.

C $\frac{1}{1}$. Customs at the Lanthorn Gate, and Expenses at Calais, time Hen. VIII.

C $\frac{1}{2}$. Calais Accounts, various dates.

C $\frac{1}{3}$. Calais Accounts, Hen. VIII.

C $\frac{1}{4}$. Calais Accounts, various dates.

C $\frac{1}{5}$. Pensions, &c., Gloucester, Cumberland, Dorset.

C $\frac{1}{6}$. Orders of Charles I., Wardrobe, 1630.

C $\frac{1}{7}$. Butlerage Accounts.

C $\frac{1}{8}$. Assessments, Subsidies, Extracts, &c.

C $\frac{1}{9}$. Survey of the Manors of Grafton, Hartwell, Crike, and Clay Cotton, Com. Northiton, with y^e Commission. (Hen. 8.)

C $\frac{1}{10}$. Begham and Pepynsbery. Court Rolls, Hen. VII.

C $\frac{1}{11}$. Lib. Contrarot. Mag. Custum. apud Lanterngate, 14 & 15 Hen. 7.

C $\frac{1}{12}$. Gascony, &c. Amount of Rents, &c.

C $\frac{1}{13}$. Gresham Accounts.

C $\frac{1}{14}$. Auditor's Bailiff Accounts, &c.

C $\frac{1}{15}$. Lesnes Monastery, Chartulary & Rental.

C $\frac{1}{16}$. Sherwood Forest,—Perambulations, and other Proceedings.

C $\frac{1}{17}$. Danyell's Dysasters.

Note.—Two curious narratives addressed to Jac. I. by John Daniell, of Deresbury, in Cheshire, and Jane his wife, 1606.

C $\frac{1}{18}$. Inventories.

C $\frac{1}{19}$. Carta Feodi.

Note.—It is probable that the intermediate numbers from C $\frac{1}{19}$ to C $\frac{5}{9}$ have passed into other classes.

C $\frac{5}{9}$. Expenses of Repairs, &c. at Hampton Court and Oatlands, Hen. VIII.

C $\frac{5}{10}$. Expenses at Hampton Court, Hen. VIII.

Note.—The above also contains Military Accounts at Tournay, &c.

C $\frac{6}{1}$. Christ. Coll. Camb.; Chester City; Ministers' Accounts, Duchy Cornwall; Principal. Wales; Chester, Earldom of, &c. &c.

C $\frac{6}{2}$. Exchequer Accounts, 12 Car. I.

C $\frac{6}{3}$. The Diet of the King's Household.

C $\frac{6}{4}$. Value of the Duke of Buckingham's Possessions, 13 Hen. 8.

C $\frac{6}{5}$. Essex, Ashdon M., Berechurch M., &c., Waltham Forest, Cappedhall Colchester Castle, Coggeshall, Tatteshall, Typtre, Much Waltham.

Note.—A collection of Surveys or Valuations, &c. Original Warrants to aid the Earl of Oxford as Justice of Forests in his Justice Seats for the New and Waltham Forests, Car. II. Also Charters of Waltham Abbey.

- C $\frac{6}{8}$. Lincoln, Knights' Fees, Batton Manor, Vallis Dei Mon., Tap-
holm Mon., Westreyson Manor, Southdale Manor, Stapulford
Manor, Cockington Manor, Waynfleb Manor, Eresby, &c.
- C $\frac{6}{7}$. Black Book of the Forests.
- C $\frac{6}{8}$. Hampton Court and Oatlands, Repairs, time of Hen. VIII.
- C $\frac{6}{9}$. Hampton Court, Expences of Repairs, Hen. VIII.
- C $\frac{6}{10}$. Hampton Court, Expences, &c., Hen. VIII.
- C $\frac{6}{11}$. Hampton Court, Expences, Hen. VIII., of Repairs.
- C $\frac{6}{12}$. Hampton Court Accounts, 22 & 23 Hen. VIII.
- C $\frac{6}{13}$. Hampton Court Accounts, 25 & 26 Hen. VIII.
- C $\frac{6}{14}$. Hampton Court Accounts, 26 & 28 Hen. VIII.
- C $\frac{6}{15}$. Hampton Court Accounts, 28 & 29 Hen. VIII.
- C $\frac{6}{16}$. Hampton Court Accounts, 29 & 30 Hen. VIII.

There is a mass of Miscellaneous papers put into portfolios (State Papers, &c.)

See also the Miscellaneous described in the Record Report, 1837, p. 17, &c.

II. General View of the Chapter House Records, including Part of the above, but not including other Records found there belonging to other Jurisdictions.

Inrolments.	Files, &c.	Entry Books, &c.	Indices.
Assay Rolls.	Acknowledgments of Supremacy.	Accounts—Army, Navy, Ordnance, Calais and its dependencies, Household, Wardrobe, Jewel House, &c. &c.	Acknowledgments of Supremacy.
Mortmain Rolls of Lands given.	Cardinal College.	Armstrong's Declarations of Popish Supremacy.	Deeds.
Muster Rolls, some in books.	Certificates of Surrenders.	Black Book.	Domesday (printed).
Pix Rolls.	Grants.	Cardinal College, various books relating to.	Domestic Documents, or Miscellaneous.
Testa de Nevill Rolls	Rentals.	Domesday.	Musters.
Wales, Rolls of Extracts from Close Rolls as to Wales.	Statutes, A. $\frac{6}{8}$.	Extents.	Treaties, &c.
Writ Rolls, Registers or forms of Writs.	Certificates. <i>See</i> Cardinal College.	Household Books.	Treaties, Letters, &c. relating to Scotland.
	Certificates, two respecting Leicester and Warwick.	Indentures.	
	Commissions.	Inventories.	
	Court Rolls.	Kirby's Quest or Inquest.	
	Deeds, various.	Knights' Fees.	
	Indentures, various.	Letters.	
	Inventories, or Returns of Goods of Monasteries.	Liber, A.B. [carii.]	
	Inventories, various.	Liber Memorandum Scac-	
	Leases.	Liber Subsidii.	
	Monasteries, Instructions to Commissioners of Monasteries.	Liber de Tenuris, Co. Glouc.	
	Proceedings of Commissioners for Survey of Monasteries, 28 Hen. VIII.	Muster Rolls, now in books.	
	Ordinances devised by Commissioners.	Perambulations.	
	State Papers.	Particulars for Grants (Chantry Lands).	Particulars for Grants, a Calendar which serves as an Index.
	Statutes.	Privy Seals.	
	Taxation of Pope Nicholas.	Rentals.	
	Tracts, Treaties, &c., various.	State Papers.	
	Transcripts.	Surveys.	
	Treaties.	Tenures.	
	Valors.	Valors.	
	Visitations.	Tracts.	
	Wills.	Wardrobe, Liber Garde-robe, Edw. III.	
		Wards, Matters before the Court was erected.	
		Westminster Abbey.	
		Foundation Deeds, Hen. 7.	

ASSIZES.—ITERS.—QUO WARRANTO.

THE earliest Itinerant or Justices Errant were the *Justices in Eyre*, probably so called from the old French word *erre*, or the verb *errer*, to wander or rove, &c., and they held criminal and common pleas, and also pleas of the forest; but these afterwards gave place to the Commissioners of Assize or Circuit Judges. The Justices in Eyre then became only Justices of the Forests. There were no Justices in Eyre appointed after 10 Edw. III. except to hear Pleas of the Forest. (Spence I. 116.)

It is stated by Mr. Hardy, in his Introduction to the Close Rolls, p. xxiv. note 3, "that there is unquestionable evidence, the Pipe Roll "in the Exchequer, that there had been Itinerant Justices to hear and "determine civil and criminal pleas in 18 Hen. I., and to this Monarch "the introduction of such Justices into England is to be attributed. "They appear to have been discontinued during the intestine commotions "in the reign of Stephen." See also Madox, folio, page 83.

Hen. II. revived and regularly settled these Itinerant Justices (Justices in Eyre) at the Council of Northampton, 1176 (22 Hen. II.), dividing the kingdom into six circuits.

They were sometimes mere Justices of Assize, or of Dower, or of Gaol Delivery, and the like; and they had sometimes a more general commission to determine all manner of causes, being constituted *Justiciarii ad omnia placita*; but the present Justices of Assize and *Nisi Prius* are more immediately derived from Stat. Westm. Q., 13 Edw. I. c. 30., which directs them to be assigned out of the King's sworn Justices, associating to themselves one or two discreet knights of each county. By stat. 27 Edw. I. c. 4., explained by 12 Edw. II. c. 3., assizes and inquests were allowed to be taken before any one Justice of the Court in which the plea was brought, associating to him one knight or other approved man of the county. By 14 Edw. III. stat. 1. c. 16. inquests of *Nisi Prius* may be taken before any Justice of either Bench, though the plea be not depending in his own court, or before the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, if he be a man of the law, or otherwise before the Justices of Assize, so that one of such Justices be a Judge of the King's Bench or Common Pleas, or the King's Serjeant sworn.

The Judges upon their circuits now sit by virtue of five several authorities:—1. The Commission of the Peace. 2. Commission of Oyer and Terminer. 3. Commission of General Gaol Delivery. 4. Commission of Assize, directed to the Justices and Serjeants therein named, to take, together with their associates, assizes in the several counties; that is, to take the verdict of a peculiar species of Jury called an Assize, and summoned for the trial of landed disputes. 5. That of *Nisi Prius* is a consequence of the Commission of Assize, and empowers them to try all questions of fact issuing out of the courts at Westminster that are then ripe for trial by jury. These, by the course of the courts, are usually appointed to be tried at Westminster by a jury returned from

the county wherein the cause of action arises ; but with this proviso, *Nisi Prius*, "unless before" the day prefixed the Judges of Assize come into the county in question. This they are sure to do, which saves much expense and trouble. These commissions are constantly accompanied by writs of Association, whereby certain persons, usually the Clerk of Assize and his subordinate officers, are directed to associate themselves with the Justices and Serjeants, and they are required to admit the said persons into their society in order to take the assizes, &c., that a sufficient supply of Commissioners may never be wanting. But to prevent the delay of justice by the absence of any of them, there is also issued, of course, a writ of *Si non omnes*, directing that if all cannot be present, any two of them, a Justice or Serjeant being one, may proceed to execute the Commission.

In 42 Hen. III. the Barons of the Exchequer were directed by the King to inquire diligently in whose hands were the rolls and chirographs, made as well before the Justices in Eyre as in the Court Coram Rege, and in the Bank (C. Pleas), and to cause them to be brought to the Exchequer to be laid up in the King's Treasury, and to enjoin all Justices to deliver to the Barons for the future their rolls and chirographs. See Memoranda Roll, 42 Hen. III. Rot. 8 a ; also Madox, folio, p. 708.

Stat. 13 Edw. I. Westm. 2. c. 30. enacts that "all Justices of the Bench "from henceforth shall have in their circuits clerks to enroll all pleas "pleaded before them, like as they have used to have in time passed."

By stat. 9 Edw. III. stat. I. c. 5. it was established, that Justices of Assize, Gaol Delivery, and of Oyer and Terminer should send in all their records and processes determined and put in execution, to the Exchequer at Michaelmas every year, and the Treasurer and Chamberlains were to receive the same and keep them in the Treasury as the manner is ; the Justices first to take out the estreats to send to the Exchequer as they were wont to do.

The Records found in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer (Chapter House), pertaining to the Assizes, and taken possession of by the Master of the Rolls under stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94., are as follows :—

Placita de Juratis et Assisis, Hen. III. to Hen. VI.	} In counties, including London and Middlesex, Guernsey, Jersey, &c.
Placita Corone, John to Edw. IV.	
Deliberationes Gaole, Hen. III. to Edw. IV.	
Rotuli Coronatoris, Edw. I. to Hen. VI.	

An inventory of the above is printed in the Record Report of 1837, p. 22 and following pages.

Trailbaston, Court of Justices of. Probably these proceedings (if any) will be found among the above rolls.

QUO WARRANTO ROLLS, Edw. I., II., III.

A Writ of Quo Warranto is in the nature of a Writ of Right for the King, against him who claims or usurps any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supports his claim, in order to determine the right.

The Quo Warranto Rolls have reference to what are called the Hundred Rolls ; these latter are Inquisitions, temp. Edw. I., taken by commissioners appointed to inquire in each hundred by what right the lands, &c. were held, who held them, &c. These inquisitions were delivered to the Justices in Eyre for the purpose of holding pleas upon

the claims therein stated, and the Quo Warranto Rolls contain those pleas and the judgments thereon. Since 10 Edw. III., Lord Chief Justice Hales observes, Pleadings and judgments upon franchises and liberties have not been before the Justices Itinerant, but in the King's Bench or Exchequer, and are respectively entered either upon the King's Bench Rolls or Memoranda of the Exchequer.

PLACITA FORESTÆ.

PERAMBULATIONS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE FORESTS.

THE principal court of the forest is the *Court of Justice Seat*, or the Court of the *Chief Justice in Eyre*. The Justices in Eyre were the Itinerant or Justices Errant, and held Criminal or Common Pleas, and also Pleas of the Forest. They gave place afterwards to the Commissioners of Assize or Circuit Judges, and became simply Justices of the Forest, retaining their ancient title "Justices in Eyre," so called from the old French word *erre*, or the verb *errer*, to rove or wander. *See also* Assizes, page 298 of this work.

The other courts are, the Court of Attachments or Woodmote, and the Court of Swainmote.

Officers of the Forests:—1. Verderers, who were Judges of the Swainmote; 2. Regarders; 3. Foresters; 4. Agistors; 5. Woodward; 6. Stewards. Besides these there was a Lord Warden, Lieutenant, or Master Forester. The offices of Wardens, Chief Justices, and Justices in Eyre, north and south of Trent, were vested in the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests by stat. 57 G. III. c. 61. This statute was repealed by stat. 10 G. IV. c. 50, and the powers above referred to as vested in the Chief Commissioner were re-enacted by sect. 95. of the last-mentioned statute.

The last Court of Justice Seat was held in the time of Car. II.

The Records are as follow:—

TREASURY OF RECEIPT OF EXCHEQUER.

Pleas of the forest, perambulations, and other matters relating to the forests, from 10 John to the end of the reign of Edw. III. (1208–1377).

There are also some, temp. Hen. VIII.

Also claims, perambulations, and other proceedings before the Chief Justice in Eyre (Earl of Oxford), 1660; also in 1670. *See* Record Report, 1837, p. 57, 2d column, at the bottom and following page.

An inventory of the whole of the above will be found in the Record Report, 1837, pp. 25–65.

TOWER.

Forest proceedings, perambulations, patents of office, grants of land in the forests, deeds, &c., among the Tower records in the reigns of John, Hen. III., Edw. I., II., III., Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Eliz., Jac. I., Car. I., II. An inventory of which is printed in the 5th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II., pp. 46–59. *Search also* the Patent and Close Rolls, where perambulations are entered.

PETTY BAG OFFICE.

There is a bundle of perambulations, 17 Car. I., at Petty Bag Office. Also, returns of writs for electing Verderers and Regarders.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

Surveys of forests and chases.—Special commissions for, and returns.

A perambulation of the forests of Derbyshire entered in a book among other matters. (Record Rep. 1837, p. 157.)

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Surveys of woods and forests.

Under the authority of stat. 26 G. III. c. 87. commissioners were appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the woods, forests, &c. They made 17 reports to the House of Commons, the first in 1787, and the last in 1793. At the end there is an index, by which their report or notice of any particular forest may be found. They have printed a number of the ancient perambulations and inquisitions.

Copies of the above printed Reports, bound in two large folio vols., are preserved in the Public Record Office.

CURIA REGIS, OR AULA REGIS.

THIS court took its name from the place where it was held,—the Aula or Curia Regis, or Hall or Court of the King's Palace,—and appears to have been of Norman origin, in which were combined legislative and judicial functions, and probably supplied after the Conquest the place of the Saxon Wittenagemote or Common Council, and (as stated by Mr. Spence in his *Equitable Jurisdiction*, vol. I. p. 107,) had become in the reign of Henry I. the regular court of ultimate appeal from all the courts of ordinary jurisdiction. Itinerant Justices were appointed in aid of the King's Court in the reign of Hen. I., and were finally established 22 Hen. II.

The judicial business of the court was not separated from the legislative until the reign of Hen. II., when the Curia Regis, for the dispatch of judicial business, was created or finally established; and on this subject Mr. Spence refers to a very learned treatise in the *Edinburgh Review*, No. lxxix, p. 14; and Mr. Hardy, in his *Introduction to the Close Rolls*, p. xxv, states (on the authority of Benedict Abbas, 266), that this court was presumed to have been instituted by Hen. II. in consequence of complaints made to him of the partiality of his *Justiciæ resiant* in his court, the number of whom he reduced from 18 to 5, and enacted “quod illi quinque audirent omnes clamores regni, et rectum facerent; et quod a Curia Regis non recederent, sed ibi ad audiendum clamores hominum remanerent; ita ut, si aliqua quæstio inter eos veniret, quæ per eos ad finem duci non posset; auditui regi præsentaretur, et sicut ei et sapientioribus regni placeret terminaretur.”

It would appear from the above that this court was then permanently established, and from whence, in case of difficulty, the Justices were to appeal to the King in council.

A division of the Curia Regis is said to have taken place at the latter end of the reign of Ric. I. Plaints of a fiscal kind were transferred to the Exchequer, and for the Court of Chancery were reserved all matters unappropriated to other courts.

The Curia Regis retained pleas touching the crown, together with common pleas of a civil and criminal nature.—(Hardy's *Introd. to Close Rolls*, p. xxiii.)

The Common Pleas was separated from this court by Magna Carta, 17 John, which, as confirmed by stat. 25 Edw. I., 11th chapter, enacts that “*Communia Placita non sequantur Curiam nostram sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco.*” This certain place was established in Westminster Hall, the place where the Curia or Aula Regis originally sat.

After this separation the Curia Regis continued to be the superior court of law for all criminal matters, and the Judges were the supreme conservators of the peace and coroners of the land, &c.

At what precise period it lost the title of Curia Regis, and merged into that of King's Bench, does not appear; but in old calendars the rolls are called *of the Curia Regis* to the end of Hen. III., and from 1 Edw. I. *of the King's Bench*.

The records commence 6 Ric. I., John, and Hen. III., and were deposited in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer (Chapter House), where they were found when the Public Record Office was established by authority of stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94.

They are printed from 6 Ric. I. to 1 John, under the title *Rotuli Curiae Regis*, in 2 vols. 8vo., by Sir Francis Palgrave, acting under the authority of the Record Commissioners.

COURT OF CHIVALRY, COURT MILITARY, COURT MARSHAL, OR COURT OF THE CONSTABLE AND MARSHAL.

THIS court is called *Curia Militaris* in Rot. Pat. 12 Hen. IV.; the Marshal Court in Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. VI. n. 9; the Court of the Constable and Marshal in stat. 13 Ric. II. stat. 1. c. 2.

The Court of Chivalry, established by Edw. I., was a military court and court of honour, formerly held before the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England. The duties of these two officers were executed partly abroad in the King's army in time of war, and partly in the King's court in time of peace. They had their respective deputies in the Court of Exchequer.

The above court held before the Earl Marshal only was a military court or court of honour, but when held before the Lord High Constable jointly with the Earl Marshal was also a criminal court.

It appears that the commons complained that the Court of the Constable and Marshal encroached upon matters pleadable at the common law, therefore the jurisdiction was declared by stat. 13 Ric. 2. stat. 1. c. 2., where it is called the Court of the Constable and the Marshal, and "hath cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms and of war out of the realm, and also of things that touch war within the realm, which cannot be determined nor discussed by the common law, with *other usages and customs* to the same matters pertaining, which other constables heretofore have duly and reasonably used," &c.

The words "*other usages and customs*," says Blackstone, support the claim of this court, 1st, to give relief to such of the nobility and gentry as think themselves aggrieved in matters of honour, and, 2d, to keep up the distinctions of degrees and quality, whence it follows that the civil jurisdiction of this court is principally in two points,—the redressing injuries of honour, and correcting encroachments in matters of coat armour, precedence, and other distinctions of families.

As a court of honour it is to give satisfaction to all such as are aggrieved in that point, such, for instance, as calling a man a coward, giving him the lie, for which, as they are productive of no immediate damage to his person or property, no action will lie in the courts at Westminster. These matters, by the ancient law of the land, were appointed to be given in the Court of Chivalry.

The marshalling of ~~coat~~ armour is now greatly disregarded, and fallen into the hands of the heralds, who were attendants upon this court. cont

Since the extinction of the office of Lord High Constable by the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, temp. Hen. VIII., the Court has usually been held before the Earl Marshal only with respect to civil matters.

There are matters in the State Paper Office illustrative of the functions of this Court. In Mr. Chamberlain's letter, 30th June 1621, it is stated that the Duke of Lennox, the Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Arundel, and the Lord Privy Seal sat in the King's Bench as Commissioners of the Marshal's Court, and there Sir F. Michell was degraded from the order of knighthood. The ceremony is described. On the 25th June 1622 the King directed the Council to consider "whether the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Marshal of England, is not Judge with the Constable in the Court Marshal, and consequently a Judge in the vacancy of a Constable." There is also in the State Paper Office a Royal Sign Manual Warrant empowering the Earl Marshal to proceed with all causes appertaining to the Court Marshal as judicially and definitively as any constable or marshals of the realm jointly or severally have done; this Sign Manual is dated 26th July 1622. There is also a petition of Sir Thomas Harris to the King relative to a suit in the Court of Chivalry, instituted against him by Simon Leake, questioning his gentility, 1624-5, March (21).

The proceedings in this court are by petition in a summary way, and the trial not by a jury of twelve men, but by witnesses, or by *Combat* (Co. Litt. 261). See also Coke's 4th Inst. c. 17, p. 123. But if the roll in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer (i.e. Chapter House) called *Placita Exercitûs Regis*, 24 Edw. I., be a part of the proceedings of the Court of Chivalry, which they have always been taken to be, it is clear that in criminal cases there was certainly a *jury*, as may be seen from the following: Rot. 9. "Ideo fiat inde iur tam de curia Domini Regis quam de exercitu, &c. Et juratores dicunt super sacramentum," &c. However Sir Matthew Hale makes no mention of a jury in his account of the military court held before the constable and marshal. Prynne, in his *Animadversions* on the 4th Inst., p. 59, mentions this court, and at p. 337 particularly points out and quotes the roll above mentioned among the Chapter House Records. See also Record Report, 1800, p. 38.

Probably the last proceedings of this court are those in the year 1631, printed in Rushworth's collection, vol. II. pp. 112-128.

The last attempt to revive the Earl Marshal's Court was in the reign of Queen Anne in the case of Blunt, which is reported.

The form and manner of proceeding in this Court, touching the use and bearing of arms, will be found in the second volume of a collection of curious discourses by eminent antiquaries, generally known as Hearn's curious Discourses, 2d edit., 2 vols. 8vo., 1773, p. 243. See also Rushworth's collection, vol. II., pp. 112-128.

Records of the Court of Chivalry, viz:—

TREASURY OF THE RECEIPT OF EXCHEQUER.

There is a roll preserved among the records of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer (Chapter House), called *Placita Exercitûs Regis*, 24 Edw. I. (Record Report, 1800, p. 38); and Prynne, in his *Animadversions* on the 4th Inst., p. 337, particularly points out the above as belonging to the Court of Chivalry.

CHANCERY.

Matters pertaining to the Court of Chivalry will be found entered on the Close Rolls and on the Patent Rolls. See Coke's 4th Inst., p. 123.

There are among the Tower Records what are called the Scrope and Grosvenor Rolls, which, with abstract of the proceedings from a manuscript in the Harleian Collection, have been partly printed by Sir Harris

Nicolas under the title "De controversia in Curiâ Militari inter Ricardum le Scrope et Robertum Grosvenor, milites, Rege Ricardo Secundo, 1385-1390."

There are also other rolls of this court among the miscellaneous of the Tower Records; one between Lovell and Morley, 9, 10 Ric. II.; another entitled "Processus in Curiâ Militari in causâ deprædationis inter Roches et Hauley, 12-19 Ric. II.;" another between Wm. Gerard of London and John Chamberlayn of Calais, &c., 22 Ric. II. *See* Deputy Keeper of Records' 3d Rep. App. II. pp. 192, 193.

HERALD'S COLLEGE.

Records of the Court of Chivalry will be found in the Herald's College. Here the chamber still exists where the Court was formerly held.

The proceedings in the contest between Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn and Sir Edward Hastings respecting the right to bear the arms of Hastings was printed by C. G. Young, York Herald, in 1841, from a manuscript in the library of the college. A transcript of this manuscript is also in the Harleian collection, No. 1,178.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

There are here matters pertaining to the Court of Chivalry. *See* Chamberlain's letter, 30th June 1621. *See also* 25th June and 26th July 1622; also proceedings of a Court of Chivalry held in the Painted Chamber before the Earl Marshal, 24th November 1623. For all these see the Domestic Calendar, State Paper Office.

MARSHALSEA COURT AND PALACE COURT.

Both courts abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101. after 31 Dec. 1849. Records directed to be placed under the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

MARSHALSEA COURT.

The Lord Steward and the Earl Marshal formerly presided in this court, stat. 28 Edw. I. c. 3, prescribed what matters they might hold pleas of, confirmed by stat. 18 Edw. III. stat. 2. c. 7. The jurisdiction was limited to twelve miles round the King's lodgings by stat. 13 Ric. II. stat. 1. c. 3. *See also* Rot. Parl. 25 Edw. III., vol. 2, p. 228 b; also 50 Edw. III. p. 336 b.

This court, which was obliged to follow the King, was instituted to administer justice between the King's domestic servants, that they might not be drawn into other courts. It was formerly held in, though not part of, the *Aula Regis*; and when that was subdivided, remained a distinct jurisdiction holding pleas of trespasses committed within the verge of the court (twelve miles round the residence of the King).

PALACE COURT.

Doubts having arisen as to the extent of the jurisdiction of the Marshalsea Court, King Charles I., in the sixth year of his reign, by letters patent (Rot. Pat. 6 Car. I. p. 9, n. 2.) erected a new Court of Record called the *Curia Palatii* or *Palace Court*, to be held before the Steward of the Household and Knight Marshal, and the Steward of the Court or his Deputy; with jurisdiction to hold pleas of all manner of personal actions between any parties within twelve miles of the palace at Whitehall, not extending into the City of London.

A tract on the jurisdiction of the Lord Steward will be found in the State Paper Office. *See* the Domestic Calendar of that office, 28 Oct. 1622.

This latter court, together with the ancient court of Marshalsea, was afterwards held in King Street, in the Borough of Southwark, from thence they were removed to Great Scotland Yard, Westminster, where the court was held every Friday, until its abolition.

But upon the establishment of the Palace Court,* the Marshalsea Court gradually fell into disuse.

Records of the Marshalsea.

TREASURY OF THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER (OR CHAPTER HOUSE).

There is a bag of proceedings of this court in the above department, of the time of Edw. I., II., III., called *Placita Aulae*.

* Rot. Pat. 12 July, 6 Car. I. p. 9, n. 2. Also Rot. Pat. 4 Oct. 16 Car. II. p. 15. n. 4.

*Records of the Palace Court, transferred to the Public Record Office,
pursuant to Stat. 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.*

Inrolments.	Files, Bundles, &c.	Entry Books.	Indexes.
Judgment Rolls. Oaths of Office.—Ap- pointments and Sur- renders of the several Officers of the Court, including— The Lord Steward of the Household. The Knight Marshal. The Stewards. The Deputy Steward. The Crier, and the other Officers of the Court.	Affidavits of Service. (<i>See</i> Service.) Affidavits of Service of Sum- mons. (<i>See</i> Summons.) Affidavits, Special. Affidavits to hold to Bail. Appointments and Surrenders. (<i>See</i> Oaths of Office.) Bails, Common. Bails, Special. Bills of Costs. Bills of Costs in Execution. Cause Papers. Commitments, Orders for Pay- ments and Discharges. Common Bails. (<i>See</i> Bails.) Consents to pay by Instal- ments. (<i>See</i> Instalments.) Court Memorandum Papers. Crier. (<i>See</i> Oaths of Office.) Custody Papers. Declarations. Deputy Steward. (<i>See</i> Oaths of Office.) Execution, Writs of. Instalments, Consents to pay by. Judgments, Office Copies of. Jury Panels. Knight Marshal. (<i>See</i> Oaths of Office.) Memorandums. (<i>See</i> Sum- mons.) Narrs, or Declarations in a Cause. (<i>See</i> Declarations.) Patents—2. Constituting the Palace Court. Pleas and Replications. Præcipes. Proceedings on Writs of Error. Requests for Summonses. (<i>See</i> Summonses.) Rule Papers. Service of Summons, Affida- vits of. (<i>See</i> Affidavits.) Stewards. (<i>See</i> Oaths of Office.) Summons, Requests for. (<i>See</i> Requests.) Summons and Memorandums, Weekly Lists of. Venires. Venire Papers. Warrants to Prosecute and Defend. Writs of Capias ad Respon- dendum. Writs of Execution.	Affidavits. Appearance (Common). ——— to Process served. Appraisements. Attorneys—Bills of Cost. ——— Fines for Non-at- tendance at the Office. ——— Transcript. Bail. ——— Entries of Common, also of Pleas filed by Defendant in person. Bond. Custodies. Day (Accounts for Plaints, Oaths, &c.) ——— Accounts of Stamps de- livered to the Attorneys. Declarations. Doggett or Judgment. Execution. Fees (Court). ——— J. C. Hewlitt. ——— received for Counsel on Narrs. Guard and Orderly (St. An- drew and St. James Volun- teers). Habeas Corpus. Issues (General). Judges' Notes. Long. Narrs (Buckleys) or Declara- tions. (<i>See</i> Declarations.) Notes (Judges'). <i>See</i> Judges. Obass. Paupers. Plaint. Private Bill. ——— Memorandum. ——— Disbursement. ——— Weekly Office Ac- counts. ——— Daily Account of Stock of Writs, Warrants, Stamps, and Bails. Profit. Receipts and Payments, marked A and B. Receipts and Payments. Returns. Rule. Transcripts. Writs of Error. Writs renewed.	Bail.

PEVERIL COURT.

Abolished by stat. 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101. sect. 14, and the Records directed to be placed under the charge of the Master of the Rolls.

THIS court was established by William the Conqueror, with a jurisdiction then given to it over certain parts of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. By subsequent grants by letters patent, dated respectively the 14th Charles I. and 25th Charles II., that jurisdiction was greatly extended, comprising the entire county of Nottingham, and the several parishes of Sheffield, Handsworth, Treeton, Rotherham, Ecclesfield, and Whiston, in the county of York.

The causes of action to be entertained by the court were also specified with the forms of proceeding, and the several offices in the court were named likewise in the same grants. By a grant by letters patent by Queen Anne, bearing date the fifth year of her reign, Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart., and his heirs, were appointed the High Stewards, and Lord Middleton, as the heir of such person, was the High Steward when the court was abolished. The court at the time of its abolition was held at Lenton, about two miles from Nottingham. John Barker, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, was the Judge.

The pleadings were filed in court with the Deputy Steward, and copies thereof were delivered by him to the attorneys requiring such. No records were made up, but the substance of each pleading, &c. was entered in a large folio volume called the Precipe Book, of which there are about twenty in number, each being about three or four inches in thickness ; the earliest entry is about 100 years since.

COURT OF WARDS AND LIVERIES.

THE Court of Wards was instituted by stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46, to superintend and regulate inquiries upon the death of the King's tenants, what lands they died seised of, who was the heir and of what age, in order to entitle the King to his marriage wardship, relief, primer seisin, or other advantages.

The officers appointed by stat. 32 Hen. VIII. were :—

1. A Master, who had the custody of the seal.

It appears that when Lord Annandale was appointed, 1624, a staff and seals were delivered to him. See 21 May 1624, Domestic Calendar, State Paper Office.

2. An Attorney.
3. A Receiver General.
4. Two Auditors.
5. Two Clerks, a Messenger, and Usher.

There were also particular Auditors and particular Receivers.

The Receiver General declared his account annually before the Master, Attorney, and Auditors, and the amount was paid to the Treasurer of the King's Chamber, or to such as the King should authorize to receive the same by commission under the Great Seal. The office of Liveries was united to the court by stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 22.

The court was virtually abolished during the Commonwealth, for we find the following on the Journals of the House of Commons, 14 March 1650-1 :—"Ordered, that the records of the *late Court of Wards* be "transferred to the Court of Exchequer, &c." It was finally abolished by the stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24.

The court appears to have been in the palace of Westminster. In the time of the Commonwealth (Com. Journals, 28 Jan. 1649-50) the records were directed to be removed from a room over the House of Parliament.

In 1709 a committee of the House of Lords found the records in a neglected and perishing condition in a fishmonger's house in a fish yard near Westminster Hall ; the room where they were kept seemed to the committee to be the place where the records were kept when the court was subsisting (Lords' Journals, vol. xviii. p. 715). The records were afterwards removed to rooms adjoining to the House of Lords belonging to the Black Rod, where they were still lying in 1732, when their immediate removal was recommended to the Chapter House, which was carried into execution under the authority of a sign manual warrant dated 1 Sept. 1732,* and where they were found when the Master of the Rolls took possession of them under stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94.

It is stated in Strachey's Index to the Records printed in 1739, that eleven bags of the Feodaries' Certificates and also calendars and indexes were in the hands of the executors of Mr. Charles Grimes of Gray's Inn. And it appears from the Lords Journals, 1709, 20 April, that

* Antient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of Exchequer, vol. I. p. lix.

Mr. Grimes had the key of the room where the records were, and produced four books of alphabetical indexes to the Inquisitions which his father had made.

The records afford important proofs of descents and alliances, and of various rights of property, and are as follow :—

Some of the proceedings are among the Miscellaneous of the Tower Records. *See* Deputy Keeper of Records' 3d Rep. App. II. p. 197.

ACCOUNTS :

Books of Feodaries. These have an index of counties only.

Books and Rolls of Receivers-General and Collectors.

Sheriffs' Returns of Arrears.

Views of Accounts, with indexes.

ACQUITTANCES. *See* DISCHARGE BOOKS.

AFFIDAVITS, Books of.

ALLIANCES :

The books of the Court of Wards afford information of marriages, &c. *See* CONTRACTS for Leases and Marriages, &c.

APPOINTMENTS :

Patent Books of appointments of Feodarys and Escheators. *See* PATENTS.

ARREARS :

Books of Arrears of payments for Wards' lands, &c.

Sheriffs' Returns of Arrears. *See* SHERIFFS' RETURNS.

Process Book for recovery of debts. *See* PROCESS.

ATTACHMENTS. *See* EXTENTS.

BILLS, ANSWERS, DEPOSITIONS, &c. :

Bundles of.

Entry Books.

Bills assigned, entries of.

Calendar of Bills, Answers, &c.

Bills, Answers, Commissions, &c., 1 vol.

Bill and Commission Book.

BONDS, Books of :

For payment of debts.

Debts due upon Bonds.

For performance of agreements, covenants, &c.

For payment of money, and fines for Liveries, &c.

CAUSE LIST :

List of plaintiffs, alphabetically arranged.

CAUSES :

Cause Books.

CERTIFICATES :

Certificate Books of Process issued by the Auditors.

Certificates of Feodaries of the offices taken on the death of the King's tenants, containing the particulars of the possessions, *i. e.* Inquisitions post mortem.

It is stated in Strachey's Index to the Records, printed in 1739, that eleven bags of these Certificates, and also

CERTIFICATES—*continued.*

Calendars and Indexes, were in the possession of the executors of Mr. Charles Grimes, of Gray's Inn. It appears from the Lords Journals, 1709, 20 April, that Mr. Grimes had the key of the room where the records of the Court of Wards were, and produced four books of alphabetical indexes which his father had made to the Inquisitions.

COMMISSIONS :

Separate Books.

Injunction and Commission Books. *See* INJUNCTIONS.

Memoranda of Commissions, &c. relating to Inquisitions post mortem. *See* INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

Bill and Commission Books. *See* BILLS, ANSWERS, &c.
EXTENTS. PROCESS.

COMPOSITION for Wardships, Leases, &c. *See* PETITIONS.

CONTRACTS for Leases and Marriages, Books of.

DEBTS :

Books of Debts due, and process upon bonds for their recovery.
See PROCESS.

Books of Arrears of payments for Wards' lands. *See* ARREARS.
Declarations of Debts due for Wardships, &c., with bonds given for securing the same.

Bond Books for payment of Debts. *See* BONDS.

DECLARATIONS OF DEBTS. *See* DEBTS.

DECREES :

The Decree Books are indexed as to persons only, 6 Eliz. to 21 Car. I.

The Patent and Decree Books are indexed as to names of persons and county with reference to the nature of the document.
Hen. VIII. to 14 Jac. I. *See* PATENTS.

DEEDS :

In boxes and bags, from Edw. I. to Car. I.

An index to these Deeds is printed in the 6th Report, App. II.
No. 1, of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

There are Indenture Books, 17 vols., Hen. VIII. to Car. I. These are indexed as to persons and places, and nature of Deed referred to.

There is also a book containing Indentures, Patents, Assignments of Dower, &c., Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. ; to this there is an index of persons and nature of Deed. *See* PATENTS.

DESCENTS :

The Books of the Court of Wards, &c. afford important proofs of Descents, &c.

DISCHARGES :

Book of Discharges by the Auditors to the Sheriffs for payments out of Wards' lands.

DOWER, ASSIGNMENTS OF. *See* INDENTURES. PATENTS.

ESCHEATORS :

Appointments of Feodarers and Escheators. *See* PATENTS.

EVIDENCES :

Books of Evidences and Calendars to same, Hen. VIII. to Car. I.

EXTENTS :

Books of Attachments, Extents, Commissions, &c.

FEODARS :**FEODARERS :****FEODARIES :**

Books of. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Bonds of. *See* BONDS.

Appointments of. *See* PATENTS.

Certificates of Inquisitions. *See* CERTIFICATES. INQUI-
SITIONS POST MORTEM.

FINES :

— Sheriffs'. *See* OBLIGATIONS.

— and rates for Liveries.

— for leases.

— and payments for Wards' lands.

Names of heirs, and fines for Liveries.

Process Book for fines, rents, &c. *See* PROCESS.

HEIRS :

Names of heirs, and fines for Liveries. *See* FINES.

INDENTURES :

These books are indexed as to persons and places and nature of deeds referred to (except the first which is only indexed as to persons and nature of deed). Vol. I. is only indexed in part.

Book of Indentures, Patents, Assignments of Dower, &c. *See* PATENTS.

INJUNCTIONS :

Injunctions and Commission Books.

Injunctions' Books (separate).

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM :

Duplicates of those among the Rolls Chapel Records, so far as the Court of Wards was concerned. They are, in fact, the Feodaries' Certificates of Inquisitions. *See* CERTIFICATES.

Index.

Memoranda of Commissions, &c. relative to Inquisitions post mortem.

Extracts from Inquisitions. *See* CERTIFICATES.

LEASES :

Entries of Leases.

Particulars for Leases.

Fines for Leases. *See* OBLIGATIONS. FINES.

Seizures for Leases. *See* SEIZURES.

Contracts for Leases and Marriages. *See* CONTRACTS.

Petitions and Compositions for Wardships, Leases, &c. *See* PETI-
TIONS.

Wards and Leases. Calendar or index.

LIVERIES :

Books of Liveries, 36 Hen. VIII.—18 Car. I. No. 1. not indexed.

Nos. 2. to 5. are indexed as to persons only. The remainder indexed as to persons and county. (26 vols. in all.)

Fines and rates of Liveries. *See FINES.*

Particulars for Liveries, 1 Hen. VIII. to 5 Mary. These have an index of persons.

Special Liveries.

Special and General Liveries.

MARRIAGES :

Books of Contracts for Leases and Marriages. *See CONTRACTS. LEASES.*

MINUTES :

Rough Minutes. Writs. *See WRITS.*

NOTICES :

Entries of Notices, &c.

OBLIGATIONS :

Obligations for fines, bonds for meane rates, fines for leases, arrears, &c. *See BONDS. FINES.*

ORDERS :

Order Books.

One of the Order Books is entitled, Orders of Committee of Lords and Commons, and of the Exchequer, 1646–1650.

One book is Petitions and Orders for the Prince of Wales, 1618–1623.

PARTICULARS :

————— for Leases. *See LEASES.*

————— for Liveries. *See LIVERIES.*

PATENTS :

Patent Books, containing appointments of Feodarers and Escheators.

Patent and Decree Books. These are indexed, names of persons and county, with reference to the nature of the documents.

Patent and Livery Books.

Patents, Indentures, Assignments of Dower, &c. *See INDENTURES.*

PAYMENTS :

Discharge Books. *See ARREARS. DISCHARGES.*

PEDIGREES :

The various records of the Court of Wards will be found useful in tracing Pedigrees.

PETITIONS :

And Compositions for Wardships, Leases, &c., with an index of persons.

PREFERMENTS. *See SALES.*

PRIVY SEALS :

And Commissions. *See* COMMISSIONS.

PROCEEDINGS :

In the Court of Wards. *See* BILLS, ANSWERS, &c. PROCESS.

PROCESS :

Process Books, or Entries of Proceedings.

Process Books, Commissions, &c.

Staying Process Book.

Debts due, and Process upon Bonds for Recovery.

RATES :

Books of Rates.

Fines and Rates for Liveries.

Payment of Fines and Rates.

Bonds for payment of Rates, and fines for Liveries.

RECEIVERS-GENERAL. *See* ACCOUNTS.**RETURNS. *See* INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. SHERIFFS' RETURNS.****SALES :**

Books of Sales of Wards and Preferments.

Fines and Obligations for Sales of Wards. *See* FINES.

SEALS :

Seal Books.

Seal and Commission Books.

SEIZURES :

Seizures for leases, with an index of persons.

SHERIFFS' RETURNS :

_____ of arrears, &c.

_____ of process. *See* PROCESS.

SURVEYS :

Books of Surveys, with indexes of persons.

VIEWS OF ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.**WARDS AND WARDSHIPS :**

Sales of Wardships. *See* SALES.

Fines for Wards' lands. *See* FINES.

Declaration of debts due for Wardships. *See* DEBTS.

Petitions and Compositions for Wardships. *See* PETITIONS.

Wards' Committees. Index.

Wards and Leases. Calendar or index. *See* LEASES.

WRITS :

Writs ; with index of persons, county, and nature of writ.

Rough minutes. Writs. *See* MINUTES.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

Sometimes called the *Court of Whitehall*, because the court was held in or adjoining to a chamber in Westminster Hall called the Whitehall. It was sometimes also called *The Court of Conscience*.

THIS court had its origin in the King's (or Privy) Council. We find an order for the regulation of the Council, 13 Ric. II., in which it is directed that the bills of the people of *lesser charge* were to be examined before the Keeper of the *Privy Seal* and such of the Council as should be present. From this we trace the authority of the Lord Privy Seal as Judge or President of this court, which was an equity court for poor men's causes, established in the 9th year of the reign of Henry the Seventh (1493-4), and sat at first wherever the Privy Council happened to be, but in later times it sat more generally at Westminster, where the Lord Privy Seal presided, assisted by Masters of Requests, who were the ordinary Judges.

The jurisdiction of this court as a Court of Equity was contested, and it was adjudged, Michaelmas Term, 41 Eliz. (1598), that it was no court that had power of judicature. (*See Record Report*, 1800, p. 39; also Sir F. Palgrave's Essay upon the Original Authority of the King's Council, pp. 79 and 99.)

The matters cognizable by this court immediately before its dissolution were almost all suits that by colour of equity or supplication made to the Prince might be brought before him; but originally and properly this was a court for poor men's suits, which were made to the King by supplication, and upon which they were entitled to have right without payment of money. (Smith's Commonwealth, b. 3. c. 7. *See also* Blackstone.)

An order was made in Chancery, 30 Nov. 1588, referring all poor persons (seeking relief in the Court of Chancery) to the Court of Requests. Also certain ordinances in same court, 29 Jan. 1618-19, refer all plaintiffs suing in formâ pauperis to the Court of Requests, &c. (*See Sanders' Orders in Chancery*, pp. 61 and 122.)

The court was virtually abolished by stat. 16 Car. I. c. 10.; but the office of Master of the Requests continued probably the whole of the reign of Charles the Second. The last appointment of a Master of Requests, which appears in the Auditor's and Pells' Patent Books, is that of William Fanshaw, whose patent is dated 12 March, 32 Car. II. (1680).

It is stated in the Record Report of 1800, p. 39, that it appeared from a manuscript account of the life of Sir Richard Fanshaw, that he, as one of the Masters of Requests, asserted it to be the right of his office to receive all petitions to the King, in opposition to the Secretary of State, and that the practice had been so in the reign of Charles the First. His claim did not prevail, and the office ceased as being of no value.

The records were removed from the Palace at Westminster to the Chapter House by warrant of sign manual, dated 1 Sept. 1732 (Ancient

Kalendars, &c., vol. I. p. lix.), where they were found when the Master of the Rolls took possession of them under stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94.

A specimen of the entries in the books will be found printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 8th Report, App. II. p. 167, and an inventory of the Records follows the same.

The records (which are useful for family and local history, pedigrees, topography, &c.) are as follow :—

AFFIDAVIT BOOKS.

APPEARANCE BOOKS.

BILLS AND ANSWERS (if found).

COMMISSIONS, RETURNS OF.

DECREES. *See* ORDER AND DECREE BOOKS.

DOCKET BOOKS.

NOTICE BOOK.

ORDER BOOKS, and

ORDER AND DECREE BOOKS.

PROCESS BOOKS.

REPLICATION BOOK.

RETURNS OF COMMISSIONS.

WITNESS BOOKS.

There are Proceedings of the Court of Requests among the Miscellaneous Records of the Land Revenue. (*See* Record Report, 1800, p. 174, 2d column.)

COURT OF STAR CHAMBER.

THIS was a very ancient court held before the King and Council, but new-modelled by stat. 3 Hen. VII. c. 1. and 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20. It consisted of divers Lords, being Privy Councillors, together with two Judges of the courts of Common Law (without, as it has been said, the intervention of a jury). Their jurisdiction extended legally over riots, perjury, misbehaviour of Sheriffs, and other notorious misdemeanors, contrary to the law of the land. Yet this was afterwards (as Clarendon informs us, Hist. of Reb., books 1 & 3,) stretched "to the asserting of
"all proclamations and orders of state; to the vindicating of illegal
"commissions and grants of monopolies; holding for honourable that
"which pleased, and for just that which profited, and becoming both a
"court of law to determine civil rights, and a court of revenue to enrich the Treasury; the Council table by proclamations enjoining to
"the people that which was not enjoined by the laws, and prohibiting
"that which was not prohibited; and the Star Chamber, which consisted of the same persons in different rooms, censuring the breach
"and disobedience to those proclamations by very great fines, imprisonment, and corporal severities; so that any disrespect to
"any acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time
"more penal, and the foundations of right never more in danger to
"be destroyed." For which reason it was finally abolished by stat. 16 Car. I. c. 10.

The Star or Starred Chamber was anciently the Council Chamber within the King's Palace of Westminster, called the Starred Chamber as some conjecture from the roof of the chamber being decked with gilt stars; there have been various other conjectures.

The King occasionally sat in person. We find from the papers in the State Paper Office that in 1616-17 King James I. delivered judgment in the Star Chamber in the matter of a duel. His reason for so doing was, that he might challenge to himself the title of "*Rex Pacificus*." See the Domestic State Papers, 13 and 22 Feb. 1616-17.

We find from the same invaluable papers that the King presided in the matter between Lord and Lady Exeter against Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State, and fined the latter; and the King on this occasion compared himself to Solomon. See the Domestic State Papers, 6, 13, and 14 Feb. 1616-17.

The records of this court, which were transferred from the Palace at Westminster to the Treasury of the Receipt of Exchequer, or Chapter House, in the reign of Queen Anne, are as follow:—

TREASURY OF RECEIPT OF EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT.

Bills, answers, depositions, and other proceedings.

The original decrees are lost, the last notice of them was in 1719, when they were in a house in St. Bartholomew Close.

TOWER.

Some of the bills and answers are to be found among the miscellaneous of the Tower Records, as may be seen by the 3d Report of Deputy Keeper of Records, App. II. p. 196.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Copies of many of the decrees are to be found in the Harleian Collection. (Record Rep. 1800, p. 39.)

In Rushworth's Collections, vol. II., are the proceedings and decrees in one case, and in the Appendix to vol. III. are several decrees. (Record Report, 1800, p. 39.)

WELSH RECORDS.

IN the time of Edw. I. assizes were held in Wales, for, by the statute of Wallia, 12 Edw. I., we find the form of the patent appointing *Justices of Assize for Wales*; and by that statute Wales was divided into seven divisions or counties, viz., Snowdon, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Merioneth, Flint, Carmarthen, and Cardigan; and the Justice of Snowdon was appointed to have the custody and government of the peace in Snowdon and the lands adjoining in Wales, according to original writs; also Sheriffs and Coroners were directed to be appointed for the said counties.

Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth became the *North Wales Circuit*. Robert de Staundon was the King's Justice of North Wales in 21 & 22 Edw. I. (Ayloffe's Calendar of the Welsh Rolls, p. 99.)

Cardiganshire in the ancient records was the district commonly called *West Wales*.

Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire were denominated also in the ancient records *South Wales*. W. Martyn was Justice of South Wales, 9 Edw. II. (Rym. Fœd. Vol. III. p. 548.)

Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 5. directed the appointment of Justices of Peace of Quorum and Gaol Delivery to be appointed for the different counties then existing in Wales.

Stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26. directed that Wales should be divided into twelve counties, eight of which were shires of ancient times; that is to say, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Flint, Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth; and four of the said counties were newly made by stat. 27 Hen. VIII.; that is to say, Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh. And the said stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. directed sessions to be held twice every year, to be called the Great Sessions of Wales. Although the sessions may have been similarly held previously, this statute established the Great Sessions of Wales.

The separate jurisdiction of the Court of Session of Chester and Great Sessions of Wales was abolished by stat. 11 G. IV. and 1 W. IV. c. 70. (1830) and assizes appointed. The records were directed to be kept as heretofore until otherwise provided for. They were directed to be placed under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls by stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94.

On the 11th of September 1839 the Master of the Rolls appointed Mr. Black to inspect and survey the Welsh records, and his instructions and report are printed in the First Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, pp. 76-122, from which report of Mr. Black the following information has been gathered. Mr. Black, p. 116. of the same report, alludes to the defective state of the records of fines and recoveries; and on the 31st January 1841 he made a full report thereon to the Master of the Rolls, (printed Sess. Pap. H.C. 1842, No. 223.) In consequence of that Report an Act was passed to remedy the defects, stat. 5 Vict. sess. 2. c. 32. (1842), "An Act for better recording Fines and Recoveries in Wales and Cheshire."

Many of the Welsh Exchequer Records will be found at the Chapter House. These may, however, be found to be Land Revenue Records, or the Records of the General Surveyors. See Thomas's *Ancient Exchequer of England*, pp. 9, 10, &c. See stat. 3 Hen. VIII. c. 23. (Rep. 1837, pp. 66, 67.)

1. CHESTER CIRCUIT.—Cheshire, Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery.

Coke, in his 4th Inst. ch. 37, states, "Within this county palatine, and the county of the city of Chester, there is and anciently hath been a principal officer called the Chamberlain of Chester, who hath, and Chancery and time out of mind hath had, the jurisdiction of a Chancellor, Exchequer at and that the Court of Exchequer at Chester is, and time out Chester.

of mind hath been, the Chancery Court for the said county palatine, whereof the Chamberlain of Chester is Judge in Equity. He is also Judge of matters at the common law within the said county, as in the Court of Chancery at Westminster, for this Court of Chancery is a mixed court.

There is also a Vice-Chamberlain, the Deputy of the Chamberlain.

There is within the same a Justice called the Justice of Chester, who hath jurisdiction to hear and determine matters of the Crown and of Common Pleas, of fines and recoveries as well within the county palatine as of the city of Chester.

Flintshire from its first conquest was annexed to Cheshire for its civil and criminal jurisdiction, yet in equity it was annexed to the two other Welsh counties of the same circuit. The Justice of Chester always sat as Judge in Flint from the time of Edw. I.

Chester city was taken out of the county palatine and made a county of itself by Letters Patent 6 April, 21 Hen. VII., quoted in the statute for levying fines and recoveries within the same (stat. 43 Eliz. c. 15.) See also Coke's 4th Inst. ch. 37.

Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 5. empowered the Lord Chancellor to nominate and appoint Justices of the Peace, Justices of the Quorum, and Justices of Gaol Delivery for Chester and Flint and the other counties, and the issues were directed to be returned into the Exchequer at Chester.

Chancery and
Exchequer at
Denbigh, for
Denbigh and
Montgomery.
Denbigh and Montgomery were formed out of the Marches of Wales by stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26., which stat. erected a Chancery and Exchequer for these two counties at Denbigh; and these counties were placed under the Chester jurisdiction by stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26.

It was the ancient practice for the Judge to sit eight or nine times in the year; but stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 43. directed that only two sessions should be holden yearly, one at Easter and one at Michaelmas. The statute, however, of 33 Hen. VIII. c. 13. gave power to the Justice to alter the times of holding the two sessions of Chester either before or after Easter and Michaelmas, and enabled the Sheriff of Chester to hold a monthly County Court.

The sessions of Wales already stated were directed to be called *The Great Sessions of Wales* by stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26., and the Justice of Chester was directed to hold sessions twice every year for Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery; to hold pleas of the Crown, pleas of assize, pleas of actions, real, personal, and mixed, in as large and ample a manner as the Chief Justices of England. The original seal of Chester was directed to stand for the original seal of Flint, to remain in the custody of the Chamberlain of Chester; also a judicial seal for the Justice of Chester was appointed.

CLASSES OF RECORDS.

The earliest records of this circuit are of the time of Edw. I.

Exchequer.

Accounts :

Chamberlains :

Ministers :

Cheshire Rolls, containing the accounts of the bailiffs and farmers of lordships, townships, manors, &c., and the accounts of the Sheriff and Escheator, 143 rolls.

Macclesfield Rolls. These contain the accounts of the bailiffs of the hundred distinct from the rest of Cheshire, and also of the catchpolls and bailiffs of the borough, and of the bailiffs of the forest of Macclesfield, &c., 141 rolls.

Denbigh Rolls.—There was a separate Exchequer set up for Denbigh, temp. Hen. VIII.

Flintshire Rolls.

Some of the Exchequer Records of Wales will be found among the Chapter House Records. *See* Report, 1837, pp. 66, 67 ; but they may be Land Revenue Records, or the Records of the General Surveyors.

Assignments of Dower.

Court Rolls.

Extents.

CLASSES OF RECORDS.

Chancery.

For all the counties of the Chester circuit.

Awards of Commissioners, &c.

Inquisitions (Escheators') :

Consisting of inquests post mortem and ad quod damnum.

Patent or Remembrance Rolls :

Containing inolments of grants and confirmations, &c., recognizances of debt, &c., hence these rolls are also called Recognizance Rolls.

Probations of Age of Heirs.

Recognizance Rolls. *See* Patent or Remembrance Rolls.

Remembrance Rolls. *See* Patent or Remembrance Rolls.

Calendars to the Patent or Remembrance Rolls.

Proceedings in Equity.

Bills, Answers, &c.

Deeds, Vouchers, &c. lodged in Court.

Minute Books (Registrars').

Orders and Decrees.

Registrars' Minute Books. *See* Minute Books.

Reports, Orders, and Decrees.

Title Deeds. *See* Deeds.

Civil and Crown Sides.

Admissions and Oaths of Attorneys, in rolls. *See* Oaths and Admissions. Clerks' Articles.

Affidavits :

On the files of declarations, pleas, &c.

Affidavits of Service. *See* Articles of Clerks.

Appearance Books :

On stamps.

Memorandums of appearances are entered in the Rule or Remembrance Books.

Articles of Clerks.

These are filed with affidavits of service, and testimonials or certificates for admission to be attorneys.

Articles, Register of.

Placita in Itinere :

Assize Rolls :

Placita Forestæ :

Among the Welsh Records of the Chester circuit will be found *Placita Itinere et Indictamenta*. Lord Coke, in his 4th Institute, chap. 37, states, upon the authority of Britton, that the Chief Justice of Chester had the power of going on circuit once in seven years.

Attorneys' Rolls. *See* Admissions and Oaths.

Attorneys, Register of (alphabetical). *See* Oaths and Admissions. Warrants of Attorney.

Attorneys :

Testimonials or certificates to be attorneys. *See* Articles of Clerks.

Bail or Mainprize Files :

The earliest of these are mingled with the Brevia ; they are commonly indorsed "M' et Indictamenta," &c. The coroner's inquisitions and all criminal processes are filed thereon, as also the bails. The modern files contain the Judge's precept for holding the session with the Sheriffs' return of Nomina Ministrorum ; but in some of the older files of Brevia they are found rather than on the Mainprize Files.

Bails or
Mainprize Rolls } Manucaptiones :

Containing entries of bails. These are quite different from the Mainprize Files.

Bails (Special) :

Special bails, examinations, &c., in files.

Special bails are entered in the Rule or Remembrance Books.

There are also separate Special Bail Books. *See* Bails (Special).

Brevia (Writs) :

The most ancient files for the Chester circuit are of the reign of Edw. III.

Causes :

Cause Books.

— Papers.

Certificates :

For admission to be attorneys. *See* Articles of Clerks.

Certiorari :

These chiefly consist of processes removed by writ of error out of the Portmote Court of the city of Chester, with the writs annexed.

Clerks' Articles. *See* Articles of Clerks.

Commissioners for taking Affidavits :

Fiats for making. *See* Fiats. Rule Books.

Coroners' Inquisitions. *See* Inquisitions.

Court Roll :

One for the lordship of Halton in Cheshire, 18 Ric. II.

Crown Books. *See* Indictments.

Declarations :

On the files of affidavits, pleas, &c.

Entered in the Rule or Remembrance Books, also in the files of affidavits, pleas, &c.

Deeds :

Entered on the Plea Rolls.

Deputations :

These deputations from the Judges are entered on the Plea Rolls.

Docket Books or Calendar of Fines and Recoveries.

Docket Rolls.

Estreat Books :

From 28 Eliz.—Car. II.

Fiats, Judges' :

For making commissioners to take affidavits and bails.

Files of papers :

Indorsed "Papiŕ" or "Papers."

These contain affidavits, declarations, pleas, and other papers filed in civil causes, and were anciently among the Brevia. *See* Affidavits, Declarations, &c.

Fines :**Recoveries :**

Fines and recoveries are entered on the Plea Rolls.

The earliest bundles of Chester contain chirographs of fines and transcripts, or originals of deeds recorded in the county of Chester. Before the reign of Elizabeth the chirographs are done up in regnal files ; from that time there are several for one reign. Since the time of G. II. the writs, concords, &c. (which formerly were filed among the common Brevia) are attached to the several chirographs, and made up in sessional files.

In like manner the recoveries, of which the writs, warranties, &c. were filed among the common writs, have at least for the same period been made up in yearly or sessional files.

Some of the modern fines and recoveries of Flintshire (being few) are filed together on one file.

The Docket Books are calendars to fines and recoveries.

Imparlance Books.**Indictments, Crown :**

Rolls of, containing inquisitions fully inrolled from Ric. II. *See also* the Bail or Mainprize Files.

Indictments :

Crown Books, containing indictments, presentments, orders, and sentences. *See also* Bail or Mainprize Files.

Inquisitions (Coroners'):

These are on paper. These are such as were not filed with the Clerk of the Crown, but brought in at different times by the coroners of Chester and Flint. *See* Indictments.

Judges' Fiats. *See* Fiats.**Judgments:**

Signing of judgments are entered in the Rule or Remembrance Books.

King's Silver. *See under the head* Rule Books.**Liber Placitorum.** *See* Rule Books.**Marshals' Records:**

Cause books and papers, Dep. Keep. 7th Rep. App. I. p. 13. *See* Cause Books.

Memoranda of Fines and Recoveries:

A brief docket or list of attorneys, &c. deforciant or vouchers.

Ministers' Accounts:

For the lordship of Halton in Cheshire, 38, 39 Edw. III. *See* Ministers' Accounts.

Minute Books:

Used by the prothonotaries and their deputies in court for setting down the verdicts of juries, sentences of prisoners, and other business.

Nomina Ministrorum:

On the Bail or Mainprize Files (Criminal Side).

In the North Wales circuit they appear to be on civil files of papers.

Oaths and Admissions of Attorneys, in rolls. *See* Admissions.**Orders.** *See* Indictments.**Pardons (Original) of Criminals.****Patents:**

The ancient patents of Judges, Kings, attorneys, prothonotaries, &c. were entered on the Plea Rolls, but the modern patents are on separate rolls.

Placita or Plea Rolls:

Containing inrolments not only of all actions at law brought on to a verdict, but in ancient times of the preliminary steps in actions that never proceeded so far as an issue; also on the same rolls Pleas of the Crown (except in modern times, when few have been recorded); also on same rolls inrolments of the patents of Judges, Kings, attorneys, and prothonotaries; also deputations from the Judges; also deeds and other documents ordered to be inrolled; also all fines and recoveries. Some of the rolls contain the pleas, &c. for several years (*see* 27-32 Edw. III.); but the later rolls are in sessional rolls. Warrants of attorney were commonly inrolled in one membrane or more of the Plea Roll; but we find instances of there being a separate Roll for them. *See also the* Files of Affidavits, Declarations, Pleas, &c.

Precedents (Prothonotaries):

Entries of, some are entered in one of the Docket Books. Loose Papers.

Presentments. *See* Indictments.

Prisoners (criminal):

Calendar Prisoner or Calendar of Indictments and Gaol Delivery.
These Calendars are on the Mainprize or Bail Files. *See also*
Indictments.

Prothonotaries Precedents. *See* Precedents.

Quo Warranto Rolls.

Recognizances, in files.

Register of Attorneys. *See* Attorneys.

——— Clerks' Articles. *See* Articles of Clerks.

Remembrances. *See* Rule Books.

Replications:

Entered in the Rule Books.

Rule Books:

These are entitled "Remembrances of the Prothonotaries." Some of the older volumes are entitled "Liber Placitorum." In these are entered memorandums of appearances, filing of Special Bails, Declarations, Pleas, Replications, and other Pleadings, and the signing of Judgments. Some of the oldest volumes contain the King's silver paid for fines, lists of attorneys, and commissioners for affidavits.

Sentences. *See* Indictments. Minute Books.

Significavits, Writs of:

Addressed to the Justices of the Great Sessions, with Transcripts from Ecclesiastical Courts annexed.

Special Bails. *See* Bails.

Warrants of Attorney:

The Warrants of Attorney were commonly inrolled in one or more membranes of the Plea Rolls, but there are separate rolls.

Writ Books, or Remembrance of Writs.

Writs (Brevia):

The most ancient files of the Chester circuit are of the reign of Edw. III. *See also* Brevia.

2. NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.—Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth.

We may probably trace the origin of the jurisdiction of this circuit from the stat. Walliæ 12 Edw. I. An Exchequer was established for North Wales at Caernarvon by Edw. I. *See* Ayloff's Calendar to the Ancient Charters, and of the Welsh, &c. Rolls, the Welsh Calendar commencing at page 62. The ancient Exchequer at Caernarvon was rebuilt in 1767, and a tradition exists that the records were removed to Westminster. There are numerous Welsh records in the Queen's Remembrancer's Department, and at the Chapter House.

Justices of the Peace of the Quorum and of Gaol Delivery were directed to be appointed for these counties by stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 5, and the issues, fines, &c. to be returned into the Exchequer at Caernarvon, before the King's Chamberlain of North Wales. As before observed, the sessions were directed to be called "*The Great Sessions*" by stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26, by which the Justice of North Wales was directed to hold sessions twice every year, and to have an original seal to remain in the custody of the Chamberlain for North Wales, also a judicial seal for the Justice of North Wales. Robert de Staundon was the Justice of North Wales, 21 & 22 Edw. I.

CLASSES OF RECORDS.

Exchequer.

Accounts, Ministers' (for Merioneth) ; those for Anglesey and Caernarvon are at Chester Castle.

Some of the Exchequer Records will be found at the Chapter House. Report 1837, pp. 66, 67 ; but they may be Land Revenue Records, or the Records of the General Surveyors.

Chancery.

Bills, Answers, &c.

Bill Books.

Cause Books.

Decree Books. .

Order Books.

Minutes, files of Registrars' Minutes.

Precedents of Chancery Proceedings.

Titlings, files of Registrars' Titlings.

Titlings, Chamberlains'.

Process, Forms of Process in Equity.

Rules and Standing Orders of the Great Sessions.

Registrars' Books.

Civil and Crown Sides.

Account Books of the Prothonotary.

Admission and Oath Rolls.

Attorneys' Certificates. *See* Certificates.

Bail or Mainprize Roll, containing entries of bail.

Bail or Mainprize Files :

These are called Calendars or Files of the Clerk of the Crown, containing all processes and documents filed in criminal causes. They take the name of Calendar, &c., from Calendar of Indictments filed and rolled up with them.

Causes :

Cause Books. The Marshal's Cause Books.

Calendars :

The Bail or Mainprize Files are called Calendars.

Certificates of Attorneys, Registers of.

Circuit Papers :

These are called the Prothonotaries "Titlings," or Circuit Papers, consisting of motions for rules, and other papers handed over to the Prothonotary in court, large bundles in brown paper for all the three counties.

Continuations :

Books of Continuation of Actions.

Docket Rolls :

These contain the yearly Doggett of the Prothonotary, filed or made up into rolls.

Docket Books :

Being the continuation of the Docket Rolls.

Files of Papers :

Called the "Memorandum and File of Papers;" these are large bundles containing all writs filed at common law, jury panels, præcipes and concords, &c. of fines, warrants of attorney, &c.

for recoveries, together with the writ of summons for the great session, and the sheriff's return of *Nomina Ministrorum*, the last form the dorse or outside of the roll.

The separate file of papers consisting of affidavits, declarations, pleas, bills of costs, &c. These have been reported as a distinct class, but are rolled up within the same cover as the above.

Fines, Chirographs in regnal bundles.

Gaol Delivery Rolls.

Impar lance Book.

Marshal's Cause Books. *See* Cause Books.

Memoranda. *See* Files of Papers.

Minutes (Crown):

Prothonotaries Minutes, or minutes to prosecute and defend on stamps, rolled up in sessional files.

Placita.

Plea Rolls or Placita.

Registers. *See* Certificates of Attorneys.

Rules and Orders, on stamped paper in Sessional Files.

Rule Books, containing Journals of the Orders of the Court and Sentences on Prisoners.

3. BRECKNOCK CIRCUIT.—Brecknock, Radnor, Glamorgan.

By the stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 5. we find Justices of the Peace of the Exchequer at Cardiff for Glamorgan. Quorum and Gaol Delivery appointed for Glamorgan, and the fines, issues, &c. were directed to be returned into the Exchequer at Cardiff; but Brecknock and Radnor were newly formed out of the Marches of Wales by stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26. This latter statute directed that there should be a Chancery and Exchequer at Brecknock Castle for Brecknock and Radnor.

Stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26., which erected the Great Sessions, appointed an original seal for these three counties, to be in charge of the Steward and Chamberlain of Brecknock; also a judicial seal for the Justice.

CLASSES OF RECORDS.

Exchequer.—None yet found.

Chancery.

Affidavits. *See* Files of Chancery.

Bills, Answers, &c.

Bill Books:

Calendar to the Bills and other Proceedings.

Certificates. *See* Files of Chancery.

Cursitors' Files. *See* Files.

Decrees and Orders.

Docket Books of the Cursitor.

Fiats for Original Writs on the Cursitors' Files.

Files of Chancery:

Containing affidavits, warrants, certificates, and other papers filed in Equity, made up in occasional rolls, indorsed filings of processes, affidavits, paupers petitions, &c.

Files—Cursitors' Files :—

Filings in Chancery, Book of; a kind of calendar to the bills and other pleadings. *See* Bill Book.

Petitions of Paupers. *See* Files of Chancery.

Processes. *See* Files of Chancery.

Rules to be observed in the Great Sessions.

Warrants. *See* Files of Chancery.

Writs, Cursitors' Files.

—— Docket Books of Cursitors.

Civil and Crown Sides.

Admissions and Oaths.

Attorneys' Certificates, Register of.

Articles of Clerkship, Register of.

———— Certificates of Clerks, Articles in Books, and loose paper.

Bail or Mainprize Rolls.

Black Book, or Calendars of Criminal Causes, serving as Dockets to the Gaol Files of the whole Circuit.

Brevia.

Certificates :

Register of Certificates of Clerks' Articles in books, and also in loose papers.

Deeds :

Title Deeds, containing charters, deeds, papers, &c. of the time of Eliz.—Car. I. relating to lands at *Builth* and to the *Park Estates*.

Docket :

Doggets :

Or Doggets Rolls and Books.

Since about the 20th of Car. I. they have been made up in volumes.

Estreat Rolls.

Files of Papers :

Affidavits, declarations, &c. *See also* Gaol Files.

Fines :

The Writ of Covenant, the Precipe and Concord, and the Chirograph of every fine, it seems to have been the invariable custom of this circuit to tack together; and in like manner the writs of Entry and Seisin, and the precipe and warranty of every recovery, with the commissions and affidavits in either case; thus united, they were filed among the Brevia until the time of the Commonwealth, when they were separated and became separate files.

Gaol Files.

Imparlance Books.

Notices to the Great Sessions.

Placita, or Plea Rolls.

Precedents.

Record Book :

Containing accounts of the number of writs issued yearly. *See* Writs.

Rules and Orders, in volumes.

— Vacation Rules.

Title Deeds. *See* Deeds.

Vacation Rules. *See* Rules.

Writs:

Writs only, not containing the various matters contained under the head Brevia.

Writ Books.

4. CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.—Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, including Haverfordwest.

Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire in ancient records were denominated South Wallia, and Cardiganshire was called West Wallia.

In 9 Edw. II. Wm. Martyn was the Justice of South Wallia.

Exchequer at Carmarthen. By stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 5. Justices of the Peace of the Quorum and Gaol Delivery were directed to be appointed to keep sessions as in England; and the fines, issues, &c. for Carmarthen and Cardigan were directed to be returned into the Exchequer at Carmarthen before the King's Chamberlain of South Wales.

Exchequer at Pembroke. And the fines, issues, &c. of Pembroke to be returned into the Exchequer at Pembroke.

By stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26. certain lordships were annexed to these counties.

Stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII., which erected the Great Sessions of Wales, directed an original seal to be kept for these counties, to be in the charge of the Chamberlain for South Wales. Also a judicial seal for the Justice.

CLASSES OF RECORDS.

Exchequer.—None yet found.

Some will be found at the Chapter House (Rep. 1837, pp. 66, 67). They may, however, be the Records of the Land Revenue or General Surveyors.

Chancery.

Bills, Answers, &c.

Filings in Chancery, Books of; or Calendar of the Pleadings.

Bill Books, or Calendars of the Pleadings.

Files of Chancery, Cursitors' Files.

Cursitors' Files. *See* Files.

Fiats and Appearances (on the Files).

Appearances (on the Files).

Civil and Crown Sides.

Admissions and Oaths; Attorneys' Rolls.

Affidavits of Clerkship; Entry Book.

Appearance Books.

Attorneys' Certificates. *See* Certificates.

Award, Inrolment of:

Transcripts of the award, with schedule and plan, made by Commissioners under 26 G. III., for inclosing waste lands in the manors of Narberth, Templeton, Molleston, and Robestone-Wathan in Pembrokeshire, 1787.

Billæ Placitorum ; Rule Rolls :

Containing præcipes of recoveries. *See* Rule Rolls.

Bills of Costs ; Books.

Brevia.

Capias Books.

Calendar Rolls of Inrolments, &c. *See* Indictments, &c.

Certificates:

Attorneys' Certificate Rolls.

Certiorari Records.

Circuit Books (relating to the three counties without distinction).

Circuit Papers (Prothonotaries Titlings). *See* Fiats.

Costs, Bills of. *See* Bills of Costs.

Docket Rolls.

Docket Books :

Fines and Recoveries.

Estreat Rolls.

Exemplifications of Recoveries and Drafts. *See* Recoveries.

Fiats or Titlings :

Secondaries papers.

The Prothonotaries Titlings are circuit papers.

Files of Papers :

Affidavits, declarations, &c.

Fines :

Chirographs (probably of the whole circuit) undelivered.

Fines ; Files.

Fines and Recoveries :

Inrolments. These are separate rolls of fines and recoveries.

Fines and Writs of Entry, &c. These are sessional files.

Gaol Delivery Rolls :

Anciently the Records of Gaol Delivery were fully inrolled as Pleas of the Crown upon the Plea Rolls.

Gaol Files.

Imparlance Books.

Indictments (Calendar), Rolls of.

Minutes (Great Sessions).

——— Secondaries minutes.

Oaths. *See* Admissions.

Pardons :

Inrolments of.

Patents :

Inrolments of patents of the Justices, Attorney General, &c.

Placita, or Plea Rolls.

Precipe Books.

Precipes of Recoveries. *See* Rule Rolls.

Recoveries. *See* Fines and Recoveries. Exemplifications. Remembrance Rolls. Rule Rolls.

Remembrance Rolls (228 small rolls) :

On these there are recoveries, &c. The Docket Books refer to these rolls.

Rule Rolls :**Billæ Placitorum :**

The practice of inrolling special rules and general orders of the court began in the Commonwealth ; they were recorded in like manner after the Restoration, but in *Latin*, and indorsed "Regule," but headed *Billæ Placitorum*. On these latter are entered the Precipes of Recoveries.

Rule Rolls, or Billæ Placitorum :

Containing rules on one side and precipes of recoveries on the other.

Rules :

Minute books of the circuit, or books of rules. *See Minute Books.*

Titlings or Fiats (Secondaries Papers). *See Fiats.*

What are called Prothonotaries Titlings are circuit papers.

Treason Bundles.

DURHAM PALATINE RECORDS.

THE Palatine Jurisdiction was abolished by stat. 6 W. IV. c. 19. The records were directed to be placed under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls by stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94, but no warrant of transfer has yet been issued.

RECORDS :

Registers' Records.—(*Chancery.*)

Awards, Original.

— Inrolments.

Decrees and Orders, Original.

— Entries.

Cursitors' Records.

Affidavits of Debt, Files of.

Alienation, Licences of. *See* Close Rolls.

Awards. *See* Close Rolls.

Close Rolls from Edw. III. of Commissions, Licences of Alienation, Pardons of Alienations, Patents, Awards, and Decrees.

Deeds relating to private Property.

Commissions. *See* Close Rolls.

Decrees. *See* Close Rolls.

Deeds relating to private Property. *See* Close Rolls.

Elections. *See* Writs.

Inquisitions post Mortem.

Licences. *See* Close Rolls.

Mandates and Return, with the Indenture parts annexed, of Writs for electing Members to serve in Parliament for the County and City of Durham, from 1727. *See* Writs and Returns.

Pardons of Alienations. *See* Close Rolls.

Patents. *See* Close Rolls.

Precipes for Writs. Files.

Returns. *See* Writs.

Writs, Files of.

Writs and Returns of Members of Parliament for the County and City of Durham.

Writs ; Entry Books of.

Records of the Clerk of the Crown.

Calendars of Prisoners. *See* Prisoners.

Indictments and Presentments, Files of, containing Precepts, Panels of Grand and Petty Jurors, Names of Justices in the Commissions of Peace.

Informations and Recognizances, Files of.

Jury Lists. *See* Indictments.

Justices in the Commissions of the Peace, Names of.

Minute and Order Books.

Panels. *See* Indictments.

Presentments. *See* Indictments.

Prisoners, Bundles of Calendars. Copies of those sent annually to the Secretary of State's Office.

Recognizances. *See* Informations.

Returns. *See* Writs and Returns.

Traverses of Indictments brought to Issue; written on parchment, and rolled up separately.

Writs and Returns of Habeas Corpus on parchment, on files.

Records of the Deputy Prothonotary of the Court of Pleas.

Affidavits and Petitions, Files of. *See also* Declarations.

Bail, or Bail Pieces:

Recognizances of Bail, Common and Special, Files of.

Bills of Costs.

Common Recoveries, Judgments. *See* Judgments.

Concords. *See* Fines, Writs, &c.

Declarations and other Pleadings in Causes, Files of.

Declarations for Judgments by Warrant of Attorney, together with the original Writs and the Affidavit of the Debt annexed.

Dedimus Potestatem. *See* Fines, Writs, &c.

Fines, Writs, &c. Writs of Covenant and of Dedimus Potestatem and Precipes and Concords, Files of.

Fines, Feet of, with Proclamations, numbered and corresponding on the Precipe and Concord. *See* Fines, Writs, &c.

Judgments, Common Recoveries, &c., Rolls of.

Remembrance Books. The transactions of every court day. Actions then returnable. All Writs or Mesne Process, &c. noted down. All Rules and Orders of Court.

Recoveries. *See* Judgments.

Files of Writs. Transcripts of Warrants of Attorney. Vouchers at Bar to Warranty, and other Instruments used or necessary in the suffering or perfecting of Common Recoveries, Files of.

Orders. *See* Remembrance Books.

Petitions. *See* Affidavits.

Recognizances. *See* Bail.

Rules and Orders. *See* Remembrance Books.

Warrants of Attorney. *See* Recoveries.

Writs (original), with all Mesne Process, on files. *See also* Declarations. Writs of Covenant. Fines, Writs, &c.

ELY RECORDS.

THE Secular Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely in the Isle of Ely was abolished by stat. 6 & 7 W. IV. c. 87, by which statute the Sovereign has the power of appointing a Custos Rotulorum. That statute was amended by stat. 7 W. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 53. The records of the abolished jurisdiction was by stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94. placed under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls.

[The Records have not yet been examined by any officer of the Master of the Rolls.]

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

THE Court was first erected by King Edward III., and the Lord High Admiral or his Deputy was the Judge of the Court (part of the Records only have come into the Public Record Office, transmitted at different times, namely, 24 July 1811, 4 June 1824, 31 October 1825, 9 November 1826, 17 November 1828). The following are the chief Records of the Court.

Inrolments.	Files, &c.	Entry Books.	Indexes.
None.	PRIZE COURT.		
	Allegations. Attestations. Bails, &c., for letters of marque. Claims. Commissions. Depositions. Examinations. Monitions. Ships' papers.	Assignations or Act Books containing minutes in each cause. Letters of attorney. Letters of marque. Letters taken in prizes. Sentences.	Letters of marque.
	INSTANCE COURT.		
	Proceedings in suits for seamen's wages, damage to ships, salvage and droits, &c., piracy. Files of allegations, calendars of prisoners, commissions, decrees, indictments, interrogatories, monitions, panels, warrants, writs, and precepts.	Acts. Answers. Appraisements. Assignations. Commissions. Examinations. Patents of vice-admirals of counties, vice-admirals and governors of islands and plantations, judges and other officers of vice-admiralty courts, from 1660. Processes. Warrants.	Acts. Patents. Proceedings.
	HIGH COURT OF APPEAL FOR PRIZES.		
	Acts. Allegations. Citations, inhibitions, and monitions. Claims and attestations. Examinations. Exemplifications. Libels of appeals. Prize and appeal bail reports. Processes, or authentic copies of the proceedings under seal of the Vice-Admiralty Court from whence the appeal is prosecuted.	Assignations, containing minutes respecting each appeal. Commissions of appeal. Receipt books for original papers.	Sentences.

Inrolments.	Files, &c.	Entry Books.	Indexes.
None.	HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES. Allegations, appeals, and libels, citations, and inhibitions. Commissions of appeal. Monitions to transmit process, or copies of the proceedings in the court appealed from. Proxies under hand and seal of the parties. Sentences signed by judges.	Assignment or Act Books, containing minutes of each cause; interlocutory decrees. Muniment books, containing probates of wills, letters of administration, &c., from 1660.	Assignations. Muniments.

Public Departments.

ADMIRALTY.

A LIMITED portion only of the Records of the Admiralty Department (as distinguished from the Admiralty Court) has been transferred to the Public Record Department, pursuant to letters from the Admiralty of the 22d and 26th of February 1841, 1st March 1841, and 8th August 1848. The following are the Records so transferred :—

- Accounts :— Victualling Books — Bills and Imprest Accounts for Victualling—Bills of Exchange for Officers—Fees—Special and Contingent Accounts.
- Treasurers' Books—Of Stores—Bills of Exchange—Certificates of Treasurers' Assignments—Victualling Ledgers—Exchequer and General Accounts.
- Treasurers' Receipts and Payments — Assignments — Monthly Certificates and Bill Ledgers.
- Comptroller's Office—Lists of Seamen's Wages—Pursers' Bills—Certificate, Letter, and Victualling Ledgers.
- Transport Books. *See* Transport Books.
- Royal Marine Office Books. *See* Royal Marine Office.
- Household Accounts of Hospitals.
- Bill Books and Chest Accounts. Other accounts will be found under the following heads :

Admiralty and Navy Lists.

———— Orders.

Arrears List. *See* Half Pay.

Artillery and Battalion Ledgers. *See* Royal Marine Office.

Assignments, Certificates of. *See* Treasurers' Books.

Balances, Outports.

Bill Books and Chest Accounts.

Bill Office Books, containing Accounts of various Dockyards for Stores, repairs, receipts, and disbursements.

Bills, various.

—— Freight.

—— Imprest.

—— Pilots'.

—— Pursers'. *See* Comptroller's Office.

—— Purveyor's.

—— Surveyor's.

Bills, Transport, &c.

—— drawn by Officers.

—— of Exchange for Office. *See* Victualling Books. Treasurers' Books.

Bounty :

—— Chaplains.

Certificates :

—— Captains, Lieutenants, Midshipmen, Surgeons.

—— of Treasurers' Assignments, &c. *See* Treasurers' Books. Comptroller's Office.

Comptroller's Office, containing a list of Seamen's Wages—Pursers' Bills—Certificate, Letter, and Victualling Ledgers—Pay Books.

Defalcation Lists.

Dock and Rope Yards, containing a Weekly Return of all Ships in ordinary and extraordinary at the various Dockyards.

Dockyards, Accounts from various. *See* Royal Marine Office.

Exchange. *See* Bills of Exchange.

Extraordinaries.

Extras.

Half Pay Books.

—— Arrears.

—— Extracts.

—— Lists.

—— Orders.

—— Remittances.

Hospitals, Household Accounts of. *See* Medical Books.

Imprest Bills. *See* Bills.

Ledgers of Admirals, Captains, Lieutenants, Mates, Surgeons, and of the various Departments.

Letters to Admirals, Captains, Surgeons, Pursers, Commissioners of Sick and Wounded, &c., and also from various Departments.

Lieutenants. *See* Certificates.

List of all Ships and Vessels of their Majesties which have been either lost, taken, sold, or converted to other uses, whereby the ships and vessels of the Royal Navy have received any diminution, 1688–1725.

—— of Ships, Yachts, and Vessels of each rate and sort which have been added to the Royal Navy from the 5th November 1688, with their respective rates, burthens, men and guns, &c.

—— of all their Majesties' Ships and Vessels of each rate and sort belonging to the Royal Navy upon the 5th of November 1688, expressing in several columns their respective burthens, number of men and guns under the different establishments of war and peace.

Lists of Arrears.

—— Half Pay.

—— Marines.

Lists of Officers, &c.

——— Ships' Squadrons.

Marines, List of, received into various hospitals. *See below* Royal Marine Office Books.

Medical Books, containing an Account of Sick and Wounded—an Account of Dead Men, and Lunatic Seamen's Effects—Lists of Prisoners of War—Household Accounts of Hospitals—Parole Pay List.

Midshipmen. *See* Certificates.

Minutes of Navy Board.

Musters, Weekly account of. *See* Weekly Account.

Navy Board Minutes.

——— Orders.

Officers, List of.

——— Orders for entry of.

Orders, Admiralty.

——— Navy Board.

——— Pay Office. *See* Half Pay. Officers.

Ordinaries and Extraordinaries.

Pay Books :

Comptroller's.

Ticket Office.

Treasurers', &c.

Pay Office Orders. *See* Orders.

Pay, Parole Pay Lists. *See* Medical Books.

Pay, Weekly, Deptford.

——— Woolwich. *See* Half Pay.

Pension Remittances.

Pilot Bills. *See* Bills.

Prisoners of War, List of. *See* Medical Books.

Purveyor's Bills. *See* Bills.

Receipts and Expenditures. *See* Accounts.

Recruiting Officers, Returns of Accounts for the use of. *See* Royal Marine Office Books.

Registers of Surgeons, &c.

Reports.

Returns of Accounts for the use of the Recruiting Officers.

——— Sick. *See* Sick Returns.

——— Weekly Return of all Ships in ordinary and extraordinary at the various Dockyards. *See* Dock and Rope Yards.

Ropeyard Books.

Royal Marine Office Books, containing Monthly Accounts from various Dockyards—Pay Bills—Artillery and Battalion Ledgers—Returns of Accounts for the use of Recruiting Officers, and Cash Books.

Ships :

——— Squadrons.

Ships : Weekly State and Condition at Home and Foreign Ports, and Musters to the same.

—— Weekly Return of all Ships in ordinary and extraordinary at the various Dockyards.

Sick Returns.

Sick and Wounded, Letters to Commissioners of.

Slop Books and Indices.

Squadrons. *See* Ships.

Stores, Lists of.

Subsistence, Deptford.

—— Woolwich.

Surveyor's Bills. *See* Bills.

Surveys, in bundles.

Ticket Office Pay Books.

Tickets, Assigned.

Transport Books, containing Minutes of the Transport Board—Transport Treasurers' Receipts—Payments and Freight Ledgers—Bills. *See* Bills.

Treasurers' Books, containing Accounts of Stores—Bills of Exchange—Certificates of Treasurers' Assignments—Victualling Ledgers—Exchequer and General Accounts—Pay Books—Receipts and Payments—Assignments—Monthly Certificates and Bill Ledgers—Yard Books.

Victualling Books, containing Bills and Imprest Accounts—Bills of Exchange for Officers—Fees—Special and Contingent Accounts.

Victualling Cash Office Books, containing Reports from Consuls and Pursers—Notes of Bills of Exchange—Minute Books—Contract Ledgers, and Contracts for various Dockyards—Irrecoverable Debts, and a general Account of Receipts and Payments by various Treasurers.

Warrants, in bundles.

Weekly Account of State and Condition of Ships in Home and Foreign Ports, and Musters to the same.

Yard Arrears.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

None of the proceedings of the Privy Council have yet been transferred to the Public Record Office.

THE earliest Council Book now in the Council Office commences 32 Hen. VIII. (10th August 1540), and the proceedings come down to the present time, but there are chasms.

The Council Books and other proceedings during the time of the Commonwealth are among the State Paper Department Records.

The proceedings from 10 Ric. II. to 33 Hen. VIII. have been printed in 7 vols. 8vo., edited by the late Sir N. Harris Nicolas, under the authority of the Record Commissioners. *See Trade and Plantations' Department, p. 344.*

TRADE AND PLANTATIONS' DEPARTMENT.

This Board is a Committee of the Privy Council, containing several subordinate Departments.

THE early Records are in the State Paper Department. *See* State Paper Department, p. 346.

The chief incidents relating to the history of the Board of Trade and Plantations will be found at pp. 77-82 of a work entitled "Notes of Materials for the History of Public Departments," compiled by Mr. F. S. Thomas, the Secretary of the Public Record Office, 1846.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

HOME.

COLONIAL.

FOREIGN.

THE early Records are in the State Paper Department, and in the Public Record Office. *See* State Paper Department, p. 346.

STATE PAPER DEPARTMENT.

(A Branch of the Secretaries of State.)

Containing the early Records of the Secretaries of State, and of the Board of Trade and Plantations, which latter is a Committee of the Privy Council.

THE Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1848 on the Miscellaneous Expenditure recommended a fusion of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office. And it was determined by Treasury Minutes, dated 8th of August 1848 and 18th of June 1852 (the latter Minute confirming the first), that, on the retirement of the Keeper of State Papers, the State Paper Office should become a branch of the Public Record Office, under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls ; and on the 14th of September 1848 the Treasury notified the assent of the Secretaries of State to the arrangement. The Records are not yet transferred to the Public Record Office. *See* the last page of Appendix A. of this work.

“A History of the State Paper Office ; with a view of the Documents therein deposited,” has been published by Mr. F. S. Thomas, Secretary of the Public Record Office.

PRIVY SIGNET DEPARTMENT.

(Formerly a Branch of, and now amalgamated with, the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department.)

By stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 82. the offices of the Clerks of the Signet were abolished, and the duties were directed to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

And by authority of Treasury Letter of 30th January 1852, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, such of the Records as were not required for current business were transferred to the Public Record Department.

Note.—The Records preceding the following will be found among the State Paper Office Records.

RECORDS.

1. Bills signed by the several Sovereigns of England for various grants, appointments, and other state matters, from May 1661 to December 1800 inclusive, in monthly bundles, with the following chasms (viz.):—

In the year 1666	the bundle for September.
" " 1681-2	" " March and September.
" " 1688	" " February and January.
" " 1694	" " November.
" " 1696	" " September.
" " 1700	" " July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.
" " 1709	" " April.
" " 1725	" " October.
" " 1738	" " August.
" " 1743	" " August.
" " 1784	" " October.
" " 1788	" " December.
" " 1789	" " January and February.

In all 19 chasms. Also, three bundles of miscellaneous documents, viz. :—One bundle labelled, "Kings' Bills for Presentations, and Sundries unarranged;" one bundle labelled "Prebendaries of Canterbury;" one bundle in three parcels tied together and labelled "Old unarranged Records."

2. Various royal warrants and other state documents, from the year 1672-3 to 1800 inclusive, consisting of 39 bundles, with the following chasms (viz.):—

From the year 1673 to 1689.
" " 1689 to 1760.
For the year 1763.
" " 1765.
" " 1767.
" " 1773.

3. Thirty-one volumes of Docquet Books from January 1584 to December 1800, with some chasms therein, particularly from March 1596-7 to April 1603, and from June 1646 to June 1660.

4. Nine volumes of Indexes from the year 1584 to 1803 inclusive, with some chasms, particularly from 1638 to 1660.

5. Fourteen boxes, each containing a Patent of Denization, with the Great Seal attached.

T R E A S U R Y.

Most of the Treasury Records down to 1800 have been or will be transferred to the Public Record Department, pursuant to the Letters of the Lords of the Treasury of 18th June and 8th July 1846, 8th June 1847, 22d December 1851, 6th February 1852, &c.

THE Treasury is that department of Government which has the entire control and management of the public revenue and expenditure. To this department are referred all matters involving public expenditure, and from hence every public accountant must have ample authority for the disposal of the money intrusted to him, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts being a constant check against misapplication, by taking care that such public accountant applies the same under sufficient authority. So also the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer is a check on the Treasury, it being his duty to take care that the warrants issued from the Treasury to him are in accordance with the authority of Parliament before he issues his warrant to the Bank of England, where the public money is now paid in and issued out, instead of the ancient course at the Receipt of the Exchequer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer exercises the powers vested in the Treasury Board, by which he has the control and management of all matters relating to the receipt and expenditure of the public money.

The Treasurer's functions, as Treasurer of the Exchequer, were anciently chiefly discharged in the Exchequer, where he was in the habit of giving directions *vivâ voce* for carrying into execution the writs of the Sovereign, addressed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains, for anything to be done on the Receipt Side of the Exchequer, and to the Treasurer and Barons for the Account Side. It is clear, however, that the Lord Treasurer did give written directions to the Barons, which, as well as the King's writs, were entered on the Memoranda Rolls. *See Madox, folio, pp. 576, 577.* In process of time his other avocations gradually withdrew him from personal attendance at the Exchequer. After which the Treasurer, in order to carry the Sovereign's orders into execution, gave directions in writing; hence gradually arose a new system at the Exchequer, which laid the foundation of the present department of the Treasury.

It is probable that Lord Burleigh was the first Treasurer who used a Secretary to notify his directions to the officers of the Receipt of the Exchequer; there are sufficient evidences of such orders or directions at the Receipt during the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The office of Lord Treasurer was put in commission for the first time by James I. (1612), 16th June, upon the death of the Earl of Salisbury, when the Earl of Northampton and four others were made Commissioners. This required the adoption of written documents for the satisfaction of the officers of Receipt, who could not take verbal orders from a plurality of persons, and thus arose the practice of Treasury Warrants.

There are, however, evidences among the Records of the Receipt that the Lord Treasurer and Under Treasurer personally transacted business

at the Receipt, and signed papers there up to the time of the removal of the Exchequer to Oxford by Charles I. in February 1643.

During the Commonwealth the Exchequer business was managed by Committees till Cromwell became Protector, when, in 1654, he re-established the Exchequer, and put the Treasury in commission, viz., on the 3d August 1654, when the Commissioners of the Great Seal and the Chief Justices and three others were appointed Commissioners.

Charles II. at the Restoration also put the Treasury in commission on the 19th of June 1660 (12 Car. II.) The new Board sat at Whitehall, in a place called "The Cockpit," which was assigned to them for their chambers of business, whence they issued their warrants, orders, references, and directions, and from that time forward it does not appear that the Treasurer executed his office personally in the Exchequer.

At a Board held 12th August 1710 the business of the Treasury for each day was regulated both for the forenoon and afternoon. A similar regulation was made at a Board held 18th November 1714. Also for the more regular keeping of the papers and dispatch of business by the four chief clerks. Similar regulations were made at a Board held 22d March 1717. The last Lord High Treasurer was the Duke of Shrewsbury, who was appointed in July 1714, a few days before the death of Queen Anne. King George confirmed the appointment; but a few days after his arrival in England the Treasury was put in commission, viz., in October 1714, since which it has constantly been in commission.

The Records are as follow :—

FIRST PERIOD.

The following information has been gathered and arranged from the Reports of Mr. Black (one of the Record Officers) and the Officers of the Treasury.

The earliest books at the Treasury Chambers relate to the administration of Archbishop Laud as Chief Commissioner, viz. :—

1. Register of transactions of the Board from 16th March 1634–5 to 11th March 1635–6.

These transactions are chiefly in the shape of warrants, Exchequer orders, precepts or special orders, entered in order of time.

2. Statement of the revenue for five years, ended December 1635, called "The Balance."

The above commission was superseded in less than a year by the appointment of Juxon, Bishop of London, as Lord High Treasurer. His patent is dated 9th March, 11 Car. I. (1635–6). The Registries of transactions during this administration, instead of being mixed together and entered like the preceding in one consecutive order, were distributed into classes as follows :—

Note.—For Warrants, *see also* pages 365–367.

1. Warrants (Money) 23d March 1635–6—14th March 1636–7, 3 vols.
2. ——— Custom House matters and revenue in general, including some Orders in Council and miscellaneous. The last vol. is for discharging seizures, 1636–1641, 4 vols.
3. ——— Upon patents, privy seals, proclamations, Orders of Council, &c., entry of the King's particular letters, 12th October 1636—24th January 1639–40, 2 vols. Index at end.
4. ——— Privy seals (abstracts) for payments out of the Exchequer, 13th April 1637—5th February 1638–9, 1 vol.

5. Letters, 27th April 1637—18th July 1639, 1 vol.
6. References and reports, 2d April 1635—July 1639, 1 vol.
7. General breviat or indexes to the above several books, 1 vol.
8. Precedents containing copies of orders, warrants, instructions, &c. from 1620 to 1635, chiefly relating to Crown Lands and to passing accounts in the Exchequer, 1 vol.
9. Receipts and issues (abstract), 1636, 1637, 1 vol.
10. Declarations of the Clerk of the Pells (half-yearly) from 1636—1640.

The Declarations of the Auditor of the Receipt do not begin until the Restoration.

Juxon's administration was superseded by a commission dated 21st May, 17 Car. I. (1641), directed to Lord Keeper Littleton, &c.; afterwards superseded by the appointment of Lord Cottington, 3d October 1643. There are no books or documents of Littleton's and Cottington's administrations, which were probably destroyed before the surrender at Oxford, nor are there any during the Commonwealth at the Treasury.

The Exchequer was removed to Oxford in 1643, and under the Commonwealth the business was managed by committees until Cromwell became Protector, when, in 1654, he re-established the Exchequer, and put the Treasury in commission.

Note.—The Books of the Council, the Revenue and Committees Papers, &c. during the Interregnum, are at the State Paper Office.

SECOND PERIOD.—RESTORATION OF CAR. II. (1660.)

Soon after the Restoration the Treasury was put in commission under Lord Chancellor Hyde and eight others by patent dated 19th June 1660, which was superseded by the appointment of the Earl of Southampton as Lord Treasurer, 8th September 1660. A similar plan of entering their proceedings was adopted to that used in Bishop Juxon's time (1636–1641). The following are the classes of books:—

1. WARRANTS, &c. Books thus entitled on the fly-leaf: "Perticular Persons Orders touching y^e Excheq^r," containing warrants both for money and lands, orders or resolutions, appointments, letters from the Treasury, petitions with references and reports thereon, and other proceedings of the Board, 1660–1665, 5 vols. The continuation of the Money Warrants will be found in the volume entitled "Progresse."
2. WARRANTS, &c. relating to lands, leases, grants, and the land revenue in general, 1660–1662, 2 vols.
3. WARRANTS, &c. relative to Customs, and containing minutes, orders, &c. touching the same, 1660–1667, 3 vols.
4. WARRANTS, &c. relating to Excise, 1661–1667.
5. WARRANTS, &c. entitled "Progresse," containing money warrants and matters relating to the Excise, 1665, 1666, 1 vol.
6. PATENTS. Entries of abstracts of letters patent relating to revenues, also warrants and directions, 1660, 1661.

7. DECLARATIONS of the Auditor of the Receipt (half-yearly). No. 1. (1 July 1660 to Easter 1661) is missing, but there is a duplicate on the Receipt Side of the Exchequer. The books numbered from 2 to 12 are from Easter 1661 to Michaelmas 1666; then a chasm of nine years.

THIRD PERIOD.—NEW SYSTEM OF BUSINESS (1667).

Upon Lord Southampton's death, in 1667, the Treasury was again put in commission, the Duke of Albemarle being Chief Commissioner, by patent dated 24th May 1667, and continued by another patent until the beginning of December 1672. With the first commission a new system began, which has continued with little variation to the present time. The Records are as follow:—

ACCOUNTS:—

- Cash Accounts (Commissariat).
- Civil List, Receipts and Payments, &c.
- Customs. } *See Revenue Books.*
- Excise. }
- Declarations of the Auditors of the Receipt, and States of Accounts.
- Declarations of the Clerk of the Pells.
- Declared Accounts.
- District Accounts (Commissariat).
- Establishments, Quarterly, being quarterly accounts of officers' salaries.
- Exchequer Account of Monies paid out of the Exchequer 1721–1799.
- Accounts of Trustees Office for circulating Exchequer Bills, 1697–1699.
- Fee Books.
- Imports and Exports. *See Customs.*
- Journals. *See Receipts.* Payments (Commissariat).
- King's Account, 1743.
- King's Printers, 1781–1785.
- King's Stationers, 1781–1783.
- Ledgers. *See Payments.* Receipts (Commissariat).
- Miscellaneous Accounts.
- Payments. *See also Receipts to Out-pensioners (Commissariat).*
- Pell Office, 1791–1800.
- Pensions and Annuities, 1762.
- Pensions and Bounties, a book called the “King's Establishment of Pensions and Bounties,” 1760.
- Public Moneys.
- Receipts and Payments. *See Cash Accounts.* Civil List.
- Journals. Ledgers. Payments.
- Regimental Account Books (Commissariat).
- Revenue Books, Quarterly and Yearly.
 - Customs.
 - Excise.
 - Imports and Exports.
 - Quebec, Duties at the Port of, from 1784.
 - Supplies.
 - Taxes.
- Sick and Wounded Seamen. Accounts of Treasurer to the Commission, 1706.
- States of Accounts. *See Declared Accounts.*

Other Accounts will be found under the following heads :—

ADDRESS BOOKS. (Commissariat.)

ADVICES OF REMITTANCES. (Commissariat.)

AFRICAN COMPANY. *See* ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY.

ALLOWANCES :

Compassionate, and Payments to Officers' Clerks. (Commissariat.)

AMERICAN BOOKS :

These contain copies of appointments to offices in the American Colonies by Sign Manuals, from 1763.

See QUÉBEC.

AMERICAN LOYALIST CLAIMS :

There are Minute Books and proceedings of the American Claim Commissioners. There are also Secretaries' papers, Port of London Claims, &c. There are also papers of the Commission.

AMERICAN WAR :

Copies of Treasury Minutes relating to, 1 vol., 1771–7.

ARMY :

Sundry Books relative to the Army, from 1685. *See* MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS (Colonies). *See* AMERICAN BOOKS.

AUDIT OFFICE :

Letters, &c. to. (Commissariat.)

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATES. (Exchequer Returns.)

AUDITOR'S QUERIES. (Commissariat.)

AUDITOR'S STATES OF ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.
DECLARED ACCOUNTS.

BALANCING BOOKS :

From 1703.

BANK :

Cash Books. (Commissariat.)

Cheques. (Commissariat.)

BARRACK SUPPLIES. (Commissariat.)

BENGAL PAPERS :

(Copies of despatches, &c.), bound, from 1775.

There are papers unbound, East India Company's Advices from Bengal, 1729–1780.

BILL BOOKS. (Commissariat.)

BILLET. (Commissariat.)

——— Bills. (Bill Books.)

——— Money.

BONAPARTE. (Commissariat.) *See* LONGWOOD.

BREAD, OATS, FORAGE, &c. (Commissariat.)

BULLION, SPECIE, &c. (Commissariat.)

CAMP SUPPLIES. (Commissariat.)

CASH BOOKS. }
 — BALANCES. } (Commissariat.)

CASUAL SUPPLIES. (Commissariat.) *See* SUPPLIES.

CAVEAT BOOKS :

From 1679.

CERTIFICATES :

Auditors' Certificates, Exchequer Returns.
 Various.

CHARLOTTE, THE PRINCESS :

Household Accounts of, 1806-14, 1 vol.

CIVIL LIST :

From 1690.

Receipts and Payments, from 1698.

Expenses, from 1734.

Quarterly Accounts of the Revenue, 1776-1798, 2 vols.

Establishment Book for the Civil List, Pensions, Army, Navy,
 and Garrisons, to take effect from 24th June 1702.

CIVIL LIST DISPOSITION BOOKS :

Similar to the "Public Disposition Books," but relating only to the
 Civil List, from 1763.

CLAIMS :

Special (Commissariat).

COLONIES :

Papers relating to.

COMMISSARIAT :

Accounts Current, various, 1798-1834.

— called for by the Treasury, 1804-26.

Address Books.

Advices of Remittance, 1816-17.

Audit Office, Letters to, &c., 1814-30.

Auditors' Queries, 1803-33.

Bank Cash Book, 1815-17.

— Cheques, 1832-33.

Barrack Supplies, 1805-19.

Billet Bills, 1813-17.

— Money, 1816-19.

Bill Books, various, 1798-1834.

Bonaparte. *See* Longwood.

Bread, Oats, and Forage, various Accounts of, 1803-23.

Bullion, Specie, &c., 1813-16.

Camp Supplies, 1816-19.

Cash Balances, 1841-44.

— Books, 1816-31.

Casual Supplies, 1811-19.

Certificates, various, 1811-34.

Claims. *See* Special Claims.

Compassionate Allowances, 1827-34.

Contract Prices, various, 1801-21.

COMMISSARIAT—*continued.*

- District Accounts, 1811–19.
- Effects of Deceased Commissariat Officers and Soldiers, 1813–16.
- Estimates, various, 1809–19.
- Exchanges on Foreign Stations, 1809–10.
- Exchequer Balances, 1842–43.
- Foreign Account Branch, various, 1810–34.
- Fort Garry (Hudson's Bay Territory).
- Freight on Carriage of Stores, 1820–22.
- Half Pay, various, 1809–34.
- Indexes, various, 1809–44.
- Invoices, 1802–16.
- Irish Famine Books, Documents, &c., relating to, 1845–52.
- Journals, 1798–1834.
- Ledgers, various, 1798–1835.
- Letter Books, various, 1808–34.
- List of Persons entitled to Peninsular Prize Money, 1817–19.
- Local Militia, 1811–13.
- Longwood, Bonaparte's Establishment at, 1816–18.
- Military Chest, various, 1812–34.
- Mint Reports on Bullion, 1812–16.
- Minutes, various, 1800–34.
- Miscellaneous Accounts, 1803–34.
- Officers' Clerks, Allowances and Payments to, 1815–19.
- Order Books, 1813–22.
- Papers, Numerical Lists of, 1820–49.
- Parliamentary Papers, Lists of, 1822–33.
- Pay Accounts, various, 1809–38.
- Payments to Out-Pensioners, 1817–33.
- Pensions to Widows, 1814–26.
- Provisions, &c., 1811–40.
- Queries on Department Returns, &c., 1817–28.
- Receipts and Payments, 1827–34.
- Regimental Account Books, 1805–11.
- Register of Cash Accounts, 1832–34.
- Estimates from Foreign Stations, 1814–22.
- Provisions and Store Accounts, 1822–35.
- Ration Returns, 1832–34.
- Registers, Numerical, of Letters received, 1811–16.
- Reminders, 1818–32.
- Remittances, from France, and to the Bank, 1810–34.
- Returns of Provisions, &c., various, 1811–34.
- Special Claims, 1835–37.
- Staff Pay Register, 1819–34.
- Stoppages for Property Tax, 1809.
- Storekeeper's Instructions, 1812–13.
- Superannuation, 1822.
- Supplies for Foreign Stations, 1809–11.
- Warrants for Issue of Money to Mr. Sargent, 1830–34.
- Waste Books, 1798–1816.
- Also, Papers relating to the business of the Commissariat, in bundles, filling 11 sacks.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES. (Commissariat.) *See* ALLOWANCES.

CONTRACT PRICES. (Commissariat.)

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF:

Correspondence relating to the Duchy of Cornwall, beginning 22d October 1822. There were two volumes, called "Tin Books," beginning respectively 1703 and 1715, but they are lost. It is supposed that they contained similar matter to the above.

COUNCIL BOOKS:

From 1793.

CROWN LEASE BOOKS:

From 1726 to 1822. Documents prior to 1726, relative to Crown Lands, are entered among the Warrants not relating to money. From 1822 these matters are entered in the "Wood Books."

CULLIFORD, Mr.:

His reports of the Survey and Inspection of divers Ports. *See* REPORTS.

CUSTOMS:

Accounts of Imports and Exports.

————— Receipts and Payments.

————— Gross and net produce of the several Duties of Customs in England, 1716–1735, 2 vols.

Journals of the Receipt of the Customs, 1725–1731, 8 vols.

Establishments, from 1679, the earliest, viz., from 1671 to 1679, have not been received in the Public Record Office. 563 of these volumes have been received from the Custom House out of the 565 volumes transferred from the Treasury to the Custom House on 25th September 1830.

Frauds in the Importation and Exportation of Tea, Brandy, &c., 1723 to 1729, 8 vols.

Informations (Personal).

Ships entered.

Seizures, Registers of

Wool Bonds.

Miscellaneous, about 40 volumes, from 1698 to 1797, relating to Customs.

There are 5 volumes relating to Customs and Excise, 1667 to 1681. *See* EXCISE.

DANISH AND DUTCH LOAN:

Proceedings of the Commissioners (St. Croix).

DECLARATIONS:

Of the Auditor of the Receipt (half-yearly). These are Declarations to the Treasury of the Receipts and Issues at the Receipt of the Exchequer. There is a similar series of the Auditor's States of Accounts.

DECLARATIONS:

Of the Clerk of the Pells (half-yearly). Similar to the above.

DECLARED ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

The early portion of Declared Accounts are Entries, but the latter are the original Abstracts of Accounts declared before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, bound in volumes.

The earliest is a fragment of a book, headed "Receivors of His Ma^{ties}. Renew who have declared their Accompts the 20th

DECLARED ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

March 1667" (1667–8), and contains a continuation of Brief Abstracts of like Declarations to Michaelmas 1670.

The first series of Declared Accounts begins in 1686–7, and ends in 1793, whence the second series comes down to the present time, as accounts are still declared before the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The following is the mode of proceeding as to declaring accounts of public accountants before the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Commissioners of Audit :—

Declaration of Accounts before the Chancellor of the
Exchequer, &c.

When the examination of an account of the nature usually denominated "Extraordinary" is completed at the Audit Office, the Commissioners make what is called a "State of the Account," which briefly contains the sum and substance thereof in charge and discharge, and transmit the same to the Lords of the Treasury, who, after due consideration, grant their warrant to prepare it for declaration, with any exceptions or alterations which their Lordships may direct; and the state of the account is returned so warranted in order to its being prepared for declaration; and the "Declared Account" is actually the same account that was sent as the "State of the Account," with the before-mentioned exceptions, &c. (if any have arisen), and with certain forms added thereto; the following are the forms added to render it a Declared Account, viz.:—

The foregoing account was audited by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts on _____.

Approved and allowed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and directed to be prepared for declaration by their warrant, dated _____.

And signed for declaration by the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, pursuant to the said Warrant, on the _____.

(Signed) { _____

Examined.

_____, inspector.

When thus prepared the account is sent to the Treasury, and, after having been declared in person by the Commissioners of Audit, it is signed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and two other Lords of the Treasury in these words :—

Declaratur die _____.

A record is then made of the Declared Account at the Treasury, and the account is afterwards returned to the Audit Office, from which it is transmitted to the Queen's Remembrancer for inrolment in the Court of Exchequer, and when so inrolled it is again returned by that officer to the Audit Office, where it is finally deposited.

DECLARED ACCOUNTS—*continued*.

The same course is pursued with regard to the accounts usually termed "Ordinary," with the exception of their not having been previously stated to the Lords of the Treasury.

The declaration takes place half-yearly.

A short state of each account after declaration is furnished to the Treasury by the Commissioners of Audit, by way of memorandum.

When at the Audit Office an account has been audited and found correct, and a state thereof sent to the Treasury, the fact is notified by the Commissioners of Audit to the Accountant, to whom such account belongs, and so far is his acquittance; but when the said account is declared before the Chancellor of the Exchequer then a further notification is made, and a certificate issues under the hands of the Commissioners of Audit, addressed to the Accountant, informing him of the fact. If there is no balance in the hands of the Accountant he is pronounced even and quit. On the other hand, if there is a balance it is certified that the charge against the Accountant is so much, and the discharge so much, and the Accountant is declared to be indebted whatever the balance may be; and this is the Accountant's formal acquittance to the extent stated.

DEPARTMENT BOOKS:

Of the several divisions of business in the Treasury. They contain a tabular registration of papers assigned to the respective departments or divisions of business at the Treasury Chambers, showing the progress made in every transaction in the form of a journal.

Also, Reference Books of the several divisions.

Also, Bill Reference Book. *See* REFERENCE BOOKS.

DIRECTION, LETTERS OF. *See* PUBLIC DISPOSITION BOOKS.**DISPOSITION BOOKS.** *See* CIVIL LIST. PUBLIC DISPOSITION BOOKS.**DISTRICT ACCOUNTS** (Commissariat). *See* ACCOUNTS.**DOCKET BOOKS:**

From March 1679. The earliest volume found is from 27th March 1679 to 4th July 1682; the next volume is missing; then begins a new series, January 1686-7 to present time. These contain entries or brief abstracts of grants from the Crown, whether by Letters Patent or under the Privy Seal, which were sent at an early stage of their progress (probably from the Clerks of the Signet) to the Treasury, that notice might be taken of the nature of such grants, and that they might be stayed if there was any objection. If no objection, their allowance was signified by subscribing and returning the original docket.

Few entries are now made.

DUTCH LOAN. *See* DANISH AND DUTCH LOAN.**EAST INDIA COMPANY.** } *See* BENGAL PAPERS.
EAST INDIES.**ESTABLISHMENTS.** *See* CUSTOMS. **MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.****ESTIMATES:**

Various. (Commissariat.)

EXCHANGES :

On foreign stations. (Commissariat.)

EXCHEQUER :

Account Books relative to money paid out of the Exchequer, 1721-1799, 5 volumes.

Balances. (Commissariat.)

Exchequer returns, auditor's certificates. *See* CERTIFICATES.

EXCISE :

A State of the Revenue of Excise, 1662.

There are 5 volumes relating to Customs and Excise, 1667 to 1681.

EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC :

Index to the General Heads of Public Expenses, from 1702 to 1710.

FAMINE. *See* IRISH FAMINE.**FEES :**

From 1706.

Accounts :

Arrears.

Cash.

Day.

Division.

Ledger.

Scotch Fee Book.

Stamp Account.

Warrants.

Miscellaneous relating to Fees :

Copy of revised Schedule of Fees.

Table of Fees chargeable at the Treasury, 1st January 1835.

Fees of Offices of the Exchequer, &c. as found by Jury, anno 1638, 1 vol.

FOREIGN ACCOUNT BRANCH. (Commissariat):

Various.

FORFEITED ESTATES (in Scotland):

Certificates, rentals, reports.

FORTS GARRY (Hudson's Bay Territory):

Commissariat Records of the abandoned military position of Forts Garry.

FREIGHTS :

On carriage of stores. (Commissariat.)

FUNDS FOR THE WAR :

A volume so entitled, from 1696.

HALF-PAY :

Various. (Commissariat.)

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS. *See* CHARLOTTE, THE PRINCESS.**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :**

Accounts of, various :

Between England and the West Indies, 1773-1783, 1 vol. *See* CUSTOMS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (SCOTLAND):

Copies of the ledgers of the Inspector General, from 1789.

INDEXES :

To the General Heads of Public Expenses from 1702 to 1710.
Various.

INDIA. See BENGAL PAPERS.**INSTRUCTIONS FOR STOREKEEPER (Commissariat). See STOREKEEPER'S INSTRUCTIONS.****INVOICE BOOKS :**

From 1762.

IRELAND :

Irish Books from 1669.

Books, &c. of the late Exchequer of Ireland ; Original Certificates of Receipts and Payments ; Books of the Pells ; Vice-treasurer ; Tellers ; Irish Revenue Returns ; Receipts and Issues.

Irish Famine Books. (Commissariat.)

IRISH BOOKS :

From 1669.

IRISH FAMINE :

Commissariat Records relating thereto, 1845-1852. *See COMMISSARIAT.*

JOURNALS. See ACCOUNTS.**KING'S WARRANT BOOKS. See WARRANT BOOKS.****LAW OPINIONS :**

From 1763 to 1809. Discontinued since the Treasury Solicitor was removed from Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, to an office provided at the Treasury.

LEASES. See CROWN LEASE BOOKS.**LEDGERS. See ACCOUNTS.****LETTERS :**

The earliest of this series begins July 1682 ; and although each department has now its own "Letter Book" (beside some detached series for special purposes of modern origin), yet the original series is brought down to the present time, under the title of "General Letter Books." Many Letters will be found in the Warrant Books. *See PUBLIC DISPOSITION BOOKS.*

Letter Books.—Vols. 1 and 2 of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, 3d January 1807 to 1st October 1807. They are supposed to belong to a series of books transferred to the Audit Office.

Royal Letter Books.—Registers of Letters, signed William R., and countersigned "Melville" or "J. Johnstoun," successive Secretary of State for North Britain ; the one indorsed "Vol. 15, 1690, to Decr 15, 1691" ; the other indorsed "Vol. 17, 1692." This ends 28th February 1694-5.

LIST OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO PRIZE MONEY (Commissariat). See PRIZE MONEY.**LOCAL MILITIA :**

1811-1813. (Commissariat.) *See MILITIA.*

LONGWOOD :

(St. Helena), Buonaparte's establishment at, 1816-1818. (Commissariat.)

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S BOOKS :

1715-1834. Since 1834 the business with the Lord Chamberlain's department is recorded in the General Letter Books.

LOTTERY BOOK :

A volume lettered "500,000 Lottery for the Queen's Debt," containing an account and entries of warrants from 11th November 1713 to 17th August 1715.

MARINE FORCES :

"Rules and regulations for the better government of our Marine Forces," set forth by Queen Anne, indorsed on a label, "The Paymaster of the Marines' Instructions."

MILITIA :

Local, 1811-13. (Commissariat.)

MILITARY CHEST :

Various. (Commissariat.)

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS :

Chiefly transcripts, from 1669.

The original Military Establishments will be found at the War Office.

MINT BOOKS. (Commissariat) :

From 1695 to 1697. *See* TAX BOOKS.

There are also Mint Papers.

Reports on Bullion.

MINUTE BOOKS :

The three earliest volumes found extend from 25th May 1667 to 17th August 1670, and are called Journal Books. The fourth volume is missing, but may be partly supplied by a rough Book of Minutes, 28th September 1668 to 2d January 1671-2. The fifth volume is from 2d October 1671 to 25th November 1672, and is lettered "Minute Book." A chasm of more than twenty years follows; for the next volume, which is marked No. 1, begins 10th April 1689, and ends 15th March 1689-90, and this is succeeded by another chasm of five years. The only other deficiency in the series is the want of a volume between No. 23. and No. 25. With these exceptions the Minute Books are perfect.

The Lords of the Treasury began their business on 25th May 1667 by the following order: "That the secretary, Sir George Downing, should keep a book for registering the brief notes he should take for framing any orders upon, or pursuing other their Lordships' directions."

There are Treasury Minutes in bundles from 1715.

MONEY BOOKS :

From 1667.

NAVY ACCOUNTS :

Of the Treasurer of the Navy, from 1697. *See* SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN.

NAVY BOOKS :

Relating to the Navy, from 1684.

NORTH BRITAIN BOOKS: SCOTCH BOOKS:

By the union with Scotland, 1st May 1707, the Lord Treasurer of England became Lord Treasurer of Great Britain. On 1st May 1708 a new Exchequer Court was erected in Scotland by stat. 6 Anne, c. 53. Section 21 reserves the power of regulating the revenue officers, the issues, &c. to the Treasurer of Great Britain. From 12th April 1707 to the present a separate series of records has been in use at the Treasury, commonly known as the "Scotch Book." *See* ROYAL LETTER BOOKS.

OFFICERS' CLERKS' ALLOWANCES (Commissariat). *See* ALLOWANCES.**ORDER BOOKS:**

From May 1667; from June 1671 there is a gap to April 1679; then two more volumes bring down this series to February 1684-5, at which time a new series begins and comes down to 1834, when the system to which these orders belonged was abolished. They consist of brief entries of all those written authorities to the Tellers of the Exchequer for making issues, which, having been drawn by the Auditor of the Receipt (pursuant to the Treasury Warrants grounded on Privy Seals and King's Warrants), were returned to the Treasury for the signature of the Lords.

There is also a volume unlike the ordinary series, dated February and March 1741-2.

Loans.—There are three special Order Books of Orders charged on Loans from 1693 to 1699.

ORDER BOOKS. (Commissariat.)**ORDERS IN COUNCIL:**

Among the Treasury Papers.

OUT-PENSIONERS:

Payments to. (Commissariat.) *See* ACCOUNTS.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS:

From 1703.

PATENTS, PATENT BOOKS:

There is one book as early as 1670 to 1673. The others begin 1760. These are entries of grants by Letters Patent that involve any payment out of the revenue. They probably consist of grants originating with or regulated by the Treasury.

Original Patents, in boxes.

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES:

Four quarterly books for the year 1762.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES:

A book called the "King's Establishment of Pensions and Bounties," 1760.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS. (Commissariat.)**POLICE BOOK:**

"Police Accounts, commencing April 1800" and ending July 1807, with five quarterly papers relative to the Bow Street Office, lying in the book, dated 1803-6, evidently unfinished or discontinued.

PORTS:

Reports of the Survey of Pool, Weymouth, Lyme, Exon, Plymouth, Looe, Fowey, Falmouth, Penryn, Penzance, St. Ives, 1684. *See* REPORTS. QUEBEC.

POST OFFICE. *See* TAX BOOKS.

PRISONERS:

Examination of French, 1699, 1 vol.
Tariff for the exchange of, 1782, 1 vol.

PRIZE MONEY:

List of Persons entitled to Peninsular Prize Money, 1817-1819. (Commissariat.)

PRIZES:

Accounts of, from 1702.

PROPERTY TAX:

Stoppages for, 1809. (Commissariat.)

PROVISIONS (Commissariat). *See* BREAD.

PUBLIC DISPOSITION BOOKS, or LETTERS OF DIRECTION:

From August 1679-1834, when, upon the abolition of the old Exchequer system, this series was discontinued. The first series, commencing 1679 to 1762, are called Disposition Books; the next series, commencing 1763, are called Public Disposition Books; but since that time such of their contents as related to the *Civil List* have been separated and form a branch of the above.

Note.—These are Letters of Direction, signed by the Secretaries of the Treasury, to direct the precise manner of making and recording issues at the Receipt of the Exchequer, by virtue whereof the Treasury Orders were charged on particular funds, and directed to particular Tellers in whose charge they were. *See* CIVIL LIST DISPOSITION BOOKS.

PUBLIC MONEYS:

Five books from 1747 to 1782; but 57 books are put in bundles under the denomination of *Public Services*, which are probably the same.

QUARTERLY REVENUE BOOKS. *See* REVENUE BOOKS.

QUEBEC:

Accounts of duties at the port of, 1784-1802.

QUERIES:

On Department Returns (Commissariat). *See* AUDITOR'S QUERIES.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS (Commissariat). *See* ACCOUNTS.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

From 1679-1819, since which time each department or division has its own distinct Reference book. They contain entries of petitions, memorials, statements, orders of council, letters, and other documents sent from the Treasury for consideration or inquiry, and report thereon to any officer or public body, together

REFERENCE BOOKS—*continued.*

with the minute directing such reference. At first these entries were made in full, but afterward they were much abridged. The original papers are preserved, and the modern orders of reference will be found in the Minute Books. *See* DEPARTMENT BOOKS.

REGIMENTAL ACCOUNT BOOKS (Commissariat). *See* ACCOUNTS.

REGISTERS :

Registers of papers in the nature of minute books, from 1713.

Do. reserved.

Of Cash Accounts.

Of Estimates.

Of Provisions and Store Accounts.

Of Ration Returns.

Of Letters.

Of Staff Pay.

} (Commissariat.)

REMINDERS (Commissariat).

REMITTANCES :

From France. } (Commissariat.)
To the Bank. }

REPORTS :

Of the survey and inspection of the ports of Pool, Weymouth, Lyme, Exon, Plymouth, Looe, Fowy, Falmouth, Penrin, Penzance, St. Ives, by Mr. Culliford; presented to the Lords of the Treasury, 1684.

Reports on Bullion. *See* MINT BOOKS.

Reports of Treasury Auditors.

RETURNS :

Various (Commissariat).

REVENUE BOOKS :

_____ (Quarterly), from 1701. These are statements of receipts and issues posted on the debtor and creditor sides.

_____ (Yearly) from 1678. Receipts and issues similar to the Quarterly Revenue Books.

_____ "Account of Public Revenues," 2 vols. 1679 and 1762.

_____ "Revenue Taxes," 14 vols. (1697 to 1714).

_____ "Supplies," from 1691.

ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY AND AFRICAN COMMITTEE :

Charter Book containing a copy of the Company's Charter.

Day Books.

Journals.

Letters.

Minutes, Orders, &c.

The Records of the Royal African Company were, upon the final dissolution thereof, transmitted to the custody of the Commissioners of the Treasury. That Company was incorporated by Car. II. in 1672 by charter dated 27th Sept., 24 Car. II., of which a certified copy is contained in a book of vellum among the Records, thus entitled, "A Copy of the Charter of the Royal African Company of England." Since 1750 the affairs of the African trade were, on the failure of the Company, managed by

ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY AND AFRICAN COMMITTEE —continued.

a committee, to which grants were made by Parliament for the maintenance of the forts and garrisons on the western coast of Africa. *See* Pells' Privy Seal Book, No. 38, p. 42, &c. From 3d July 1821 the entire dissolution of that body took place under stat. 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 28., "An Act for abolishing the African Company, and transferring to and vesting in His Majesty all the Forts and Possessions and Property now belonging to or held by them."

ROYAL LETTER BOOKS :

Registers of Letters, signed William R., and countersigned "Melville" or "J. Johnstoun," successive Secretary of State for North Britain ; the one indorsed "Vol. 15, 1690, to December 15, 1691 ;" the other indorsed "Vol. 17, 1692," this ends 28th February 1694-5. *See* LETTERS.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES :

From 1780.

SCOTLAND. *See* NORTH BRITAIN BOOKS. LETTER BOOKS. FEES.

SECRET SERVICE BOOKS :

Receipts and Payments for Secret Service, from 1689.

SEIZURES :

Register of. Transcripts or certificates thereof in Latin 1715-1719.

Sixty-four of the above volumes were sent to the Custom House 25th September 1830, and in June 1851 brought from thence to the Public Record Office.

SERVANTS' TAX :

An alphabetical list of all persons who paid duty on male servants in England and Wales in 1780, with their places of abode, and number of servants kept by each person.

SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN :

Thomas Savory's account as Treasurer to the Commission for Sick and Wounded Seamen, 1706. 1 vol. *See* ACCOUNTS.

SIXPENNY DUTY BOOK :

Distribution of the 500,000 to the King's debts.

This single volume begins with a Royal Sign Manual Warrant, dated 8th August 1721 (8 Geo. I.), relative to the management and application of the duty of sixpence in the pound levied under stat. 7 Geo. I. on all pensions, salaries, and allowances out of the Exchequer, charged on the *Civil List* ; and it contains warrants, orders, and letters relative to the appropriation of the revenue so raised, or to exemptions from the said duty, of which the latest are but brief abstracts brought down to 26th July 1809.

SLAVE TRADE. *See* ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY AND AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

SOUTH SEA STOCK :

1711-1714. 2 vols.

SPECIAL CLAIMS (Commissariat). *See* CLAIMS.

STAFF PAY REGISTER (Commissariat). *See* REGISTERS.

STAMPS. *See* TAX BOOKS.

STATIONERY. *See* TAX BOOKS.

STOPPAGES :

For Property Tax, 1809. (Commissariat.) *See* PROPERTY TAX.

STOREKEEPER'S INSTRUCTIONS (Commissariat) :

1812, 1813.

SUPERANNUATION :

1822. (Commissariat.)

SUPPLIES :

————— 1715. 1 vol.

————— Casual. (Commissariat.)

————— For foreign stations. (Commissariat.)

SURVEY :

Reports of the Survey, &c. of divers Ports by Mr. Culliford. *See* REPORTS.

TAX BOOKS :

From January 1703–4. After 1833 there appears to be a new series ;
 Stamp, Post, } the Stamp Book, 1824–1833, being united with it,
 Mint, Station- } commences a new series, entitled No. 1. "Stamp,
 ery, &c. } Post, Mint, Stationery, &c." There are two later
 series, the one entitled "Consolidated Board, Stamps, and Taxes,
 commencing 28th June 1833," and the other beginning 1st
 January 1835, entitled "Stamps, Taxes, and Post Office."

TAXES. *See* SERVANTS' TAX.

TONTINE :

Annuity Order Books, from 1789.

WARRANT BOOKS : (*see* pages 349, 350, of this work)

CLASS 1.

WARRANT BOOKS :

(Entries). Treasury Warrants to the Receipt of the Exchequer to draw orders and debentures for payments grounded on some Patent, Privy Seal, or Sign Manual, from 1667.

WARRANT BOOKS :

Of the same nature as the above ; but for issues out of particular branches of revenue, registered separately, as required in some cases by Acts of Parliament, from 1667 ; for example, on Hearth Money, Tenths, Tin, One and Eleven Months' Tax, Excise, Additional Excise, Wine Act, Fee-farm Rents, &c.

WARRANTS :

Abstracts or Calendars of Money Warrants under heads, from 1667.

The above Warrants are important in consequence of the defects in the series of Pells and Auditor's Treasury Warrants.

CLASS 2.

WARRANTS, KING'S :

These are Warrants and Privy Seals from 1667, after which there is a chasm of about six years ; then commences another series, commencing March 1679, but other matters are prefixed. These correspond with the entries in the Pells' Privy Seal Books.

WARRANT BOOKS—*continued.*

WARRANTS :

King's Warrant Book for German Demands, 1764.

WARRANTS :

Another series called "Civil List King's Warrant Books," No. 1., begins 13th April 1807. These contain entries of such Sign Manuals as are recorded in the Patent Books of the Pell Office.

CLASS 3.

WARRANTS :

Not relating to money, &c.

The origin of this series is a volume marked "*Mixt Entries*," which contains (in addition to Warrants) reports to the King, letters to individuals, copies of orders and minutes of the Board, &c. ; and at pp. 185, 186 are copies of papers relating to the Mint, October and November 1660. The Letter Books sprang out of this book in January 1667-8. The extreme dates of this volume of "*Mixt Entries*" are 18th June 1667 and 8th September 1671, during which period the greater portion of Warrants of this description was entered into distinct books, severally relating to the principal branches of the revenue, viz. :—

Royal Aids, Poll, 11 Months Tax, 6th June 1667—8th September 1671. 2 vols.

Hearth Money, 6th June 1667—26th September 1671.

Lands and Fee Farms, No. 1., 21st June 1667—14th March 1670-1. 1 vol.

————— No. 2., 25th October 1670—28th September 1671. 1 vol.

Hamper, First Fruits, Issues of Jurors, Butlerage, Alnage, Faculties, Tenths, 26th June 1667—2d July 1671.

Warrants on the Act for Imposition of Wines, 19th May 1668—7th September 1671. 1 vol.

Alienation Office, entries of business of, 7th July 1668—1669-70. 1 vol.

Jointure of the Queen Mother, affairs relating to, 27th April 1669—3 July 1673, entitled at the other end of the volume, "Affairs relating to the Queen Consort."

The volume that seems properly to follow the first above-mentioned Warrant Book, "*Mixt Entries*," is a volume inscribed "General Book of Warrants not relating to Money," 2d October 1671—17th March 1672-3 ; there is then a chasm of 6 years to the following regular series.

WARRANTS :

Not relating to money, from the end of March 1679 to present time, containing Treasury constitutions and appointments, commissions from the Treasury, and instructions, constats, particulars, and other documents concerning Crown lands and leases thereof (to the time when the Crown Lease Books begin in 1726, if not later), and reports of various kinds.

CLASS 4.

WARRANTS :

Customs (and after 1800, *Customs* and *Excise*). These Warrants begin from May 1667, containing warrants, constitutions, fiants for letters patent, orders in council, and other matters relative to the Customs. These volumes to No. 33. are lettered "*Customs* ;"

WARRANT BOOKS—*continued*.

No. 34. and subsequent volumes are lettered "Customs and Excise;" previously, that is to say, before 1800, Excise business was entered in Letter Books, in which also the letters to the Commissioners of *Customs* were formerly entered separately from the Custom Books.

CLASS 5.

WARRANTS :

Ireland, June 1669. These come down to present time, except 1 vol. (1675 to 1679). These books contain warrants, letters, and miscellaneous entries relative to Ireland.

WARRANTS (Commissariat).

WASTE BOOKS (Commissariat).

WEST INDIES :

Probably the American books and papers should be searched.

WOOD BOOKS :

From 1773. These originally sprang out of the *Crown Lease Books*, and these latter have at length merged in the Wood Books.

WOOL AND YARN :

Carried coastwise, 1734–1743, 2 vols. *See also under CUSTOMS.*

YEARLY REVENUE BOOKS. *See REVENUE BOOKS.*

PAPERS OF THE TREASURY.

The correspondence of the Treasury Department must necessarily be with every department in the State, and therefore containing more subjects than could be very well described ; but a few heads have been selected as follow :—

ACCOUNTS (Declared).

AFRICAN COMPANY'S PAPERS.

AMERICAN PAPERS :

1720–1783.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATES :

1714–1807. *See CERTIFICATES.*

AUDITORS OF IMPREST CERTIFICATES :

1701–1785. *See CERTIFICATES.*

BENGAL :

East India Company's Advices, from 1729–1780.

CERTIFICATES :

- _____ (Auditor's), 1714–1807.
- _____ (Pells), 1702–1803.
- _____ (Auditors of Imprest), 1701–1785.
- _____ Of payments of sundry revenues into the Exchequer, 1698–1766.
- _____ Of payments on aids into the Exchequer, 1702–1802.
- _____ Exchequer Bill, 1697–1803.
- _____ Hawkers and Pedlars, 1705–1774.

COLONIES :

1728-1785.

COMMISSARIAT :

Miscellaneous Papers.

Deputy Commissary General's Papers (Dublin).

CUSTOMS :

1690-1805.

DECLARED ACCOUNTS.

DUTY ON HIDES :

1714-1791.

EAST INDIA COMPANY :

Advices from Bengal, 1729-1780. *See* BENGAL.

ESTIMATES.

EXCHEQUER BILL CERTIFICATES :

1697-1803. *See* CERTIFICATES.

EXCISE :

1707-1808.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

GIBRALTAR :

1714-1797.

HAWKERS' AND PEDLARS' CERTIFICATES :

1705-1774.

LAND TAX :

1701-1788.

LOTTERY :

1696-1763.

MEMORIALS :

Of Sick and Wounded, 1691-1746.

MINUTES :

(Treasury), 1715-1817 (Draft).

NAVY :

1696-1804.

NORTH BRITAIN DISTRIBUTION :

1712-1808.

PATENTS :

Original, in boxes.

PELLS' CERTIFICATES :

1702-1803. *See* CERTIFICATES.

PORT OF LONDON :

Claim Papers.

POST OFFICE :

1699-1808.

REGISTERED PAPERS.

RETURNS.

SALT :

1760-1797.

SCOTLAND. *See* NORTH BRITAIN.SICK AND WOUNDED MEMORIALS. *See* MEMORIALS.

STAMP OFFICE :

1711-1803.

TAXES. *See* LAND TAX.

TREASURY PAPERS :

1717-1788.

WARRANTS :

1691-1770.

WEST INDIES :

Probably the books and papers under the heads AMERICAN should
be searched for information respecting the West Indies.

AUDIT OFFICE.

None of the Records of this Department have yet been transferred to the Public Record Office, but the transfer of a part has been some time under consideration.

THIS office was established 5th July 1785 by Letters Patent, by authority of stat. 25 G. III. c. 52., "An Act for better examining and auditing the Public Accounts of this Kingdom," whereby the office of Auditors of the Imprest was suppressed, and their duties merged in the above office; and by section 24 of the above Act the books, papers, and accounts of the Auditors of Imprest were directed to be delivered over to the five Commissioners of the above office directed to be appointed by section 4 of the said Act.

It appears by an original document on parchment, dated 12th August 1709 (being a report made to the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, by John Smith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and William Lowndes, Secretary of the Treasury, for regulating the allowances of the Auditors of Imprest), that beyond their patent salaries the Auditors were accustomed to receive a per-centage on the different accounts. The above report recommended a better allowance to be made than that allowed by the Treasurer's warrant of 4th July 1704, which latter is inserted in the report. The per-centage varied according to the nature and difficulty of the account.

The above was allowed by the Lord Treasurer on 17th August 1709, and is added at the end of the above report.

The following are the Accounts referred to in the above warrant and report of 1704 and 1709 :—

Navy; Victualling; Transports; Sick and Wounded; Prizes; Forces; Chelsea Hospital; Ordnance; Robes; Treasurer of the Chamber; Paymaster of Her Majesty's Works; Lottery Pensions; Malt Tickets; Tobacco; Wines and Vinegar; East India Goods, Linen, Silk, &c.; Additional Imposition; New Subsidy; Subsidy and Tonnage of Prize Wines; Duty on Coals; Duty on Cinders; Duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. arising in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands; Plantation Duties; Tea, Coffee, &c.; Additional Imposition on East India Goods; Scotch Linens and Whale Fins; Solicitors of the Treasury; Exchequer Bills; Master of the Mint; Warden of the Mint; Post Office; Wine Licences; Hackney Coaches; Pedlars; Salt Duties; Stamp Duties; Customs; Duty on Wines for the Encouragement of Coinage; French Goods; French Tonnage; Duty on Paper; Irish Prisoners; Army sent into Ireland; Works in Parks and Forests; Commissioners for coining Tin Farthings; Commissioners for Tobacco Pipes, Glass, and Earthenware; Perquisites of the Admiralty; Marines; Commissaries; and other Casual Accounts.

CORDS of the TWO AUDITORS OF IMPREST delivered over to the COMMISSIONERS FOR AUDITING PUBLIC ACCOUNTS in 1785 :

The Accounts formerly audited annually by the Auditors of Imprest were engrossed by them, preserving one copy ; another copy was delivered to the Pipe Office, to remain on record, after entry at the King's Remembrancer's and the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Offices ; another copy was delivered to the party accounting ; but by stats. 1 & 2 G. IV. c. 121. s. 7. and 3 G. IV. c. 88. s. 9. they are enrolled at the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, and the originals are returned to the Audit Office.

AUDITOR I.

AUDITOR II.

COUNTANTS, Names of. See CERTIFICATES.

COUNTS :

Entries of reports and states of accounts to the Treasury, with Treasury authority for declaring the same for declaration, 1622-1785.

Entries of short states of accounts presented for declaration, 1702-1785.

Entries of General Imprest Rolls of Money impressed out of the Exchequer, 1705-1785.

Entries of lists of accounts declared, 1771-1785.

Entries of the titles of declared accounts transmitted to H.M. Remembrancer, 1701-1785.

Entries of accounts received, 1781-1785.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES. See OBSERVATIONS AND QUERIES.

POINTMENTS. See PATENTS.

TORNEY. See POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

CERTIFICATES :

Entries of general certificates, containing the names of accountants whose accounts have been depending from 1772-1785, certified half-yearly to the King's Remembrancer and to the Treasury.

CHURCH PREFERMENTS. See CONSTATS.

CONSTATS :

Entries of constats, containing the value of church preferments, subject to the deduction of tenths, &c., as they were received at the First Fruits Office, 1764-1785.

A book of the tenths paid by the clergy in 13 dioceses.

DECLARED ACCOUNTS. See ACCOUNTS.

IMPREST ROLLS. See ACCOUNTS.

INSTRUCTIONS :

Entries of instructions to public officers, 1685-1784.

ACCOUNTS :

Similar entries, 1775-1785.

Similar entries, 1760-1785.

Similar entries, 1700-1785.

Similar entries, 1702-1785.

Similar entries, 1783-1785.

CERTIFICATES :

Similar entries, 1732-1785.

CONSTATS :

Similar entries.

Similar book of the 13 other dioceses.

RECORDS of the AUDITORS of IMPREST—*continued.*

AUDITOR I.

LETTERS :

Entries of letters from the Treasury,
&c., 1705-1785.

Entries of letters from the office, 1781-
1785.

Entries of miscellaneous papers.

LETTERS OF ATTORNEY. *See* POWERS
OF ATTORNEY.

LISTS OF ACCOUNTS :

Entries of lists of accounts declared,
1771-1785. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Entries of accounts received, 1781-
1785. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LIVINGS, OR CHURCH PREFERMENTS.
See CONSTATS.

OBSERVATIONS AND QUERIES :

Entries of observations and queries on
accounts, as transmitted to accountants,
with their answers, 1713-1782.

PATENTS—WARRANTS—APPOINT-
MENTS :

Entries of Patents, Royal Sign Man-
uals, and other Warrants, 1636-1785; pa-
tents appointing commissioners to receive
money arising by prize ships, &c.; ap-
pointments of postmasters-general; war-
rants granting annuities out of post office
revenues, 1686-1703.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, WILLS, &c. :

Entries of powers of attorney, wills,
&c., 1682-1785.

QUERIES. *See* OBSERVATIONS AND
QUERIES.

RECEIPTS FOR ACCOUNTS, &c. :

Receipts for accounts and vouchers
lent and borrowed between the offices of
the two auditors, 1664-1785.

REPORTS AND STATES OF ACCOUNTS TO
the Treasury. *See* ACCOUNTS.

SIGN MANUALS. *See* PATENTS.

STATES OF ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

TENTHS. *See* CONSTATS.

TITLES OF DECLARED ACCOUNTS :

Entries of titles of declared accounts
transmitted to H.M. Remembrancer,
1701-1785. *See* ACCOUNTS.

VALUE OF LIVINGS. *See* CONSTATS.

WARRANTS. *See* PATENTS.

WILLS. *See* POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

AUDITOR II.

LETTERS :

Similar entries, 1782-1785.

Similar entries.

Similar entries.

LISTS OF ACCOUNTS :

Similar entries, 1702-1785.

Similar entries, 1783-1785.

OBSERVATIONS AND QUERIES :

Similar entries, 1760-1785.

Similar entries on army account-
ants, 1768-1778.

PATENTS—WARRANTS—AP-
POINTMENTS—POWERS OF
ATTORNEY :

Entries of Patents, Royal Sign
Manuals, and other Warrants,
appointments, and powers of
attorney, 1568-1785.

RECEIPTS FOR ACCOUNTS, &c. :

Similar receipts, &c., 1783-1785.

RECORDS of the COMMISSIONERS FOR AUDITING PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, in continuation of those of the AUDITORS OF IMPREST, from July 1785.

ACCOUNTANTS :

Names of persons (Sub-accountants) who are inserted in the Annual Certificates of the Paymaster General of the Forces; amount impressed to them, &c. from 1782, pursuant to 25 G. III. c. 52. s. 17. "An Act for better examining and auditing the Public Accounts, &c."

Duplicates of the above are transmitted to H.M. Remembrancer pursuant to said Act.

Names of. *See* CERTIFICATES. LISTS. MEMORIALS.

ACCOUNTS :

Entries of Reports and States of Accounts to the Treasury, with the authority of that Board for preparing the same for Declaration, from 5th July 1785.

Entries of Short States of Accounts presented for Declaration, from Jan. 1786.

Entries of General Imprest Rolls of Money impressed out of the Exchequer, from July 1785.

Entries of Lists of Accounts Declared, from January 1786.

Entries or Journals of Accounts received, from August 1785.

Entries of Titles of Declared Accounts transmitted to H.M. Remembrancer, from January 1786.

Entries of Titles of Accounts audited.

Registers of Ordinary Accounts received, from July 1785.

———— Extraordinary Accounts received, from July 1785.

Accounts depending in the Office (Ordinary).

(Extraordinary).

Accounts not stated to the Treasury, but examined and allowed by Commissioners of Audit.

AMERICAN CLAIMS. *See* REPORTS OF MR. STEDMAN.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES. *See* ORDERS. OBSERVATIONS AND QUERIES.

APPOINTMENTS. *See* PATENTS.

ARMY INSUPERS. *See* LISTS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. *See* WARRANTS.

CERTIFICATES :

Entries of General Certificates sent half-yearly to H.M. Remembrancer, and to the Treasury, of the ordinary and extraordinary accountants, whose accounts have been depending from time to time, from 1786.

Of Paymaster General of the Forces, of money impressed to Sub-accountants, from 1786. *See* GUARD BOOKS.

Entries of names of persons inserted in certificates of Paymaster General of the Forces.

CHURCH PREFERMENTS. *See* CONSTATS.

CLAIMS :

For property taken or destroyed during the American War, Mr. Stedman's Reports on. *See* REPORTS AND REPRESENTATIONS.

CONSTATS :

Entries of Constats, containing the value of church preferments, subject to deduction of tenths, &c., as they have been received from the First Fruits Office, from 5th July 1785,

DECLARED ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

DESPERATE DEBTS. *See* RESOLUTIONS.

EXAMINATIONS :

On oath or otherwise, of various persons, taken before the Commissioners, from 1785.

GUARD BOOKS :

Containing annual certificates transmitted to the Commissioners of Audit by the Paymaster General of the Forces, of money impressed by him or his deputies to Sub-accountants, from 25th April 1782. *See* CERTIFICATES.

HANAPER ACCOUNTS :

Will be found at the Audit Office.

The Auditors of Imprest formerly audited the accounts of the Hanaper.

IMPREST ROLLS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

INSTRUCTIONS :

Entries of Instructions to public officers, from 30th November 1785.

INSUPERS. *See* LISTS.

JOURNALS OF ACCOUNTS. *See* ACCOUNTS.

LETTERS :

(Entries), from the Office.

———— from the Treasury and Secretary-at-War to the Commissioners of Audit, from 30th July 1785.

LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, PROBATES OF WILLS, &c.

From 5th July 1785.

LISTS :

Lists of Accounts. *See* ACCOUNTS.

Of persons standing *Insuper* in Army and Extraordinary Accounts, who have been cleared by being debited in extraordinary accounts declared, from Jan. 1786.

Of Navy and Ordnance Insupers cleared by order of the Board, from 1786.

MEMORIALS, &c. :

Entries of Memorials of Accountants to the Commissioners of the Treasury, and referred by them to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts for their opinion, from June 1786.

MINUTES :

From 15th July 1785 ; with indexes to each volume, and a general index to all the minutes.

NAMES OF PERSONS. *See* ACCOUNTANTS.

NATIONAL DEBT :

Entry of the state of the Reduction of, showing the capital stock purchased, and the money paid for such stock, from 1786.

NAVY AND ORDNANCE INSUPERS. *See* LISTS.

OATHS :

Administered to the officers of the Audit Office.

OBSERVATIONS AND QUERIES :

Entries of Observations and Queries on accounts, as transmitted to accountants, with their answers, from 5th July 1785, in departments.

ORDERS :

Entries of the Board's Orders respecting the delivery of accounts and answers to queries, &c., from July 1785.

ORDNANCE INSUPERS. *See* **LISTS.**

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS :

Entries of accounts and papers called for by Parliament.

PATENTS :

Appointments, } Entries of Patents, Royal Sign Manuals, and
Sign Manuals, } other Warrants and Appointments, from 5th July
Warrants. } 1785.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY. *See* **LETTERS OF ATTORNEY.**

PRECEPTS :

Entries of precepts issued by the Board to accountants, &c., from August 1785.

PROBATES OF WILLS. *See* **LETTERS OF ATTORNEY.**

QUERIES AND ANSWERS. *See* **ORDERS.** **OBSERVATIONS AND QUERIES.**

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT. *See* **NATIONAL DEBT.**

REGISTERS :

Of accounts received. *See* **ACCOUNTS.**

REPORTS AND REPRESENTATIONS :

(Entries of), from the two Inspectors General of Accounts, from 5th July 1785.

Solicitors' Reports, from 19th August 1785.

(Entries of), to the Treasury, and States of Accounts. *See* **ACCOUNTS.**

REPORTS OF MR. STEDMAN :

On claims exhibited against Government for property taken or destroyed during the American war.

RESOLUTIONS :

Of the Commissioners of Audit on desperate debts.

RETURNS. *See* **PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.**

SIGN MANUALS. *See* **PATENTS.**

STATES OF ACCOUNTS. *See* **ACCOUNTS.**

STEDMAN'S REPORTS. *See* **REPORTS OF MR. STEDMAN.**

TITLES OF ACCOUNTS. *See* **ACCOUNTS.**

TREASURY. *See* **ACCOUNTS.** **LETTERS.** **REPORTS AND REPRESENTATIONS.**

VOUCHERS.

WAR OFFICE. *See* **LETTERS.**

WARRANTS :

Entries of warrants under Sign Manual for repayment of bills of exchange accepted by the Treasury, and paid at the Bank of England, from 28th February 1792. *See* **PATENTS.**

WILLS. *See* **LETTERS OF ATTORNEY.**

SLAVE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHED pursuant to stat. 59 G. III. c. 120., "An Act for establishing a Registry of Colonial Slaves in Great Britain, and for making further provision with respect to the removal of Slaves from British Colonies."

The Records were transferred to the Public Record Office, pursuant to Treasury Letter dated 22d January 1851, from No. 13, James Street, Pimlico.

RECORDS (about 700 volumes, &c.):

Registers and Returns of Slaves in the several Colonies, 1817-1835, and Indexes.

Order Books, Fee Books, Memorandum Books.

Correspondence relating to the business of the office.

Original Letters and Papers.

Tables of Fees.

Printed Parliamentary Papers.

POTATO CROP RETURNS.

THESE were collected by Dr. John Lindley in 1848, and given by him to the Public Record Office, as appears by his letter dated 25th May 1849.

They relate to the failure of the potato crop in all parts of the United Kingdom.

They consist of 110 packets, arranged alphabetically by counties, &c., under the general divisions of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Islands.

Commissions.

COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING INTO CHARITIES.

THE above commission was issued pursuant to stat. 58 G. III. c. 91.; for the purpose of inquiring into the charities in England. The above statute was amended, and the commission continued, by stat. 59 G. III. c. 81. Stat. 59 G. III. c. 91. facilitated applications to Courts of Equity regarding the management of estates or funds belonging to charities. The commission was continued by stat. 5 G. IV. c. 58., 10 G. IV. c. 57., 1 & 2 W. IV. c. 34.; amended by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 57.; continued by 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 71.; and also continued until 1st July 1837 by 7 W. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 4.

The commission having expired, the Records were removed to the Public Record Department from the office of the Commissioners, No. 13, Great George Street, Westminster, pursuant to the Treasury Letter of the 3d August 1841, and by Letter of the Secretary of State for the Home Department of the 5th of August 1841.

The Records relate to charities in the following counties :

Bedford.	Monmouth.
Berks.	Norfolk.
Bucks.	Northampton.
Cambridge.	Northumberland.
Cheshire.	Nottingham.
Cornwall.	Oxford.
Cumberland.	Rutland.
Derby.	Salop.
Devon.	Somerset.
Dorset.	Bristol.
Durham.	Southampton.
Essex.	Stafford.
Gloucester.	Suffolk.
Hereford.	Surrey.
Hertford.	Southwark.
Huntingdon.	Sussex.
Kent.	Warwick.
Lancaster.	Westmoreland.
Leicester.	Wilts.
Lincoln.	Worcester.
Middlesex.	Yorkshire.
London.	Wales.
Westminster.	

General and visited Charities.

Sons of Clergy.

Foundling Hospital.

Guy's Hospital.

Christ's Hospital.

Bethlehem and Bridewell.

St. Thomas'.

St. Bartholomew's.

Bundle indorsed "Duplicate Rentcharge Powers."

Bundle of Letters acknowledging the receipt of Rentcharge Powers.

Bundle indorsed "Mr. M^cQueens, Lincolnshire."

Rentcharge Powers to be forwarded on renewal of commission.

General Papers relating to commission, from August 1818 to July 1820.

Papers, &c., Finance Committee, 1828.

Mr. Carlisle's Papers and Correspondence on renewal of commission, 1829.

Bundle indorsed "Papers and Correspondence relating to the return of Mr. Peel, March 1830."

Miscellaneous Papers of N. Carlisle, Esq., taken out of Blue Box, March 1832.

Bundle indorsed "Miscellaneous Papers to be returned to parties." Correspondence during the progress of various Reports.

Mr. Hine's General Correspondence from November 1835 to December 1838.

Mr. Hine's Correspondence with Poor Law Commissioners, December 1836 to July 1839.

Mr. Macmahon's Notes.

Bundle indorsed "Papers belonging to Mr. Marsham's Work to the Sixteenth Report inclusive."

Mr. Ellison's Books and Papers.

Bundle indorsed "Papers for Mr. Troward to return to the Ellet School."

Original Returns of number and amount of Charities to Nineteenth Report inclusive.

Answers to circulars from various institutions not coming under investigation.

Bundle of answers to circulars received from the counties of Gloucester, Hants, and Stafford.

Abstracts of the counties of Gloucester and Southampton.

Bundle indorsed "Ancient Documents relating to Witney."

Bundle of Vouchers.

Bundle of various payments.

Minute Books.

Daily Remembrance Books.

Office Memorandum Books.

Small Memorandum Books.

Office Letter Book.

Clerks' Letter Book.

Account Book.

Thirty-two volumes of printed Reports, bound.

Index to ditto.

Index to the first 14 Reports.

Returns of 1786.

Returns of 1815.

Stow's London.

Digest of Parochial Returns.
Analytical Digests.
Report of Committee on Education.
Memorials of Charitable Donations.
Charities investigated to Nineteenth Report inclusive.
Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary.
Carlisle's Grammar Schools.
Municipal Corporation Reports.
Bundle of single Acts of Parliament, bound.
Eight boxes, with the several Commissions therein.

COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING INTO FORFEITED ESTATES.

By stat. 1 G. I. c. 50. the estates of the rebels of 1715 were forfeited and vested in the King for the use of the public. And by section 4 of the said Act Commissioners were appointed for inquiring into the said estates, and putting the Act in execution. By section 6 of the said Act a general meeting of the Commissioners was appointed to take place on or before 3d July 1716 in the Exchequer Chamber at Westminster to make rules and instructions for the guidance of themselves and their officers, and to subdivide themselves so as six or more should be specially charged to reside in *Scotland*, to execute the trusts of the Act relating to that country, and seven or more in England. The above Commissioners having made the necessary inquiries, &c. under the said Act, another Act was passed, stat. 4 G. I. c. 8., which appointed the Commissioners trustees for the sale of the estates.

The proceedings of the Commissioners *in England* had been lodged in the upper part of the old State Paper Office, Scotland Yard, Westminster; and it appears from the Record Report 1800-1819, vol. I. p. 371, that they were not in the custody of the Keeper of State Papers, and that the Keeper of the Records in the Tower reported to the Commissioners of Records in March 1819 that he had lately received an order from the Treasury to receive the above records, the State Paper Office being then about to be taken down.

The Records of the Commissioners touching Forfeited Estates in *England and Ireland* are among the Tower Records. An inventory or alphabetical index of the books, papers, and proceedings is printed in the 5th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. I. pp. 97-130. There are about 7471 vols. and bundles, including the decrees.

The proceedings of the Commissioners in Scotland are in Scotland, and also those of the rebellion of 1745. With respect to the rebellion of 1745 see stat. 25 G. II. c. 41. and also 24 G. III. sess. 2. c. 57.

(See the Record Report 1800, p. 428.)

A Committee of the House of Commons was appointed respecting the sale of the estate of the Earl of Derwentwater, who reported 22d March 1731-2, which report is printed in vol. I., large folio, pp. 351-362, of the Reports from Committees of the House of Commons.

Some of the criminal proceedings against the traitors will be found in the *Baga de Secretis*, (King's Bench.)

There is a Warrant Book among the records of the Exchequer of Receipt relative to payments out of the sale of Forfeited Estates, containing Treasury warrants, decrees, and debentures for claims payable out of the estates of certain traitors, sold for the use of the public, 1719–1724.

(Dep. Keep. 5th Rep. App. II. p. 289.)

The PAPERS among the Tower Records relate to the following heads:—

Abercromby, Mr.
 Abingdon, the Earl of, and others.
 Addison, J.
 Aldcliffe estate.
 Aldcliffe hall and tythes, county Lanc.
 Alder, G.
 Alexander, Thomas.
 Allanby Hall. *See* Fletcher.
 Allen, Mr.
 Allen, Viscount.
 Allgood, George.
 Alston Moor.
 Anderton, Sir Francis.
 Anderton, Sir Francis and Hugh.
 Anderton, Hugh.
 Anderton, John.
 Anderton, Sir Lawrence.
 Anderton, Catherine.
 Anderton, Dame Margaret, widow of Sir Charles Anderton, Bart.
 Anderton, Family of.
 Annington, B.
 Armiger, Mr., the Queen's Remembrancer.
 Armstrong, Thomas.
 Arran, Earl of.
 Arran, Dorothy, Countess Dowager.
 Ashburnham, Lady.
 Ashton, E.
 Ashton, John.
 Ashurst, T.
 Aspinall, J.
 Atterbury, Francis.
 Audley, Henry, of Bear Church, in the county of Essex.
 Aulnage Duties.
 Aydon, Mr.
 Baisley, Diana (widow).
 Bankhoe House.
 Banks, Joseph.
 Barlow, Mary.
 Barnsbury, in Islington. *See* Grey.
 Barrow, Mr.
 Basset, Priscilla.
 Bates, Mr.
 Bell Living in Barton.
 Bendlows, John.
 Berington, J.
 Bilborough, Richard.
 Blackburn, in county Lanc.

- Blankney, Lordship of.
 Blenkinson, J.
 Blundell, William.
 Bolingbroke, Lord.
 Bold, John, of Preston, county of Lancaster.
 Bolton, William.
 Borwick, Henry, of Windor, in Lancashire.
 Breers, }
 Briers, or } Robert.
 Bryers, }
 _____ Thomas, of Wigan, county of Lancaster.
 _____ Sir Thomas.
 _____ Mrs.
 Brinhall.
 Bristol Almshouse.
 Browne, Sir Valentine, of the county of Kerry.
 Buckingham, Duke of (1628).
 Bucklery, Rental of.
 Bucklesbury, Manor of, in the county of Berks.
 Burscough Hall and Ormeskirk, in the county of Lancaster.
 Butler, Christopher.
 Butler, Francis.
 Butler, Henry.
 Butler, Peter.
 Butler, Piers.
 Butler, Richard.
 Butler, Richard, of Raneliffe.
 Cann, Thomas, of Dublin.
 Carleton, Mary.
 Carleton, Robert, of Carleton, county of Cumberland.
 Carr, Benomy.
 Carlisle, Dean and Chapter of.
 Certificates, Forms of, used by Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.
 Charles the 1st.
 Charles the 2d (19th year).
 Chorley, Richard, of Chorley, county of Lancaster.
 Claims upon Forfeited Estates.
 Clark, Sir Thomas, Bart., of Breckendonbury, Herts.
 Clavering, John.
 Clayton, Thomas, of Cuerdon, Lancashire.
 Clifton, George.
 Cochshutts Lands, in Winwicke, Lancashire.
 Collingwood, George, county of Northumberland.
 Commission of Inquiry, 8th Sept., 4 W. III.
 Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, Proceedings of.
 Cooper, Robert, of Cuerdew, county of Lancaster.
 Core, Edward.
 Cowper, Robert.
 Crawford, George.
 Crewe, Lord.
 Crompton, Abraham.
 Crook, John.
 Crooke, George.
 Crow, Thomas.
 Crow Hall, in parish of Goosener.
 Curwen, Henry.
 Dalston, Christopher.

Dalton, Estate in.
 Dalton, John.
 Dalton, John ; and Hodgson, Albert.
 Dalton, Robert.
 Daniell, Robert.
 Dashwood, Sir Samuel.
 Debentures upon forfeited estates.
 Derwentwater, Earl of.
 Derwentwater, Earl of ; and Widdrington, Lord William.
 Derwentwater, Dowager Countess of.
 Dicconson, Edward.
 Dicconson, John.
 Dicconson, Richard.
 Dicconson, Roger.
 Dicconson, William.
 Diggles, John.
 Dogheda, James.
 Doyley, Sir John.
 Drummond estate.
 Dunn, Mr.
 Durham, county.
 Durham, Toby, Bishop of.
 Duckett, Jennett, of Winder, county of Lancaster.
 Eccles Church.
 Eccles Tithes.
 Eccleston Hall, Prescott, in the county of Lancaster.
 Edmundson, Richard.
 Ellecker, John.
 Elstob, Lewis.
 Errington, Lancelot, of East Denston, in the county of Northumberland.
 Errington, Thomas.
 Errington, Thomas ; and John Hall.
 Estates forfeited. *See Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.*
 Exeter College, Oxford.
 Fishwick Hall, in county of Lancaster.
 Fleet Street.
 Fletcher, Sir Henry, in the Forest in county of Cumberland.
 Fletcher, Thomas ; and Wyld, Sir William.
 Foot, Mr.
 Forster or Foster, Thomas.
 Forster's or Foster's Estate.
 Forster, Mr.
 Fox, Sir Stephen.
 Further House (lands so called).
 Gardiner, Thomas.
 Garforth, William.
 Gartside, James.
 Gee, Thomas.
 Gerard, Joseph.
 Gerrard, Lord, of Bromley.
 Gibson, George.
 Gomeldon, Elizabeth (widow of William Gomeldon).
 Gomeldon, Thomas, of Somerfield Court, Kent.
 Granville, Colonel.
 Greenalgle, William.
 Gregson, John.
 Grey, Charles.

Hall, John.
 Hawley, Lord Francis, and others.
 Haydock, William, of Cotton, in county of Lancaster.
 Henwick Tithes.
 Herds and Cravens, in manor of Twileston, Yorkshire.
 Hesketh, Gabriel.
 Hesketh, Gabriel, and Cuthbert.
 Higher Shuttlings Fields.
 High Treason, Lists of Persons attainted for.
 Hitchmough, Richard.
 Hodgson or Hodshon, Albert.
 Hodgson or Hodshon, Mr.
 Hodgson or Hodshon, Philip.
 Hodgson or Hodshon, William.
 Howard, Honourable Henry, brother to the Duke of Norfolk.
 Ireland.
 Jamaica Royal Mines.
 Jay and Rutt, Messrs.
 Jeffrey's Grove, Lead Mines in county of Durham.
 Jenkinson, R., of Ewyresdale, in county of Lancaster.
 Jessemond Colliery. *See* Hodgson.
 Johnson, Jane, of Crosby Magna, in county of Lancaster.
 Jones, Ann, of Greenfield, in the parish of Holywell, in the county of Flint.
 Kellet, Robert, in Preston, in county of Lancaster.
 Kendall Park.
 Kennett, Nicholas, of Coxhow, in Durham.
 Killingworth, in county of Durham.
 Lancashire.
 Lancashire and Yorkshire.
 Lancaster.
 Langdale, Dorothy, of Southcliffe.
 Langdale, Jordan.
 Langdale, Marmaduke.
 Latham, Peter.
 Launder, John.
 Lead Mines.
 Legburne, John, or Leyburn.
 Leigh, West, in county of Lancaster.
 Leyburne, John.
 Leyburne, John, of Naitby, in Lancashire.
 Leyburne, John, of Tranthwaite.
 Leyburne, George, of Cunswick, in Westmoreland.
 Leyburne, Mrs., and Mr. Taylor.
 Liddell, Sir Henry.
 Lincolnshire.
 London, List of Popish Recusants and Convicts in.
 Lostock.
 Lostock Demesne.
 Lostock Hall.
 Lowhouse (Manor), in county of Cumberland.
 Lowhouse, in the parish of Wetherell, in county of Cumberland; and
 Wragmire, in the parish of Heskett, in county of Cumberland.
 Lowther, Sir John.
 Mangle, Dudley, and Anne his wife, late wife of Thomas Crawford.
 Marr, the Earl of.
 Marr, Lord John.

Marrischall, Earl of.
 Marshall, Ann.
 Martyn, Sir Henry.
 Mass, Informations against parties for celebration of.
 Massie, William, of Puddington, in Chester.
 Middlesex and Surrey, List of Persons attainted in.
 Minshull, Richard, of Burston, in Bucks.
 Molineux, Lord.
 Monmouthshire.
 Moore, William.
 Moore, Mr., a Popish Priest.
 Morpeth Free School.
 Morrison, George, of Eslington.
 Mossock, Ann, of West Leigh.
 Newhouse, in Ince, Blundell.
 Newport, John.
 Newton, Robert.
 Nicholson, Joseph, of Richardstowne, county Tipperary.
 Norfolk, County of.
 Norfolk, Duke of.
 Northumberland.
 Northumberland, Thomas, Earl of.
 Northumberland, Lincolnshire, and Ireland.
 Oaths taken by Papists.
 Ogle, Thomas, of Carham, in county of Northumberland.
 Oldfield, G. M.
 Ord, John.
 Ormeskirke. *See* Burscough Hall.
 Ormond, the Duke of.
 Ossory, James, Earl of.
 Oxburgh, Henry.
 Oxburgh, Colonel Henry, of Boovin, in King's County, Ireland.
 Packer, Hugh.
 Packer, Robert, and Mary his wife; Winchcombe Howard Packer,
 their son, a minor; Henrietta Winchcombe, and Thomas Sker-
 rett, Esq., and Dame Elizabeth Winchcombe his wife.
 Papists, Estates of.
 Parker, John, of Salisbury, in Lancashire.
 Parkinson, John.
 Paul, William.
 Peploe, The Rev. Mr.
 Peters, Mr.
 Petitions of various kinds.
 Petre, Robert, Lord.
 Petre, Thomas, Lord.
 Physick Hall.
 Pickering, Mr.
 Pictures, Appraisements of.
 Pigott, Ralph.
 Plate belonging to Lord Molineux and others.
 Plessington, John.
 Plessington, John, Edward Core, Robert Daniell, and Edward
 Winckley.
 Plessy Colliery, in county of Northumberland.
 Popish Recusants, Lists of.
 Precepts, Returns of.
 Prescott, Jeffery.

Preston (town of), Lancashire.
 Preston, Elizabeth.
 Potter, Thomas.
 Pullen, Mr.
 Quakers, Form of Affirmation of.
 Radcliffe, Charles.
 Radcliffe, Lord.
 Radcliffe, Thomas.
 Radcliffe, an infant, commonly called the Earl of Derwentwater.
 Radcliffe, Edward, Sir, Bart., Dilstone, county of Northumberland.
 Recusants, List of.
 Rentals.
 Riddell, Thomas, Dr.
 Ridding, Mary.
 Ridley, Mr. and Mrs.
 Ridley, Mrs. Mary.
 Ridsdale.
 Rochester, Bishop of, Thomas, Dean of St. Peter's, Westminster,
 and the Chapter of the same.
 Rochester, Earl of, and Sir Walter St. John, Bart.
 Ruddiard, Sir Benjamin.
 St. John, Sir Walter, Bart.
 Sanderson, William.
 Scarisbrick, Robert.
 Scot, William (attainted).
 Scotland.
 Seaforth, Lord.
 Shaftoe, Sir Edward, Knight.
 Shaftoe, William.
 Shirburne, Richard.
 Shirburne, Sir Nicholas, of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire.
 Showley Hall, Lancashire.
 Shuttleworth, John.
 Shuttleworth, Ralph.
 Shuttleworth, Ralph and Richard.
 Shuttleworth, Richard.
 Shuttleworth, Richard and John.
 Singleton, James, of Raggill or Raygill, county of York.
 Singleton, John.
 Skerret, Thomas. *See* Packer.
 Slaughter, Chambers, the Accountant General to the Forfeited
 Estates' Commission.
 Smith, Thomas.
 South Sea Company.
 Southworth Hall, in county of Lancaster.
 Standish, Edward.
 Standish, Ralph.
 Standish, Ralph and William.
 Standish, Ralph and William, and Gardiner, Thomas.
 Standish, William.
 Stanley.
 Stanley, John.
 Stanley, Thomas.
 Stanley, Thomas, of Eccleston.
 Stanley, Thomas, of Preston.
 Stanley, Mrs.
 Statutes Merchants, Extracts of.

Stella Colliery.
 Stella Water Gins.
 Sturzaker, John.
 Superstitious Uses, Lands granted to.
 Surrey, List of Persons attainted in.
 Swale, Dorothy, of Richmond, Yorkshire.
 Swinburne, Edward, of Dearham.
 Swire, John.
 Tait, George.
 Talbot, George.
 Talbot, John, of Salisbury, county of Lancaster.
 Tempest, William, of the Inner Temple, London.
 Tempest, Elizabeth.
 Thacker, William.
 Thornton, Henry.
 Thornton, John, of Wisherty, county of Cumberland.
 Thornton, Nicholas.
 Thornton, Mr.
 Thornton Estate.
 Tildesley, Edward.
 Townley, Henry.
 Townley, Richard.
 Townley, Thomas.
 Townley, Mr., and Mr. Tildesley.
 Trafford, John, of Croston, county of Lancaster.
 Trapps, Christopher.
 Trapps, Mr.
 Treasury Orders to the Commissioners.
 Tunstal, Marmaduke, of Wycliffe, county of York.
 Twickenham, Manor of.
 Ulveswalton.
 Vavasour, Sir Walter.
 Wadsworth, Joseph, of Bilsborough.
 Wadsworth and Dogheda, Messrs.
 Waddesworth, Nicholas, of Houghton, county of Lancaster.
 Walmsley, Richard, of Showley, in Lancashire.
 Walmsley, Thomas, of Showley, in Lancashire.
 Walmsley, William, of Lower Hall, Samlesburg, in Lancashire.
 Walsted, John, of Woodinge, Withingford, Worcestershire.
 Walton, Thomas.
 Weddell, John, of Lincoln's Inn.
 Westminster, Dean and Chapter of.
 Westmoreland, Charles, Earl of.
 Whenby and Scusby, Estate of.
 Whinfield, George, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Widdrington, Lord.
 Widdrington, Jane, late Lady.
 Widdrington, Elizabeth.
 Widdrington, Henry.
 Widdrington, Peregrine.
 Widdrington, Ralph.
 Williams, S. and P.
 Wilmot, Richard, of Stadham.
 Winchcombe, Sir Henry, Bart. *See Packer.*
 Winckley, Edward.
 Winckley, Richard.
 Winckley, Thomas.

Winckley, William.
 Wingford, Catherine.
 Winlaton, Lands in.
 Winn, Robert.
 Withington, or Wythington, Jane.
 Withington, or Wythington, Mary.
 Withington, or Wythington, Richard.
 Wooding and Weare, Manors of.
 Woodplumpton, Tenements in.
 Worthington, Richard, of Blansco, in Lancashire.
 Wragmire, in Parish of Heskett, Cumberland.
 York Buildings Company.
 Yorkshire (West Riding).
 Y'Plas-yu-Dre, county of Flint.

BOOKS AMONG THE TOWER RECORDS.

Twelve volumes, folio, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$, written on paper, containing the main series of minutes, memoranda, and proceedings of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, from January 1716 to May 1725, in their meetings or sittings at Preston, Essex House, Strand, and the Temple.

Eighteen books, folio, 21 inches by 15, written on paper, containing the register of claims of various parties upon estates forfeited, brought in 1716-18, and numbered consecutively 1-1696.

Twenty-two books, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $15\frac{1}{2}$, written on parchment, containing the decrees of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates upon the claims of various parties upon estates forfeited, from January 1716 to July 1721, in their meetings or sittings at Preston and Essex House.

Index to the same.

A stitched book containing memoranda relative to several estates forfeited.

Minute book of the Commissioners.

Register of appeals against the decrees of the Commissioners.

Claims of parties who suffered losses during the rebellion.

A book containing an alphabetical abstract of letters from and to the Commissioners.

A fragment of a book containing an abstract of leases granted to various parties by persons whose estates have become forfeited to the Crown.

Two volumes containing a list of names of claimants upon estates forfeited.

A book containing contracts entered into between the Commissioners and various parties.

A book containing copies of indentures between the Commissioners and the purchasers of estates forfeited.

Thirteen books containing printed forms, called Precepts.

Four books containing copies of letters from and to the Commissioners, from 21st February 1716 to 7th January 1723.

A book containing a list of persons attainted of high treason between 24th January 1715 and 1st January 1716.

A book containing the depositions of various parties as to estates given to superstitious uses.

- Register of the various estates given to superstitious uses, describing the contents and value thereof. Classed in the several counties.
- A book containing informations of estates given to superstitious uses, which informations have been referred to the Master of References.
- A book containing copies of the certificates of superstitious estates returned into the Court of Exchequer.
- Reports made by the Master of the References as to popish or superstitious estates, with the adjudication of the Commissioners thereon.
- Rough minute books of the Commissioners' proceedings at Essex House and Preston, 1716 to 1723.
- A book containing an alphabetical list of the names of the tenants upon the several forfeited estates.
- Three stitched books containing alphabetical list of names of persons whose estates have been forfeited.
- Bargains between parties whose estates have been confiscated, and decrees of the Commissioners.
- A book containing copies of indentures between parties whose estates have been confiscated.
- A book containing the salaries of the various officers employed in the administration of the forfeited estates.
- Register of transcripts, with determinations of delegates.
- Decrees of the Commissioners on the claims of parties upon estates forfeited.
- An account of the produce of the forfeited estates paid into the Receipt of the Treasury, and how the same hath from thence been issued.
- Register of the appointments of the various officers employed in the administration of the forfeited estates.
- A book containing the rentals of the various forfeited estates, together with two rough indexes to the same.
- Book containing the rentals of all estates forfeited and given to superstitious uses.
- Bargain and sale of various estates forfeited.
- Report on decrees of Commissioners.
- Debentures or certificates relating to forfeited estates.
- Abstract of petitions and memorials of parties to the Commissioners.
- Reports made by the Master of the References upon various decrees of the Commissioners.
- A book containing copies of certificates from the Commissioners.
- A book containing the value of the estates forfeited, and the sums for which they were sold.
- A book containing the orders and instructions of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates to their various officers.
- A book containing lists of the Peers and other persons who have been attainted by the House of Lords by impeachment of the House of Commons since the 24th December 1715 and of persons, convicted at the sessions of gaol delivery held for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey and the palatinate of Lancaster, September 1716.
- A book referring to the various causes brought against the Commissioners.
- A book containing the names of 1,700 claimants upon the estates forfeited, and also the claims and amount of claims of 226 persons who suffered losses at Preston by the royalists and rebels.

A book, alphabetically arranged, for reference to the various claims of parties on the estates forfeited.

Two volumes of docquets of claims numerically and alphabetically arranged.

Two volumes containing the names of claimants upon the several estates forfeited.

COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING INTO MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' BOUNDARIES.

THE Commission is dated 15th July 1835. For the Report, *see* Sess. Pap. H. C., 1837, No. 238.

The Records, &c. were directed to be transferred to the Public Record Department by Treasury Letters of 9th November and 7th December 1848. A portion has not yet been transferred.

RECORDS, &c. :

Reports, Papers, Documents.

Maps, Plans.

Note.—We have also the Copper Plates.

COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING INTO PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES.

For their Reports, *see* Sess. Pap. H. C., 1832, Nos. 36 and 141.

The Records, &c. were directed to be transferred to the Public Record Department by Treasury Letters of 9th November and 7th December 1848.

RECORDS :

Reports, Letters, and Documents.

Maps, Plans, Tracings from Ordnance Maps.

COMMISSIONERS FOR LIQUIDATING CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS

AND OTHERS AGAINST

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

THE Records were transferred to the Public Record Department, pursuant to Treasury Letter of 27th October 1843, and deposited in the Rolls House.

The claims against France originated in the violation (by a decree of the National Assembly in 1793) of the 2d article of the Treaty of Commerce of 1786 between Great Britain and France. The 4th article of that decree directed the seizure of the persons and property of British subjects. After the conclusion of hostilities in 1814 it was stipulated by the 4th additional article of the Treaty concluded at Paris 30th May 1814, that the sequestration laid upon the property of the subjects of the high Contracting Parties should be taken off; and Commissioners, mentioned in the 2d additional article of the said Treaty, were to examine the claims of British subjects arising out of such sequestration and illegal confiscation, &c. Representations also having been made of the different claims arising out of the non-execution of the 19th and following articles of the Treaty of the 30th of May 1814, as well as of the additional articles of that Treaty, it was determined by the 9th article of the Treaty of Paris, 20th November 1815, under two separate Conventions (Nos. 7. and 13.) annexed to the said Treaty, what line should be pursued on each side. By the first of these Conventions (No. 7.) a capital producing an interest of 3,500,000 francs, to be vested in Commissioners as a guarantee fund, was provided for the liquidation of the claims of British subjects against the Government of France; and by the 12th article of the said Convention definite periods were appointed for bringing forward their respective claims, after which time they were no longer to have the benefit of the liquidation provided by the said Convention. Pursuant to the above, a Commission was issued by the Prince Regent, bearing date 27th December 1815, to carry into execution the said Convention (No. 7.) as to claims of British subjects; and the Commissioners caused to be inscribed in a Register the names of all claimants who presented themselves within the time prescribed, and liquidated the claims out of the guarantee fund of France, leaving a surplus producing a yearly revenue of 554,105 francs. By the other of these Conventions (No. 13.) which related to the liquidation of the claims of subjects of the Allied Powers, and of all sums which France should be found to owe out of her then territory, a guarantee fund producing an interest of 3,500,000 francs was likewise to be vested in Commissioners, pursuant to which another Commission was issued by the Prince Regent, dated 13th December 1816, consisting of the same persons as were named in the former Commission, to carry into execution the above Convention on behalf of the subjects of the

Allied Powers. Subsequently a Convention was signed at Paris 25th April 1818 between His Britannic Majesty and the King of France for the final arrangement of the claims of the British subjects upon the Government of France, whereby a perpetual annuity of 3,000,000 francs, representing a capital of 60,000,000 francs, was to be paid by twelve inscriptions to British Commissioners, in order to effect the entire extinction of the capital and interest thereon due to British subjects. Also another Convention was entered into on the same day between His Britannic Majesty and the King of France, to which the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia were assenting parties, to effect the total discharge of debts contracted by France in countries which did not form part of her then territories, and a Rente of 12,040,000 francs, representing a capital of 240,800,000 francs, was to be inscribed in the Great Book of the Public Debt of France for that purpose—the sum payable out of which for the Ionian Isles and the Isle of France, and other countries under the dominion of Britain, amounting to 150,000 francs yearly revenue. Under an additional article to Convention (No. 7.) above noticed, 450,000 francs were provided by France for losses sustained by British merchants at Bordeaux. For the execution of the two Conventions of 25th April 1818 two separate Commissions dated 15th June 1818 were issued: one of these appointed three of the before-named Commissioners to be Commissioners of Liquidation, Arbitration, and Award on behalf of Great Britain; the other appointed the remaining two Commissioners to be Commissioners of Deposit, to receive the Inscriptions of Rentes from the Government of France at Paris.

To facilitate the completion of the whole, an Act was passed 59 G. III. c. 31. (1819) to enable the Commissioners more fully to carry out the examination and liquidation of the claims of such persons as caused their names to be entered in the registers. In which Act the whole matter is explained as far as it had then proceeded.

Subsequently on the 23d of January 1833 a new Commission was appointed by a Treasury Warrant for the distribution of the surplus fund which remained at the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury; and by a Treasury Minute of 6th December 1832 it was ordered that the decisions of this new Board should be final and conclusive.

List of the Documents transmitted to the Public Record Office which have reference to the French Claims.

Accounts :—

- Bills of expenses of French Claims' and Spanish Claims' commissions (from 1834). 1 small parcel.
- Cash weekly statements, being weekly returns of the cash in the hands of De Rothschild brothers at Paris, on account of the Commissioners of Deposit, from 7th March 1819 to 14th January 1827. 4 vols.
- Computations of payments and dividends to claimants. 2 vols. Also some unbound.
- Conversions of Rentes viageres. 1 vol.
- Deductions on Rentes perpétuelles. 2 vols.
- Deposit fund (Conv. 7 and 13, and 25th April 1818), accounts of. 1 vol.
- Appendix thereto. 1 vol.
- Deposit journal, from 6th July 1818 to 22d March 1821. 1 vol.
- Deposit ledger, cash. 2 vols.

Accounts—continued.

Dividends paid in cash. 1 vol.

Index to deposit registers. Conv. 25th April 1818.

Registre des bordereaux et certificats de liquidation délivrés par M. Morier et le Baron J. de Rothschild depuis le 5 Mars 1827, jusques et compris le 31 Mars 1828. Paris. Conv. 13. 1 vol.

Register of certificates granted by the Commissioners of Deposit for the transfer of Rentes in virtue of awards of the Commissioners of Liquidation, Arbitration, and Award. (Conv. 25th April 1818.) Class II. E. 1 vol.

Ditto Ditto (Conv. 13.) Class II. G. 1 vol.

Register of certificates of liquidation, with the visa of the Commissioners of Deposit, and the name of the party to whom delivered. Class I. A. 1 vol.

Index to Class I. 1 vol.

Register of certificates of Rentes granted to the creditors by the Commissioners of Deposit. Class I. B. 4 vols. The first vol. contains dividends of 22d September 1816; the second vol. dividends of 22d March 1817; the third vol. dividends of 22d September 1817; and the fourth vol. dividends of 22d March 1818.

Register of certificates of Rentes granted by the Commissioners of Deposit for arrears of interest on awards of the Commissioners of Liquidation. Conv. 25th April 1818. Class II. E. 1 vol.

Register of arrears of interest (Conv. 13.) 1818–26. Class II. II. 1 vol.

Register of dividends paid in cash, and to whom paid. Class I. C. 1 vol.

Register of Rentes viageres converted into perpétuelles. 1 vol.

Rentes inscribed on the Grand Livre (or Great Book of the public debt of France), certified by the director. Class I. A. 1 vol. Class II. E. 2 vols. Class II. G. 1 vol.

Four French account books, two other account books, and three bankers' books.

Appeal cases, lists and papers relating to.

Appellants, Register of. *See* Registers.

Award books :—

Awards (in French). Conv. 7. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. 5 vols.

Awards of liquidation. Conv. 7. (in English). 8 vols.

Awards of rejection. Conv. 7. (in English). 2 vols.

Awards of liquidation. Conv. 13. (in English). 4 vols.

Awards of rejection. Conv. 13. (in English). 1 vol.

Bordeaux Awards. Add. art. to Conv. 7. (in French). 1 vol.

Bordeaux Awards of liquidation and rejection. Add. art. to Conv. 7. (in English). 1 vol.

Awards of liquidation of Commissioners appointed 23d January 1833. (Final series.) 2 vols.

Awards of rejection of last-named Commissioners. (Final series.) 1 vol.

Awards, original, with vouchers and papers attached :—

Mixed commission at Paris. (Series 1.)

Liquidation. Conv. 7. (Series 2.)

Rejection. Conv. 7. (Series 3.)

Awards, original—*continued*.

Bordeaux Awards. Add. art. to Conv. 7. (Series 6.)

Cours de la Place. (Series 7.)

Supplemental Awards of liquidation. (Series 4.)

Supplemental Awards of rejection. (Series 5.)

Awards of liquidation. Conv. 13. (Series 8.)

Awards of rejection. Conv. 13. (Series 9.)

Final Awards of liquidation and rejection of Commissioners appointed 23d January 1833. (Series 10.)

*(Not one series of the above is perfect.)*Awards, Registers of. *See* Registers.Bordeaux Awards. *See* Awards.Cash book. *See* Accounts.

Certificates for payment of claims admitted under Treasury Minute of 15th March 1833 (the dividends being payable under Treasury Minutes 30th April 1839, 13th April 1840, and 27th May 1848). Unbound.

Certificates for payment of 40 per cent. under Treasury Minute of 15th March 1833. Unbound.

Certificates of liquidation. *See* Accounts.Certificates of Rentes granted (register of). *See* Accounts.Claimants, indexes of names of. *See* Index.Claims, Registers of. *See* Registers.

Claims (un-numbered), and therefore not included in any series of Awards.

Computations of payments and dividends to claimants. *See* Accounts.Conversions of Rentes viageres. *See* Accounts.

Correspondence :—

Board's correspondence (mostly in French). 4 vols.

_____ from 15th June 1814 to 6th May 1816.
1 vol._____ from 24th October 1815 to 16th November
1826. 6 vols.

_____ alphabetical index thereto. 1 vol.

Correspondence from various claimants and their agents: bulky. Unbound.

Alphabetical register of letters sent and received by the English Commissioners of French claims. 1 thin vol.

Letter books, 2 vols., being register of letters sent and received.

Index to Board's correspondence on Supplemental Claims. 1 vol.

Index (alphabetical) to correspondence of Board of Commissioners of 23d January 1833, for years 1833-4. 1 vol.

Ditto, ditto, for years 1835-43. 1 vol.

Cours de la Place. *See* Awards.Decrees, printed copies of French. *See* Laws.Deductions on Rentes. *See* Accounts.Deposit fund. *See* Accounts.Deposit ledger. *See* Accounts.Deposit registers, and deposit journal. *See* Accounts.Dividends paid in cash. *See* Accounts.Final Awards. *See* Awards.

Indexes :—

Indexes to correspondence. *See* Correspondence.

Index of names of claimants under Conventions 7. and 13.
[Series 2-7.] 1 vol.

Index of names of claimants, with their addresses, names of their agents, and remarks. [Final Awards, Series 10.] 1 vol.

Laws, decrees, and letters patent (printed copies of various French) which had reference to matters brought before the Commissioners for adjudication.

Letters patent (French), printed copies of. *See* Laws.

Liquidations. *See* Awards.

Lists of lives and deaths, Geneva. 2 thin folios, unbound.

Minutes :—

Board's minutes (in English). 1 vol.

Proceedings from 19th July 1814 to 28th June 1815. 1 vol.

Minutes of proceedings of commissioners appointed by the Treasury warrant, 23d January 1833. 2 vols.

Miscellaneous papers.

Parliament, Returns to :—

Of various treaties, conventions, &c. with France and other powers. 1 vol.

Various sessional papers relating to the proceedings of the French Claims' Commissioners.

Return of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Claims on France, to June 1821.

Continuation of the Returns made by the Commissioners in consequence of the orders of the House of Commons.

Registers :—

Register of appellants. 1 vol.

Register of arrears of interest. *See* Accounts.

Register of awards, Conv. 25th April 1818.

Registers of certificates granted by Commissioners of Deposit.
See Accounts.

Registers of certificates of liquidation, and certificates of Rentes granted. *See* Accounts.

Registers of certificates of Rentes granted by the Commissioners of Deposit. *See* Accounts.

French lists of claims liquidated out of the 3,500,000 francs rente. 1 vol.

Register of claims. [Series 1.] 1 vol.

Chronological registry book, 2 vols.; the first finished October 1817, the second begun March 1818.

Alphabetical register of claims. Conv. 7. [Series 1.] 1 vol.

Register of claims. [Series 2 and 3.] 1 vol.

Alphabetical register of supplemental claims. Conv. 7. [Series 4 and 5.] 1 vol.

Register of liquidation of claims for confiscated property. Conv. 7. 1 vol.

Lists of claims for difference of the Cours de la Place, or Taux, with the signatures and receipts of the recipients. 1 vol.

Alphabetical register of claims under Conv. 13., 1 vol., divided into four heads :—1. Mauritius. 2. Ionian Islands. 3. British subjects for maintenance of French prisoners of war. 4. Per-

Registers—*continued*.

sons professing to be British subjects by birth, and miscellaneous cases.

Register of liquidated claims. Conv. 13.

Registry book of claims adjudicated on before and after passing the act 59 G. III. c. 31. 1 vol.

Numerical register of claimants. 2 vols. [Final series.]

Numerical register of claimants and their documents. 3 vols. [Final series.]

Registers of dividends. *See* Accounts.

_____ rentes. *See* Accounts.

Rejections. *See* Awards.

Religious Houses, Claims of. 1 bundle.

Rentes. *See* Accounts.

Returns to Parliament. *See* Parliament.

St. Martin's claimants, papers relating to. Unbound.

Supplemental Awards. *See* Awards.

Treasury minutes, copies of various.

Treasury warrants on surplus fund under Conv. 7 by virtue of stat. 59 G. III. c. 31. s. 16. 1 vol.

Treaty, copy of that of 30th May 1814. *See* Parliament, Returns to.

Undertakings to abide by the decision of the commissioners appointed by the Treasury warrant of 23d January 1833. Unbound.

COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING

INTO

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED IN CONSEQUENCE OF SEIZURES BY THE DANISH GOVERNMENT IN 1807.

THE Records were transferred to the Public Record Department, pursuant to Treasury letter of 29th March 1851, alluding to a former letter of 27th October 1843, and were deposited in the Rolls House.

In retaliation on Great Britain for taking forcible possession of the Danish fleet in 1807, a Royal resolution of 16th August 1807 ordered all British subjects, as well as their ships, merchandize, and other property, to be put under detention and arrest; and a subsequent ordinance of Christian VII, dated 9th September 1807,* appointed what was to be done with the persons and property so put under arrest; the latter was a short time afterwards sequestered and condemned.

The claims of the sufferers by this condemnation were from time to time brought before Parliament, and at length, by a Treasury Minute dated 29th July 1834, a commission (which had been appointed by Treasury Warrant of 23d January 1833 to adjudicate finally upon French claims) was instructed to investigate the Danish claims for "Book debts" only, and three months were thereby allowed for sending in such claims, but another minute of 4th November 1834 authorized them to investigate other classes of claims arising out of the said confiscation, and allowed a further period of three months for that purpose.

Accordingly, on 12th August 1834 the first public notice appeared, giving claimants a period of three months to send in their claims for confiscation of book debts; and on 12th November following another notice appeared, extending the period for receiving claims another three months, and further extending the privilege to all classes of claims, whether book debts or otherwise; which extension of time expired on the 12th day of February 1835, the final period fixed for receiving claims; but by a Treasury Minute dated 19th December 1837 a further period still of three months was allowed.

The Commissioners' reports to the Treasury were dated the 19th and 26th March 1835, and shortly afterwards they made a third report which embodied the other two.

On 24th May 1838 the House of Commons addressed the Crown on the subject of the "seizure of ships and cargoes" of British subjects by Denmark in 1807; in consequence of which, pursuant to a Treasury Minute of 22d June† 1838, a public notice was issued, dated 10th July 1838, giving claimants of this class three months to prefer their claims, to enable the Commissioners to examine and report upon the same, to

* Proclamation of war on the part of Denmark was dated 16th August 1807; the bombardment of Copenhagen commenced 2d September; the British embargo on Danish property was dated 2d September; the Danish decree for the sequestration of British property was dated 9th September; the English declaration recognizing hostilities between the two countries was dated 25th September; and the declaration of war by Great Britain on Denmark was made 4th November 1807.

† Or a Treasury Letter of 30th June.

the intent that such report, when made by them to the Lords of the Treasury, might be laid before the House of Commons; and on the 9th of July 1839 (pursuant to a Treasury Minute of 5th July 1839) they were authorized to proceed with the adjudication of this class of claims.

In 1835 Parliament voted 113,000*l.* for compensation for "*Book debts*," (Act 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 80.) On 20th August 1836 it voted a further sum of 78,000*l.* for "*Goods on shore*," (Act 6 & 7 W. IV. c. 98.,) and on 27th August 1839 a further sum of 87,481*l.* (Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 89.)

The Danish Claims' Commission* was finally dissolved 9th March 1841. Reports of the Commissioners will be found printed in the Sessional Papers of H. C. for 1835, No. (121.), 1839, No. (75.), and 1840, No. (440.)

List of Documents of the Danish Claims' Commission transmitted to the Public Record Office.

Accounts of office disbursements (French, Danish, and Spanish Claims' Commissions).

Awards :

Award Book of Liquidation. 1 vol.

Original Awards, with documents in support of claims attached.

Claimants, alphabetical list of, with addresses; also the names and addresses of their agents. 1 vol.

Claimants, numerical register of. 1 vol. only (there ought to be two).

_____, and their documents. 1 vol.

Correspondence. Unbound.

_____. Alphabetical index to. 1 vol.

List of Claimants. *See* Claimants.

Minutes of Proceedings of Commissioners. 2 vols.

Miscellaneous Documents.

Registers of Claimants. *See* Claimants.

* The names of the different Commissioners from the commencement were Joseph Phillimore, Doctor of Laws, A. Martin, William Empson, H. L. Wickham, and A. Helps, Esquires.

COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING

INTO

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ON SPAIN, AND OF SPANISH SUBJECTS ON BRITAIN.

A CONVENTION was signed at Madrid, 12th March 1823, for the adjustment of claims preferred respectively by British subjects on Spain, and Spanish subjects on Britain, and a mixed commission was appointed to carry out the convention. But considerable difficulties having arisen, an amicable compromise of all just claims registered under the above convention was agreed upon, and another convention entered into to that effect at London, 28th October 1828. By this last convention Spain agreed to pay 900,000*l.* in full satisfaction of all British claims on her, and Britain agreed to pay 200,000*l.* in full satisfaction of all Spanish claims on the United Kingdom.

In order to carry out the provisions of the above conventions, a commission passed the Great Seal of Great Britain, 4th October 1823, appointing Edward James Dawkins and Robert Albion Cox, Esquires, Commissioners on the part of the British Crown, and by another commission dated 24th July 1826 Robert Francis Jameson and Joseph Egan, Esquires, were nominated in the room of the former Commissioners; and eventually an Act was passed 14th May 1829 (10 G. IV. c. 20.) intitled "An Act to carry into execution the stipulations of a convention between His Majesty and His Catholic Majesty, for the settlement of certain British claims upon Spain, and of certain Spanish claims upon the United Kingdom."

There are no records yet found relating to the above.

COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING

INTO

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR LOSSES IN CONSEQUENCE OF SEIZURES BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN 1804.

THE brief account in the preceding page of the commissions which are most generally and universally known as the Spanish Claims' Commissions, had reference to property detained and captures made, but excluded all Claims on the Spanish Government prior to 1808. But there was another class of Spanish Claims (the class here intended to be noticed) for losses sustained by the confiscation or sequestration of book debts and goods on shore, the property of British subjects, by the act of the Government of Spain immediately prior to the declaration of war against this country in the year 1804; in which cases Spain having positively refused to make compensation, the claimants sought a liquidation of their Claims from the British Government on the same grounds as those put forward by the Danish claimants.

On the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace at Amiens in 1802 various British merchants and manufacturers renewed their commercial intercourse with Spain; but pursuant to Royal Deliberations of 14th and 23d November 1804 all British property in Spain was seized, and book debts due by the Spanish to the British were ordered to be paid over to the Spanish Government. This sequestration took place in retaliation for the seizure of four richly laden Spanish frigates by the British squadron towards the end of the year 1804, before war had been declared or letters of marque issued against Spain.

These Claims were from time to time brought under the notice of the British Government, and eventually a commission (which had been appointed by Treasury Warrant of 23d January 1833 for the final adjudication of French Claims) was instructed to inquire into the Spanish Claims.

Accordingly the following notice was published, dated 6th of March 1838 :—

“ Office of Spanish Claims.

“ Notice is hereby given to all parties who suffered losses from the sequestration in 1804 and 1805 of the property of British subjects, being book debts or goods on shore, by the Government of Spain, and who may be desirous of proving that such losses were sustained by them, that their Claims, supported by proofs of such losses, must be delivered within three months from the date of this notification at this office to the Commissioners appointed by the Lords of the Treasury to examine and report upon all such Claims.”

By another notice dated “ Office of Danish Claims, 12th July 1838,” the period limited for receiving the Spanish Claims was extended another three months.

On 13th February 1841 the Commissioners made their final Report to the Treasury of the result of their investigations in detail on Spanish Claims, setting forth, in three schedules, the sums awarded respectively to eighty-two claimants, which in the aggregate amounted to 56,855*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

On 2d November 1841 another notice was published dated "Office of Spanish Claims," informing "all parties who had established their Claims to indemnity for the sequestration of book debts and merchandize on shore by the Spanish Government in 1804, that certificates of identity would be furnished to them on application at the office, in order to authorize the Paymaster of Civil Services at the Treasury to pay the amount of compensation which had been awarded to them by the Commissioners."

The Commissioners were Joseph Phillimore, Doctor of Laws, H. L. Wickham, William Empson, and A. Helps, Esquires.

The Documents of this commission transmitted to the Public Record Office, pursuant to Treasury Letter of 27th October 1843, consist of,—

Awards, with the documents in support of the claims attached.

Correspondence. Unbound.

Index to Board's Correspondence. 1 vol.

Minutes of Proceedings of Commissioners. 1 vol.

Miscellaneous Papers.

COMMISSIONERS FOR SLAVE COMPENSATION.*

THE books, papers, &c. were transferred to the Rolls House, pursuant to Treasury Letters of 18th March and 14th April 1846.

From the difficulties which attended the equitable distribution of the 20,000,000*l.* voted, by the British Parliament, for the compensation of the slave proprietors, these papers are necessarily divided into a great variety of classes. Had the sum granted been sufficient to compensate every claimant in full, the proceedings might have been more simple; but as, in the first place, that sum was sufficient to pay only about 39*l.* 13*s.* 3¼*d.* per cent.,†—and as, in the next place, no fixed standard value could be placed, per head, on each slave, the value varying, not only in one and the same colony, in consequence of sex, age, infirmity, or capabilities of the slave, but also between colony and colony, in consequence of amount of population, nature of employment, salubrity of climate, the scarcity or abundance of certain handicraft qualifications, the proportion that the sexes bore one to the other, and the facilities for increasing the slave population‡—all these things had to be taken into consideration before the distribution of the compensation money could commence:—a laborious investigation by Assistant Commissioners appointed for each colony became necessary—a scrutiny extending into numerous ramifications had to be carried out, and the returns of these Auxiliary Commissioners, embracing extracts from registers and records of sales, private memoranda, oral examinations reduced to writing, and affidavits (to avoid numerous attempted frauds), copies of census, and opinions of colonial counsel learned in the law peculiar to each colony, had to be transmitted to the mother country; and these, together with the returns of the par of exchange between England and the colonies,§ and the governing rate of exchange for antecedent years, formed the data upon which the first step was taken,

* The commissions for slave compensation sprung out of the Act 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 73. which abolished slavery in the British dominions on and after 1st August 1834, and was entitled “An Act for the abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies; for promoting the Industry of the manumitted Slaves, and for compensating the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such Slaves.” The first commission was dated 7th October, 4 W. IV., [Rot. Pat., 4 W. IV., p. 3, no. 18,] and was addressed to Charles Christopher Pepys, *James Lewis*, John Shaw Lefevre, Samuel Duckworth, Thomas Amyot, *Hastings Elwin*, and *Frederick Stephenson*, Esquires; three of them only (marked above in italics) to be paid for their services. Other commissions issued [Rot. Pat., 4 W. IV., p. 12, no. 13, 12th April, and Rot. Pat., 5 W. IV., p. 12,]; and also other Acts were passed subsequently for the purpose of facilitating the compensation, &c., viz.: 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 45., 6 W. IV. c. 5., 6 & 7 W. IV. c. 82., and 4 Vict. c. 18.: this last act authorized the appointment of arbitrators to consider unsettled awards and claims pending at the termination of the proceedings of the Commissioners.

† The total number of slaves registered at the last slave registration was 780,993.

‡ Thus, in 1830, the value of a first-rate slave in Nevis was 54*l.*, and in British Guiana 230*l.*; while that of an inferior domestic in the Bahamas was only 25*l.*, and in British Guiana 93*l.* 8*s.* 0¼*d.*

§ The dollar was the medium of circulation in all the colonies; its sterling value was 4*s.* 4*d.*, yet in Barbadoes it passed for 6*s.* 3*d.*, and in Tobago for 10*s.*

viz., fixing the amount of the "Intercolonial Apportionment," pursuant to the 47th clause of the Slavery Abolition Act.

The important papers thus transmitted to England form, with some few additions, the two series of documents hereafter noticed—"Returns of Sales of Slaves" from 1822 to 1830, and "*Proceedings of the Assistant Commissioners*" in the colonies.

For the sake of expediting the process of compensation, the slaves were classed into three grand divisions:—A. Prædial Attached; B. Prædial Unattached; and C. Non-Prædial. The Prædial Attached were the property of the owner of the land on which they worked; the Prædial Unattached were the property of persons who hired them out in gangs to till the land of other people; the Non-Prædial were such as could not be comprehended in the two previous divisions. The Prædial Attached and Prædial Unattached divisions were classed into head people, tradesmen, inferior tradesmen, field labourers, and inferior field labourers. The Non-Prædial division was classed into head tradesmen, inferior tradesmen, head people employed in wharfs, shipping, or other avocations, inferior people of the same description, head domestic servants, and inferior domestics. In addition to the above, there were other inferior divisions, i. e., Children under six years of age on 1st August 1834: Aged, Diseased, or otherwise non-effective: and Runaways.

The slaves too, whether attached to the soil or not, like other property, were frequently mortgaged, and subject to liens; this gave rise to that bulky series of documents hereafter noticed as "*Counterclaims*;" which counterclaims, accompanied by copies of sales, mortgages, settlements, judgments, &c., were forwarded for the guidance and instruction of the Commissioners in making their awards.

The whole of the slave compensation papers have been arranged by cypher; every colony has a number (in the whole 19), and to every claimant was originally assigned a number*:—the following is the key:—

1. JAMAICA, which is divided into three counties, containing twenty-one parishes, as follow:—*Middlesex*: (1) St. Catharine; (2) St. Dorothy; (3) St. John; (4) St. Thomas in the Vale; (5) St. Mary; (6) St. Ann; (7) Vere; (8) Clarendon; (9.) Manchester. *Surrey*: (10) Kingston; (11) Port Royal; (12) St. Andrew; (13) St. David; (14) St. Thomas in the East; (15) Portland; (16) St. George. *Cornwall*: (17) St. Elizabeth; (18) Westmorland; (19) Hanover; (20) St. James; (21) Trelawney.
2. ANTIGUA.
3. HONDURAS.
4. ST. CHRISTOPHER's, or ST. KITTS, having for its dependency Anguilla.
5. GRENADA.
6. DOMINICA, containing the town of Roseau, and the parishes of St. George, St. Paul, St. Joseph, St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. Luke. Its dependency is Martinico.
7. NEVIS.
8. VIRGIN ISLANDS; the most important of the British possessions in these numerous islands are Virgin Gorda Island (whose

* For instance 1 (16) 756 means Claim No. 756 in the parish of St. George in the colony of Jamaica.

dependencies are Anegada Island, Nicker Island, Prickly Pear Island, and Mosquito Island), Caymanors or Quamanos Island, Dog Island, The Fallen City Island, Round Rock Island, Ginger Island, Cooper's Island, Salt Island, Peter's Island, Dead Chest Island, Norman's Island, Tortola Island (whose dependencies are Beef Island, Jost Island, Van Dyke's Island, Little Van Dyke's Island, Guana Island, and Thatch Island), &c. &c.

9. ST. LUCIA.
10. BRITISH GUIANA, containing Demerary, Essequibo, Surinam, and Berbice.
11. MONTSERRAT.
12. BERMUDA.
13. BAHAMAS.
14. TOBAGO.
15. ST. VINCENT.
16. TRINIDAD contains eight districts :—District 1, Port of Spain ; district 2 contains the quarters of St. Ann, Maraval, Tragarite, Mucurapo, Diego Martin, Carenage, Chaguaramas, and Bocas ; district 3, the quarters of Laventille, Cimarono, Aricagua, St. Juans, Santa Cruz, St. Josephs, Maracas, Caroni, and Las Cuevas ; district 4, Tacarigua and Arouca, Caura, Aripo and Arima, and Guanapo ; district 5, Eastern Coast, and Toco and Guayaguayara ; district 6, Chaguanas, Barancon, Carapichaima, Savanetta, and Point-a-Pierre ; district 7, North and South Naparima, Savana Grande, San Fernando, and Oropouche ; district 8, La Brea, Guapo, Irois, Cedros, Hicacos and Gallos, and Erin and Moruga.
17. BARBADOES.
18. MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE, contains the following districts :—Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Riviere du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savane, Riviere Noire, Plaines Wilhems, and Moha ; the Seychelles Islands, Rodrigues, and the Island of Agaliga are its dependencies.
19. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE contains the following districts :—Albany, Beaufort, Cape, Clanwilliam, George, Graafrinet, Somerset, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Uitenhage, and Worcester.

The Commissioners do not seem to have observed any distinction between Leeward and Windward Islands, but class all the following under the name of Leeward Islands, viz. :—Honduras, Antigua, St. Kitts and Anguilla, Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia, Bermuda, St. Vincent, Nevis, Bahamas, Montserrat, Tobago, Virgin Islands, and Barbadoes.

The documents, therefore, have been thus arranged :—

Abstracts (general) and District Returns. *See Compensation Papers.*

Abstracts of Classified Compensation Papers. *See Compensation Papers.*

Accountant General of Court of Chancery :—

Account Books of. *See Accounts.*

Adjudications and Awards on. *See Awards for Payment of Claims.*

Certificate Book containing original certificates from the National Debt Office to the Accountant-General.

Document Book. 1 vol.

Accounts :—

Accountant General's Cash, Stock, and General Account Ledger. 1 vol.

Accountant General's Claimants' Journal. 1 vol.

Accountant General's Claimants' Ledger. 3 vols.

Accountant General's General Journal. 2 vols.

Accounts of Disbursements for Colonial Expenditure. 1 vol.

Miscellaneous Accounts (various).

Secretary's periodical Statements to the Treasury of sums disbursed for office salaries, expenses, &c.

Periodical Statements of Accounts, and progress of business.

Adjourned Adjudication Lists. *See* Adjudications.

Adjudications :—

Adjourned Adjudication Lists. 3 vols.

Adjudication Lists. 57 vols.

Adjudication Lists (contested cases). 16 vols.

Adjudication Lists relating to cases deposited with the Accountant General of C. C. 7 vols.

Adjudications and Awards. *See* Awards for Payment of Claims.

Affidavits. *See* Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.

Arbitrator. *See* Awards for Payment of Claims.

Assistant Commissioners. *See* Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.

Attorney, Powers of :—

Instructions for Powers of Attorney.

Powers of Attorney for Jamaica. *See* Jamaica.

Register of Powers of Attorney, and Index thereto. 2 vols.

Reports on Powers of Attorney for recovery of compensation moneys (Cape of Good Hope). *See* Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.

Auxiliary Commissioners. *See* Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.

Awards for Payment of Claims, &c. :—

Amended Awards. 19 vols.

Certificates and Lists of Awards in uncontested cases. 83 vols.

Certificates and Lists of Awards in contested cases. (Partly unbound.)

Certificates and Lists of Arbitrator's Awards. (Unbound.)

Certificates for transfer of money to Colonial number.

Certificate to obtain an order of the Court of Chancery.

Deposit Certificates and Lists of Arbitrator's Awards.

Duplicates of the Awards on the Accountant General. (Unbound.) 20 parcels.

Journals of Certificates issued. 18 vols.

Original Adjudications and Awards* on the Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery and Powers of Attorney. (Unbound.) 71 parcels.

Requisitions and Receipts for Certificates. 91 vols.

Special Awards in Trust. (Unbound.)

British Guiana. *See* Guiana (British).

* Under the Act 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 45. sums to meet litigated cases, were to be paid to the Accountants General of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer respectively, to be by them invested.

Census Returns from the Colonies. *See* Sales of Slaves, Returns of. Certificate Book of the Accountant General of Chancery. *See* Accountant General.

Certificates and Lists. *See* Awards for Payment of Claims.

Certificates that no counterclaims have been lodged (Antigua).

Claims, &c. :—

Original Claims. (Unbound.) 199 parcels.

Original Returns from the Colonies.

Claims still in litigation or undisposed of.

Various documents in support of claims, principally British Guiana and Trinidad. 14 vols.

Classified Compensation Papers. *See* Compensation Papers.

Classified Valuations. *See* Compensation Papers.

Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of. Divided into two series :—

Series I. 5 parcels.

Lists, Returns, and Reports on claims and counterclaims.

Series II. 12 parcels.

Affidavits of the true consideration received for slaves (Cape of Good Hope). 12 vols.

Affidavits to verify amounts due on counterclaims (Cape of Good Hope).

Evidence on cases under 46th clause* of the Slavery Abolition Act (Grenada and Mauritius).

Papers, Correspondence, and Reports which accompanied the Claims and Valuation Returns from the Colonies.

Reports of proceedings of Assistant Commissioners.

Reports relating to cases that have been disposed of (Jamaica).

Reports on Powers of Attorney for recovery of Compensation Moneys (Cape of Good Hope).

Commissioners of Slave Compensation, Minute Book of their proceedings. 2 vols.

Compensation Papers :—

Classified Compensation Papers. 65 parcels.

_____ abstracts thereof.

Digested Returns of Classified Valuations, 109 vols., and General Abstracts and District Returns.

Computation Tables.

Correspondence :—

Government and Colonial Office Correspondence. (Unbound.)

Letters from Assistant Commissioners in the Colonies. (Unbound.)

Letters from the Treasury. (Unbound.)

Letters to the Assistant Commissioners in the Colonies. 2 vols.

Letters to the Colonial Office. 1 vol.

Letters to the Treasury. 2 vols.

Letters to claimants and others in Great Britain and Ireland, 4 vols.; one entitled "Domestic Letter Book," and the others "Home Correspondence."

Miscellaneous Letters from Claimants and others. (Unbound.)

* The 46th clause of stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 73. provides that no compensation shall be allowed for persons illegally held in slavery.

Correspondence—*continued.*

Miscellaneous Official Correspondence. (Unbound.)

Register of Letters received. 3 vols.

Council, original copies of Orders in.

Counterclaims (original). 117 parcels.

——— Affidavits to verify Amounts due on (Cape of Good Hope). *See* Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.

Deposit Certificates and Lists. *See* Awards for Payment of Claims.

Doggets of Judgments (Jamaica). *See* Jamaica.

Evidence on Cases under 46th clause of the Slavery Abolition Act.

See Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.

Exhibits.

Forms of Documents. *See* Slave Compensation Commission.

Guiana (British):—

Index of Appraisements and Classifications. 1 vol.

Registry of Claims and Appraisements. 1 vol.

Indexes to Names of Claimants. *See* Lists.

Jamaica:—

Doggets of Judgments. 1 parcel.

Petitions, 1 parcel unbound; also a Registry Book thereof among the Registry Books.

Powers of Attorney which have never been acted on. (Unbound.)

Journals. 12 vols:—

A. Certificates and Lists sent to the Colonial Secretary of Awards in uncontested cases. 3 vols.

B. Certificates and Lists sent to the Colonial Secretary of moneys paid to the Accountant General by order of the Court of Chancery. 3 vols.

C. Certificates and Lists sent to the Colonial Secretary of compensation moneys deposited with the Accountant General. 3 vols.

D. Lists of claims adjudged out of moneys deposited with the Accountant General. 3 vols.

Journals of certificates issued. *See* Awards for Payment of Claims.

Judgments, Doggets of (Jamaica). *See* Jamaica.

Lists and indexes of different kinds. 6 books and 2 parcels.

Lists of claims and counterclaims from Assistant Commissioners in the Colonies. *See* Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.

Minute Book of Commissioners. *See* Commissioners of Slave Compensation.

Miscellaneous documents. 4 small parcels.

Orders in Council. *See* Council.

Original Returns from the Colonies. *See* Claims.

Parliament, copies of the Acts 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 73., 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 45., and 6 W. IV. c. 5.

——— Returns to, in MS. 21 vols. and 2 bundles.—Also a printed copy of the Sessional Paper, H.C., 1838, No. 215.

Petitions (Jamaica). *See* Jamaica.

Powers of Attorney. *See* Attorney, Powers of.

Proceedings of the Assistant Commissioners. *See* Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.

Registry Books, 63 vols. These are the most useful books in the whole collection, for in them were entered the proceedings in each case as it progressed step by step.

Reports of Assistant Commissioners. *See Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of.*

Requisitions and Receipts for Certificates. *See Awards for Payment of Claims.*

Returns from the Colonies. *See Commissioners (Assistant), Proceedings of. Claims.*

Returns of Classified Valuations. *See Compensation Papers.*

Returns of Sales of Slaves. *See Sales of Slaves, Returns of.*

Returns to Parliament. *See Parliament.*

Sales of Slaves, Returns of (including certain Census Returns). 14 parcels unbound, and 16 bound volumes.

Slave Compensation Commission:—

Forms of documents which emanated from that office.

Miscellaneous papers (in MS. and print) relating to the Slave Compensation generally, and not to any particular case.

A return to an order of the House of Commons of 1837 was printed in 1838, being "An Account of all sums of money awarded by the Commissioners of Slavery Compensation, specifying the date of each order, the parties to whom the payment is awarded, and the colony or settlement in respect of which it is awarded, and the number of slaves for whom each such payment is awarded on uncontested claims." (Sess. Pap., H. C., 1838, No. 215.)

It is thus arranged:—

List A. Uncontested claims, in colonies, subdivided into parishes and counties where they exist, under the following heads (*see* errata at p. 333):

Date of award.	No. of claim.	Name of party to whom the payment is awarded.	No. of slaves.	Sum.
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B. No return.

C. { Litigated claims D. { under like heads E. { to the above.	}	C. Comprises awards in respect of litigated claims. D. Awards for payment or transfer of compensation money into Court by order of Chancery. E. Transfers made by Accountant-General of Chancery, pursuant to orders of Colonial Courts.
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F. Claims on which no awards have been made, distinguishing the Colonies.

G. General statement of amounts awarded, &c.

Accounts of the expenses of the Commission, and statement of the average value of a slave, and the number of slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and granted.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

RECORD REPOSITORIES.

The Localities at various times, and other matters connected with their History.

WHEN the Records began to branch out (as stated in the Introduction to this work) we find them to have been located in the following places, and it will also be noticed that Records, not strictly belonging to the Court or Department in whose Repository they have been placed, have been deposited therein for convenience.

CHANCERY REPOSITORIES.

Anciently the Chancery Records were removed from place to place with the Chancery, and the Chancery followed the Court. On occasions of the Chancery following the Court and Parliament to various places, though chiefly to York, it was usual for abbots of convents to provide horses for the conveyance of records. (Rot. Claus. 28 Edw. I., m. 6, d., and 7 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 12, d.) In 55 Hen. III. an allowance was made out of the issues of the Great Seal to J. de Portjoye (*a*), keeper of the Sumpter Horse, used for the conveying of the Rolls of Chancery. (Rot. Claus. 55 Hen. III., m. 7.) The Chancellor, who was "Chef de la Chapele le Roy" (*b*), sat frequently in Chancery, in chapels and cathedrals (*c*), and the records have been deposited either in chapels, cathedrals, or the King's Treasuries. (*d*)

NEW TEMPLE. GREAT WARDROBE, TOWER.

While the Chancellor was with Edw. I. in Scotland, in 1291, the Chancery Records were deposited in the *New Temple*, where the Lord Treasurer broke open a chest by the King's command, and sent to Scotland a Patent Roll of 39 Hen. III. and a Charter Roll of 22 Hen. III., which were returned the following year. (*e*) It is not certain in what year the records of Chancery were removed from the New Temple to the Tower of London, but before the end of the reign of Edw. I. the *Wardrobe* in the Tower of London was used as the chief repository of the records of Chancery. (*f*)

TOWER.

Edward I., on 6 Nov. 1305, (33 Edw. I.,) issued a mandate to his Treasurer and Chamberlains to deliver the Papal Privileges then in the Treasury of the Exchequer to Robert de Cottingham, Clerk Comptroller

(*a*) From this man's name the officer usually employed to convey the Rolls of Chancery to and from the Rolls House and Tower had the appellation of the Portjoye of Chancery. Foreign Rolls (Exchequer), 7 Ric. II., 18 Edw. IV., 28 Hen. VI., 3 Hen. VII.

(*b*) Ryley's Plac. Par. p. 535.

(*c*) Rot. Claus. 7 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 4, dors.

(*d*) Id. 19 Edw. II., m. 26, and 11 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 23, dors.

(*e*) Fœd., new edit., vol. i., p. 757. Rot. Claus. 20 Edw. I., m. 13, dors.

(*f*) Rot. Claus. 33 Edw. I., m. 3.

of the Wardrobe, in order to their being conveyed to the Tower, to be there kept under his seal and the seal of Adam de Osgodeby (Clerk Keeper of the Rolls of the King's Chancery) (*a*), and their respective successors in office. (*b*) The earliest mention yet found of a Keeper or Master of the Rolls of Chancery is that of John de Langton in 14 Edw. I. (*c*)

The records of Scotland had, previously to the above period, been transmitted to the Tower, for it appears from Ryley's *Placita Parliamentaria*, 33 Edw. I., p. 284, that in the Prior of Goldingham's case respecting fealty and service alleged to be due from him to the Crown of Scotland, the King (in order to ascertain and be certified whether such fealty and service were due) directed divers records to be searched, and amongst others the rolls of Scotland then preserved in the Tower of London. (*d*)

The place wherein the records of Chancery were deposited at the Tower was called the King's Treasury. (*e*)

The Record Office of the Tower probably sprung from the Department of the Great Wardrobe. But it is to be observed, that certain records came into the custody of the Custos of the Tower of London in the reign of Edw. II., for we find that in 16 Edw. II., 24 July, (Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. II. p. 1., m. 28,) the King authorized Robert de Hoton, &c. to search and arrange all his muniments in his castles of Pontefract, Tutbury, and Tunbridge, *and such as lately came into the custody of the Custos of the Tower of London, &c.*

By entries on the Close Rolls, 11 and 14 Edw. II. (1317, 1320) (*f*), it appears that the Masters of the Rolls were accustomed to deposit in the Tower the rolls, bundles, and remembrances which had accumulated in their dwelling house. This practice fell into disuse after Edw. IV., since which they have been placed with the Rolls Chapel Records. But the Judicial Records (except the decrees, which are placed with the Rolls Chapel Records,) are still placed from time to time with those of the Tower. The last transmission was in 1831.

In 1 Edw. III. the Keeper of the Tower Records was commanded to bring to the Exchequer all the writings, muniments, &c. which belonged to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, deceased. (*g*)

In 14 Edw. III. all the rolls, bundles, and memoranda of Chancery which were in the house of John St. Paul (i.e. Powel), then Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, were sent by the King's command to the Tower. (*h*)

16 Edw. III. A bag containing the rolls of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer at Newcastle was delivered into Chancery. (*i*)

51 Edw. III. The Sheriff of Suffolk was commanded to return into Chancery all the indictments, records, processes, memoranda, &c. relating to the execution of a special commission for the trial of offences in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. (*k*)

In 10 Ric. II. John de Waltham, Keeper of the Privy Seal, was commanded to deliver all petitions, warrants, indentures, and other memorable things of the late King Edward III., pertaining to the office of the Privy Seal, to the Keeper of the Records of the Tower. (*l*)

(*a*) The ancient title of the Master of the Rolls.

(*b*) Rot. Claus. 33 Edw. I., m. 3.

(*c*) Hardy's Catalogue of Lords Chancellors, &c. (1843), p. 13.

(*d*) Proposal for a Record Office, p. 85.

(*e*) Rot. Claus. 7 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 12, d., and 12 Edw. III., m. 41. Proposal for a Record Office, p. 81.

(*f*) Rot. Claus. 11 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 23, d., 14 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 10, d. Rep. H. C., vol. i., p. 532.

(*g*) Stow's Survey, vol. i., p. 117.

(*h*) Id.

(*i*) Rot. Claus. 16 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 7, d.

(*k*) Proposal for a Record Office, p. 91.

(*l*) Stow's Survey, vol. i., p. 117.

39 Hen. VI. Divers great chests containing Common Pleas Records were ordered to be removed from the Priory of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield, to the Tower. (*a*)

In the 3d year of the reign of Edw. VI. many records were discovered in an old house in the Tower, unknown until search was made for a convenient place to deposit gunpowder, many of which had lain so long against the walls that they were eaten and perished by the lime; they were then placed with the other records. (*b*)

Queen Elizabeth, in 1567, being informed of the confused and perilous state in which the records of the Parliament and Chancery then lay, gave orders for rooms to be prepared in the Tower to receive them, which was soon after done, and the Queen issued her warrant to Sir W. Cordel, Master of the Rolls, declaring that it was not meet that the records of her Chancery, which were accounted as a principal member of the treasure belonging to herself, and to her Crown and Realm, should remain in private houses and places, for doubt of such danger or spoil as theretofore had happened to the like records in the time of King Richard the Second and King Henry the Sixth, and directed him to deliver to Wm. Bowyer, Keeper of the Records within the Tower of London, all Parliament Rolls, Patent Rolls, Treasurers' Rolls, &c. &c. of the several reigns of Ric. III., Hen. VII., Hen. VIII., and Edw. VI. (*c*) This order was never executed, and the records remain with the Rolls Chapel Records.

1643. 27 October. The House of Commons ordered the office of Clerk and Keeper of the Records in the Tower to be sequestered into the hands of Mr. John Selden, a Member of the House; and Mr. Collet and Mr. Ryley to be continued clerks there. (*d*) And on the 31st October 1643 a message was sent to the Lords from the Commons desiring their concurrence, and the records were accordingly sequestered into the hands of Mr. John Selden. (*e*)

1648. 17 August. Order of the Houses for an advance of money for the present subsistence of W. Ryley, Clerk of the Records in the Tower, to be paid out of such delinquents' estates as he should discover to the Committee at Haberdashers' Hall. (*f*)

1651. 6 August. Order by the Houses of Parliament for the Master of the Rolls for the time being to have the care and superintendence of the office of Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and Mr. Ryley to be clerk under the Master of the Rolls, and the house adjoining to the said office, called Bowyer's House, to be appointed as a dwelling house to the said office, as formerly it hath been used, &c. (*g*)

Oliver Cromwell, after he had beaten the Scots in their own country, seized the public registers, records, and rolls of Scotland, and sent them to the Tower, where they lay till the Restoration. They were sent back to Scotland by sea; the ship was wrecked and the records lost. (*h*)

1659. 16 May. Ordered that it be referred to the Council of State to examine what records were brought into the Tower out of Scotland, and how many since taken thence, and by what authority, and where the same now remain, and for what cause they were so removed, and what yet remain in the Tower, and to report to Parliament. (*i*)

In 1671, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls, by a warrant dated 24 July, required and authorized Sir Algernon May, Clerk of the

(*a*) Stow's Survey, vol. i., p. 117.

(*b*) Id., p. 118.

(*c*) Ayloff's Calendars, p. xxviii.

(*d*) Com. Journ., vol. iii., p. 291.

(*e*) Lords' Journ., vol. vi., p. 285.

(*f*) Id., vol. x., p. 443.

(*g*) Com. Journ., vol. vi., p. 618.

(*h*) Stow, vol. i., p. 116.

(*i*) Com. Journ., vol. vii., p. 655.

Records of the Court of Chancery in the Tower of London, to receive into his custody 122 bundles, to the 1st of Car. II., of bills, answers, depositions, and other pleadings from the Six Clerks' Office, and the same was accordingly received on 18 October. (*a*)

1689. 14, 18 November. An address of the House of Lords to Will. III. for Wm. Petyt to be employed to methodize the records in the Tower with proper assistance, the records being in great disorder and confusion. His Majesty replied that he would consider of it. (*b*)

In 1710, by special writ, 9 Will. III., 10 August, the Association Rolls were deposited in the Tower.

In 1712, the Master of the Rolls, on 6 August, signed warrants for the delivery of the proceedings in Chancery of the reign of Car. II. to the Tower. (*c*) This could not be executed for want of room to receive them. The cause of the delay is stated in the Report laid before the Committee on the Cottonian Library in 1732 to have been for want of room. (*d*) In 1738 a room in the White Tower was at length obtained, and by virtue of a warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 16 October 1738, 2200 bundles were, on the 11th June 1739, deposited there. (*e*)

1719. 16 April. The state of the Records, removals, &c. will be found in the Record Report of the Lords' Committees of 1719.

1732. In the Report of 1732 there is a statement respecting the records in the Tower; and that there was a gunpowder magazine under Cæsar's Chapel in the White Tower. (*f*)

In 1779, 58 bundles of Chancery proceedings were transmitted to the Tower, completing the series to the end of Queen Anne; this transfer was by reason of the Six Clerks clearing out from their old office in 1778, and was done by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 30 July 1779, and the Records received at the Tower 23 October 1779. (*g*)

In 1810, by the warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 4 August, divers bundles of interrogatories and depositions previous to 1727 were directed to be removed from the Examiners' Office to the Tower of London. (*h*)

In 1811, 1824, 1825, 1826, and 1828, Records from the Admiralty Court were transferred to the Tower.

The Forfeited Estates' Records were sent from the old State Paper Office to the Tower about 1819. (*i*)

In 1831, under the powers of an Act of Parliament, a warrant was issued by Lord Brougham, Chancellor, for transmitting to the Tower the bills, answers, depositions, &c., of 1714 to 1758. (*k*)

The Population Returns, 1801 to 1831, were first sent to the State Paper Office, and from thence removed to the Tower.

In 1832, 30 June, the gunpowder magazine under Cæsar's Chapel was brought under the consideration of the Record Commissioners, and the matter was submitted to the Board of Ordnance, who replied thereto on 10 December 1832, recommending the Records to be removed. (*l*)

(*a*) Reports of H.C., vol. i., App. F., iv., p. 534. Ayloff's Calendars, p. xxxvii.

(*b*) Lords' Journ., vol. xiv., pp. 342, 345.

(*c*) Record Rep. 1719, p. 6.

(*d*) Reports of H. C., vol. i., p. 521, App. D., xv.

(*e*) Record Report, 1800, p. 55.

(*f*) Reports of Committees of H. C., vol. i., p. 446.

(*g*) See the Warrant, Dep. Keep. of Records' Second Rep., App. I., p. 45.

(*h*) Id.

(*i*) Record Rep. 1800-1819, vol. i., p. 371.

(*k*) See the Warrant, Dep. Keep. of Records' Second Rep., App. I., p. 45.

(*l*) Minute Book of Record Commissioners, vol. xii., p. 117; Rep. Select Com., H.C., on Record Commission, 1836, p. 903.

1841 to 1848. An immense mass of Records belonging to the Admiralty department were transferred to the Tower, pursuant to Admiralty Letters of 22 and 26 of February and 1 March 1841, and 8 August 1848.

1842. December. One large chest, called the Six Clerks' Chest, being papers relating to the rights, &c. of the Six Clerks, was removed from the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery Lane, to the Tower, by warrant or order dated 8 December 1842.

ROLLS CHAPEL AND ROLLS OFFICE.

How early records were deposited in the Rolls Chapel does not appear. Powell's "Repertory of Records," printed in 1622, gives an account of the records in the chapel.

In the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, 1732, the state of the records in the Rolls Chapel is mentioned.

The Rolls Chapel was fitted up with presses, pursuant to the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons in 1772; and the Rolls Chapel Office was built on a piece of ground adjoining to the Rolls Chapel, pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons according to their resolution of 10 August 1784. (a)

Two Commissioners of Records, Sir R. H. Inglis and Mr. Hallam, reported in March 1833 that the Rolls Chapel was fitted up by Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls in 1812, and that it exhibited a most remarkable specimen of the extremest economy of space, the very seats being cases for records. (b)

Charities' Commission Papers.—The Master of the Rolls took charge of the papers by authority of Treasury and Home Office Letters of 3 and 5 August 1841, and caused them to be placed in the Rolls Chapel.

Privy Signet Records.—After the abolition of the Privy Signet Office, and transfer of the business to the office of the Secretary of State, the Records were transferred pursuant to Treasury Letter of 30 January 1852, and deposited in the Rolls Chapel.

CURSITOR'S OFFICE.

Stow, in his Survey, described the Cursitor's Office as being in Chancery Lane. (c) In the Record Report of 1800 (d) the office is represented as being immediately over a public coffee room in Chancery Lane. The office was abolished by stat. 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 82. s. 10. (1835), and the duties and records were transferred to the Clerks of the Petty Bag. At this time the Cursitor's Office was in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane.

ROLLS HOUSE.

Domus Conversorum, or House for Converted Jews and Infidels.

By entries on the Close Rolls, 11 and 14 Edw. II., 1317 and 1320 (e), it appears that the Masters of the Rolls were accustomed to deposit in the Tower the rolls, bundles, and remembrances which had accumulated in their dwelling house. Edward III. in the 51st of his reign annexed the *Domus Conversorum Judæorum*, or House for Converted Jews and Infidels, to the office of the Master of the Rolls (f), which then became known as the *Rolls House*. This grant was confirmed by Richard II. in the 6th year of his reign.

(a) Record Rep. 1800, pp. 9, 88; Com. Journ., vol. xl., pp. 419, 427.

(b) Printed Proceedings of the Record Commissioners (Agenda), p. 283.

(c) Stow, ii., 68.

(d) Record Rep. 1800, pp. 99, 100.

(e) Rep. H. C., vol. i., p. 532.

(f) Rot. Pat. 51 Edw. III., m. 20, and 6 Ric. II., p. 3, m. 12.

The re-building of the present Rolls House commenced in September 1717, the old House having been taken down in August 1717; it was built by Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, towards which George I. gave him 5,000*l*. On pulling down the old House, there were found, in a room adjoining to the chapel, great numbers of bills, answers, and other proceedings in Chancery, together with other public papers, books, parchments, &c., temp. Eliz. and subsequent reigns to Charles II., lying in heaps and in great confusion, all which were, by the directions of the then Master of the Rolls, Sir Joseph Jekyll, cleaned and put into proper bundles. (*a*)

The Master of the Rolls, by stat. 12 Car. II., was empowered to grant leases of the houses on the Rolls Estate in order to rebuild the same (the Rolls House and Chapel excepted), but the above Act was repealed by 17 Geo. III. c. 59., by which he could only grant leases in certain cases.

The Rolls Estate is now vested in the Crown by 1 Vict. c. 46. (1837); the income of the Master of the Rolls now arising entirely from a settled salary.

Although it might have been expected that the Rolls House would have been purely a Chancery Repository, yet other records began to be deposited there after it ceased to be used as a residence for the Master of the Rolls. Sir John Copley (who afterwards became Lord Lyndhurst) was the first Master of the Rolls who did not reside there, and by an arrangement with his successor, Sir John Leach, certain records which were deposited at Westminster were removed to the Rolls House, as will be seen by the following notes:—

King's Bench Records.—The Records of the Treasury of the King's Bench at Westminster were removed to the Rolls House, by direction of a Treasury Letter dated 11 February 1832 (*b*), in order to fit up the King's Bench record rooms as a court for the Master of the Rolls, where he sat for the first time in Michaelmas Term 1832, and from whence they were removed to the Carlton Ride by warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 30 June 1843.

Receipt of the Exchequer Records.—The Pell and other Records of the ancient Receipt of the Exchequer in the custody of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer from the earliest period to 1834 were, by authority of Treasury Letters of 26 May and 1 June 1841, removed to the Rolls House from the Comptroller-General's Office, No. 1, in Whitehall Yard.

Chapter House Records.—Divers Pell and Miscellaneous Records, Papal Bulls, Black Book of the Receipt of the Exchequer, &c., were removed from the Chapter House to the Rolls House by warrant dated 10 December 1842; the removal, however, did not take place until January, February, and March 1843.

French, &c. Claims' Commissions Papers.—These were transferred to the Rolls House from Great George Street, Westminster, by authority of Treasury Letter, dated 27 October 1843.

Welsh Records.—Transferred from Mr. Peter Stafford Carey, executor of the late Charles Warren, Chief Justice of Chester, from 15, Bedford Square, to the Rolls House, by warrant dated 1 July 1845.

Chancery Records belonging to the Marshal and Registrar of the Chester Circuit transferred from Mr. John Cox, 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to the Rolls House, by warrant dated 16 July 1845.

(*a*) Ayloff's Calendars, p. xlii.

(*b*) Rep. Select Com. H. C., on Record Commission, 1836, pp. 861, 862. Pro-

posal for building a General Record Office, p. 8.

Chancery Records of the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, transferred from the Prothonotary's Office, Welsh Pool, to the Rolls House, by warrant 26 July 1845.

The Slave Compensation Records were transferred from 45, Parliament Street, &c. to the Rolls House by authority of Treasury Letters of 18 March and 14 April 1846.

The Treasury Chambers Records were removed to the Rolls House by authority of Treasury Letters of 18 June, 8 July, and 19 December 1846, 8 June 1847, 15 December 1848, and 29 December 1852, enclosing a Treasury Minute of the 21st December 1852, &c.

National Debt Office.—Divers Records were removed from the National Debt Office (belonging to the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer) to the Rolls House by authority of Treasury Letter of 14 July 1847.

Custom House.—600 or 700 volumes were removed from the Custom House to the Rolls House by authority of Treasury Letter of 19 April 1848.

Commissioners for inquiring into the Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries.—The Records were removed from the Tithe Office, Somerset House, to the Rolls House by authority of Treasury Letters 9 November and 7 December 1848.

Slave Registration Records—Transferred pursuant to Treasury Letter of 22 January 1851.

PETTY BAG OFFICE.

About 1718 the Petty Bag Office in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, was erected at the joint expense of the Clerks of the Petty Bag and the Examiners of the Court of Chancery, both of which offices were there located. It was rebuilt in 1812 out of the Suitors' Fund (*a*), and the office remained in 1853 in the Rolls Yard.

EXAMINERS' OFFICE.

About 1718 the building for the Examiners' and Petty Bag Offices was erected at the joint expense of the Examiners and Clerks of the Petty Bag. (*b*) It appears by a return of one of the Examiners in the Record Report of 1800, p. 106, that the site of ground on which the Examiners' Office was built in 1718 was obtained under a deed, by which the then Master of the Rolls made an exchange with the then Examiners for ground in the front of Chancery Lane, where the former office stood, by which means the Master of the Rolls was enabled to erect and complete a regular line of houses next to the Lane. The deed in the Examiners' Office is dated 25 June 1718. The office was rebuilt in 1812 (*c*), and the office was still kept in the Rolls Yard in 1853.

CROWN OFFICE.

The office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, temp. G. II., was in Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street. (*d*)

From the Record Report of 1800 we find that this office was in the same building as the offices of the Examiners and Petty Bag in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane (*e*), from whence it was removed to Westminster in 1852.

(*a*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 102; Record Rep. 1837, p. 119.

(*b*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 102.

(*c*) Id., p. 106; Rec. Rep. 1837, p. 119.

(*d*) Strachey's Index to the Records.

(*e*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 97.

PROTHONOTARIES' OFFICE.

In the time of G. II. the Prothonotaries' Office in Chancery was in the Middle Temple Lane. (a)

SUBPENA OFFICE.

This office in 1853 had been many years in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane.

It was suppressed by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., and by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. the duties were directed to be performed by the Clerk of Affidavits. Stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 105. s. 3. in part repeals 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94., and directs the duties to be performed by the Clerks of Records and Writs after the death or surrender of the patentee. But stat. 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87. s. 27. abolishes, after 28 October 1852, the offices of the Patentee of the Subpœna Office and his Deputy, and s. 28. transfers the duties to the Clerks of Records and Writs.

SIX CLERKS' OFFICE.—RECORDS' AND WRITS' CLERKS' OFFICE.

This is now the Records' and Writs' Clerks' Office, the Six Clerks being abolished, and the above office established by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

The office of the Six Clerks formerly stood in a place in Chancery Lane, called *Hereflete* or *Harflete Inn*, over against the house called "The Rolls." (b)

The present office is situated on part of the garden ground of Lincoln's Inn, in Chancery Lane, near Holborn. It was built for the Six Clerks, about 1778, under stats. 14 & 15 G. III., out of the Suitors' Fund. (c) See 14 G. III. c. 43.; and 15 G. III. c. 56. See also 17 G. III. c. 59.

It appears from a private Act of Parliament, 31 Hen. VIII. (1540), referred to in Bladen's Six Clerks' Office, p. 17, that Hen. VIII. granted to the Duke of Suffolk and his wife Katheryne certain manors, &c. belonging to the priory or monastery of Norton Park in the county of Lincoln, among which was a certain messuage, &c. of old time named *Harflu Inne*, then holden by the Six Clerks, which was then by the authority of the said Act entirely disposed of to the Six Clerks, who were incorporated by the said Act. And the said house or office was burnt down on the 20 December, 19 Jac. I. (1621). In a year's time it was substantially and commodiously (as Bladen states) new built by the Six Clerks from the ground, all of brick (which before was but of combustible timber), with several rooms and separate lodgings and conveniences for each of the Six Clerks, and several rooms therein, vaulted over with brick, for the safe keeping of the King's and subjects' records in the Inrolment Office. Bladen goes on to state that the building, notwithstanding all that had been done, was still (in 1701) crowded and environed with taverns and dwelling houses, subjecting it again to be destroyed by fire, and that it was no small reproach to the Government in so public and general a concern (for there is scarcely a family in England that may not be concerned in the safety of the records) by not causing the surrounding buildings to be taken down.

By Charter dated 18 November, 16 Eliz., the Six Clerks and the Three Clerks of the Petty Bag were incorporated and made a body politic for the inrolment of deeds by the name of the Clerks of the Inrolments, in consequence of neglect of stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 16., an Act concerning Inrolments of Bargains and Contracts of Lands and Tenements.

(a) Strachey's Index to the Records.

(b) Stow's Survey, l. 738.

(c) Record Rep. 1800, p. 107.

The Six Clerks had another Charter of Incorporation granted to them 17 June 1635, 11 Car. I., which recites the other Grants of Incorporation. *See* Bladen, p. 58, where the Charter is set forth.

INROLMENT OFFICE.

This is part of or adjoining to the Six Clerks' Office, now the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, by stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

Clerks of the Inrolments were instituted 16 Eliz., 1573, as stated under the preceding head.

The records were kept at the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery Lane, until the present office was built for the Six Clerks about 1778, since which the Clerks of the Inrolment have executed their office in a part of the same building as the Six Clerks' Office. (*a*)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—REPORT OFFICE.

The Accountant General's Office was established in 1726. The present office in Chancery Lane was erected on part of the garden of Lincoln's Inn, pursuant to stats. 14 G. III. c. 43. and 15 G. III. c. 22., for the Accountant General and for the Registrars; the Report Office is part of the Registrars' Office. *See also* stat. 17 G. III. c. 59.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY OFFICE.

The office was in Symonds Inn, from whence it was removed to the new building erected for the Masters in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, under stat. 32 G. III. c. 42. (*b*), where it remained on the passing of the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80. which abolished the Office of Master in Chancery.

TAXING MASTERS' OFFICE.

Taxing Masters were first appointed under stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103. (1842), previous to which the business was done by the Masters in Chancery. On being appointed 28 October 1842, they took possession of temporary offices provided for them, Nos. 35 and 48, Bedford Row. And at Michaelmas 1843 took possession of the building erected for them in Staple's Inn.

REGISTRAR OF AFFIDAVITS' OFFICE.—CLERK OF AFFIDAVITS.

The office of Registrar was abolished by stat. 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., and by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 94. s. 11. a Clerk of Affidavits was appointed to do the duties of the Registrar.

This office was at No. 10, Symonds Inn, in 1800 (*c*), where it still remained in 1852, when the Offices of Clerk of the Affidavits, and his Assistants, were abolished by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87. s. 27., and the duties transferred by s. 28. to the Clerks of Records and Writs.

CLERK OF THE LETTERS PATENT.

The office was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., and by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. the Crown appoints the Clerk.

In 1800 this office was in George Street, Adelphi. (*d*) It is now, in 1853, in Quality Court, Chancery Lane.

HANAPER OFFICE.

The office was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but was not to be determined until the death of the then Clerk; the duties then to be performed at the Crown Office. *See also* 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84.; but by

(*a*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 109.

(*b*) Stow's Survey, ii., 69.

(*c*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 104.

(*d*) Id., p. 111.

15 & 16 Vict. c. 87. s. 23. the office was absolutely abolished after 28 October 1852, the duties to be performed by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

In 1800 the records of this office were described as being kept in the office of the Secretary of Bankrupts in the newly erected buildings in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane; the records were deposited there by leave of the Secretary of Bankrupts, the Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper holding a situation in that office. (*a*)

BANKRUPTS' PATENTEE OFFICE.

This office was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111. (patentee for the execution of the laws and statutes respecting bankrupts).

In 1800 this office was described as being at No. 5, Lincoln's Inn Great Square. (*b*)

SECRETARY OF COMMISSIONS OF BANKRUPTS.

In 1800 this office was described as being in the newly erected buildings in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane (*c*), and was at the time of its abolition in 1852 in Quality Court, Chancery Lane.

INROLMENT OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This office was created by stat. 5 G. II. c. 30. The office was abolished by 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., and re-appointed by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. s. 9., and again abolished by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 77. s. 11.

In 1800 the records were described as being in the office of the Secretary of Bankrupts, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. (*d*) The office was in Basinghall Street on its abolition in 1852.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—COURT OF REVIEW.

By stat. 1 & 2 W. IV. c. 56. these Courts were erected.

The office of the Registrar of the Court of Review was in Southampton Buildings, or, rather, in Quality Court. The Court of Review was abolished by stat. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 102.

CLERK OF THE CUSTODIES OF IDIOTS AND LUNATICS.—SECRETARY OF LUNATICS.

The office of the Clerk of the Custodies in 1800 was in New Court, Middle Temple. (*e*) The office was abolished by stat. 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., but not to be determined during the life, &c. of the then Clerk. By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84. the duties were directed to be performed by the Secretary of Lunatics, whose office is at No. 3, Quality Court, Chancery Lane.

DISPENSATION OFFICE IN CHANCERY, OR OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DISPENSATIONS AND FACULTIES.

The office, in 1800, was in New Court, Middle Temple. (*f*) By stat. 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., and after the existing interest, the duties are to be performed by the Secretary of Presentations, pursuant to stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84.

CLERK OF PRESENTATIONS.—SECRETARY OF PRESENTATIONS.

The office of the Clerk of the Presentations was abolished by stat. 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 111., and after the existing interest the duties are to be

(*a*) Record Rep, 1800, p. 100.

(*b*) Id., p. 110.

(*c*) Id., p. 100, under the head "Hanaper Office."

(*d*) Id., p. 110.

(*e*) Id., p. 111.

(*f*) Id.

performed by the Secretary of Presentations, pursuant to stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 84.

The office of Secretary of Presentations is in the Chancery Chambers, Quality Court.

EXCHEQUER REPOSITORIES.—ACCOUNT SIDE.

In former times the Receipt Side of the Exchequer appears to have been on the left side of Westminster Hall, and the Account Side on the right of the Hall.

PIPE OFFICE.

In the Report on the Cottonian Library, &c., in 1732, the records of the Pipe Office are described as being thus located :—Part of the Great Rolls of the Pipe were kept in the Court at Westminster, and others in the *Pipe Office, Grays Inn*. The leases were kept in the Lease Office, Grays Inn.

In 1793, 7 May, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into a method of making a better approach to both Houses of Parliament, by removing a building extending into the street between New Palace Yard and St. Margaret Street, in part of which some of the records of the Pipe were, and which the Committee in their Report thought might be removed to *Somerset Place*. It appears, also, that at that time the Pipe Office had been removed from *Grays Inn* to *Somerset Place, Somerset House*. It was proposed also to remove the records of the Comptroller of the Pipe to Somerset Place from the Court of Exchequer. (a) And it appears from the Record Report of 1800 that the records were in 1793 removed to Somerset House into two rooms on the attic story on the east side of the quadrangle of Somerset Place; but that part had been left at Westminster, especially some of the Duplicate Rolls of the Pipe, called “The Chancellor’s Rolls,” being the records of the Comptroller of the Pipe. (b) In July 1800 the architect notified that he was about to carry into execution that part of his plan which related to the fitting up the vaults at Somerset House for the accommodation of the *Pipe Office*, the *Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s Office*, and the *Auditor’s Office*. (c)

The above records of the Pipe and Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s Offices were removed to Carlton Ride from the vaults at Somerset House by authority of the warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 30 May 1843.

QUEEN’S REMEMBRANCER’S OFFICE.

In “Fowler’s Exchequer Practice,” p. 10, it is stated that the Queen’s Remembrancer’s Office was removed, for the greater convenience of the practisers, from Westminster Hall to the Temple.

It is stated in “Strachey’s Index to the Records” (about 1739) that the King’s Remembrancer’s Office was in the King’s Bench Walks in the Temple, and had some rooms near Westminster Hall. (d)

In 1793 it appears that the King’s Remembrancer’s Records occupied two rooms of the first floor of the building proposed to be taken down, or partly taken down, to make a better approach to the Houses

(a) Report of Committee, 1793, to inquire into a method of making a better approach to the Houses of Parliament, Com. Journ., vol. xlviii., p. 749.

(b) Record Rep. 1800, pp. 161, 162.

(c) Id., p. 136.

(d) Strachey’s Index.

of Parliament, the one called "The Seizure Room," and the other "The Long Room," besides two attics. The records were thus disposed of in 12 rooms, viz. :—

- In 2 rooms in the pump passage.
- 3 do. on the same floor with the Court.
- 1 garret.
- 3 rooms in the brick tower.
- 3 do. in the stone tower. (a)

In 1800 the King's Remembrancer's Office was in the Inner Temple. (b)

In 1822, on the erection of the new law courts at Westminster, the records of the King's Remembrancer were removed to the temporary shed at the end of Westminster Hall. This shed was removed previous to the coronation of W. IV., and the records were removed to the King's Mews, Charing Cross, in 1830; from thence, when it became necessary to take down the Mews to erect the National Gallery, part of the records were removed to the Augmentation Office, Westminster, and part to Carlton Ride.

The following Record Offices were abolished, and the records directed to be under the custody of the Queen's Remembrancer, by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 41.:—The office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, office of the Pipe, Clerk of the Estreats, Surveyor of Green Wax, Foreign Apposer, Clerk of the Nichils. The records of the Queen's Remembrancer were transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls by warrant dated 1 Nov. 1841. And by authority of orders of the Master of the Rolls, dated 4 Nov. 1841, certain of the Queen's Remembrancer's records were removed from the Temple and Stone Tower and from the Augmentation Office, to 3, Whitehall Yard and Carlton Ride, part of the Exchequer Equity and Accountant General's Books being at the same time transferred to Chancery (to the Report Office and Registrars' Office). The Records removed to 3, Whitehall Yard were afterwards, by order of the Master of the Rolls, dated 25 November 1841, removed also to Carlton Ride.

The Queen's Remembrancer's Office was removed in the beginning of the year 1843 from the Temple to Duke Street, Westminster. The records remaining in the vaults and Pipe Office at Somerset House were removed to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 30 May 1843, and those remaining in the Augmentation Office were removed to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 28 April 1843.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

At the time of the fire of London the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office was in Ivy Lane, in the City, and was burnt, when part of the Memoranda and Originalia were burnt. The office was again burnt in the Inner Temple, in Sir Thomas Robinson's Buildings, in the 35th of Car. II. (c)

It is stated in Strachey's Index to the Records, about 1739, that this office was in the King's Bench Walks in the Temple, and also near the Court of Exchequer at Westminster.

In 1793 it was reported by a Committee of the House of Commons (d) that this office was in Somerset Place, Somerset House, that the

(a) Record Rep. 1800, p. 140, and note.

(b) Id., p. 143.

(c) Id., pp. 156, 160.

(d) Rep. of Committee, 1793, for making an approach to Houses of Parliament, Com. Journ., vol. xlviii., pp. 851, 852.

records were kept in the neighbourhood of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, and that there would be no objection to remove them to Somerset Place; and it appears that the records were removed to Somerset Place pursuant to Treasury Letter of 17 July 1793, certain arched vaults having been recommended to receive them by the Surveyor General; they were, however, brought to three rooms in the centre building on the east side of Somerset Place, where they remained until 1796, when such centre building was appropriated for the Duchy of Cornwall Office. They were again removed to rooms adjoining the office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, where they remained in sacks in the same state as they were removed from Westminster, because the walls and arches of the repositories intended for them were so damp that if the records had been placed in them they might have been destroyed. (a)

In July 1800 the architect notified that he was about to fit up the vaults at Somerset House for the accommodation of the records. (b)

The records were removed to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 30 May 1843.

LAND REVENUE.—AUDITORS OF THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, OR AUDITORS OF THE LAND REVENUE.

The Record Committee of the House of Commons reported in 1732 that the records of the Auditors of the Exchequer were kept on the ground floor, next to the water side, adjoining to the Exchequer in New Palace Yard, Westminster; also at the entrance into the Exchequer Court, on the right hand side, Westminster Hall; and in a dark room, over the Exchequer Court, more records were kept, Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts, &c., also the Accounts of the Receivers of the Revenue of Catherine, Queen Dowager, &c.

In the Record Report of 1800 the records are described as being in the same place, over the Exchequer Chamber, as described in 1732, and the office and part of the records were on the ground floor in Palace Yard. (c)

In 1822 these records, or a part of them, were over the Exchequer, when, upon taking down the old law courts, they were placed in the wooden shed at the end of Westminster Hall; this shed was removed previous to the coronation of Will. IV., and these and other records were removed to the King's Mews, Charing Cross, in 1830, from whence they were removed to Carlton Ride, when it became necessary to take down the Mews to erect the National Gallery. Portions of them have been removed from time to time to the Land Revenue Office in Spring Gardens, appointed under stat. 2 W. IV. c. 1. (d)

Auditors of the Land Revenue for Wales.—In 1800 the records were described as being in New Palace Yard, Westminster, adjoining to the Exchequer, within a few yards of the Thames (e), and they were there in 1833, when the Secretary of the Record Commission was ordered to write to the Treasury, calling attention to the fact that no proper person was appointed to be the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records of England and Wales, pursuant to stat. 2 W. IV. c. 1. (f)

Stat. 2 W. IV. c. 1. (passed 13 Feb. 1832) abolished the remaining Auditors of the Land Revenue, and directed the accounts heretofore

(a) Record Rep. 1800, pp. 155, 156.

(b) Id., p. 136.

(c) Id., p. 167.

(d) Agenda of the Record Commissioners, pp. 198, 268.

(e) Record Rep. 1800, p. 207.

(f) Agenda of the Record Commissioners, pp. 196, 266, 267.

audited by them to be audited by the Commissioners of Audit; and the said Act directed the Treasury to provide a repository for the records of the said Auditors, to be called "The Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments;" and the office provided is now, in 1853, at No. 11, Spring Gardens.

LAND REVENUE OFFICE, OR OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF CROWN LANDS.

This office in 1800 was situated in Whitehall in the entrance to Middle Scotland Yard, a new building then lately erected for the purpose. Before the above office was erected the office had been held in private houses, either the dwelling house of the Surveyor General or his deputy. The office had been removed no less than seven times in the course of the preceding 20 years. (*a*)

By stat. 50 G. III. c. 65. this office was united to the office of Surveyor General of Woods, Forests, &c., and placed under a Board of Commissioners, called "The Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues."

AUDITORS OF THE IMPREST.—AUDITORS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

We find from the Record Report of 1800 that the records of the Auditors of Imprest were formerly under the Barons' room at Westminster, in Pump Passage, and near the Court of Exchequer. The Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts succeeded the ancient Auditors of Imprest in 1785, and transacted their business near the Exchequer Court; they had rooms in the Stone Tower called "The Balcony Rooms." (*b*)

The Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into a method of making a better approach to the two Houses of Parliament in 1793 reported that the above offices had been removed to Somerset Place (*c*); and the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts have their office and records there now, 1853.

FOREIGN APPOSER.

The Committee of the House of Commons of 1793 stated, that the records of the Foreign Apposer of early times were deposited in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, but that they might be removed to *Somerset Place*, where the office and later records were. (*d*)

In the Record Report of 1800 the office and records were stated to be in Somerset Place. (*e*)

This office was abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99., and the records placed under the charge of the Queen's Remembrancer; they were removed from Somerset House to Carlton Ride by warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 30 May 1843.

CLERK OF THE ESTREATS.

The Committee of the House of Commons of 1793 reported that the records were kept at the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, but that the office was at Somerset Place. The Committee proposed to remove the records to an apartment east of the Pipe Office, Somerset Place. (*f*)

(*a*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 164.

(*b*) Id., pp. 140, 141, notes.

(*c*) Com. Journ., vol. xlviii., pp. 749, 851.

(*d*) Id., p. 852.

(*e*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 163.

(*f*) Com. Journ., vol. xlviii., pp. 749, 855.

In the Record Report of 1800 it is stated that part of the Estreats still remained in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster. (*a*)

The above office was abolished by stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99., and the records placed under the charge of the Queen's Remembrancer; they were removed from Somerset House to Carlton Ride by warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 30 May 1843.

FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.

In the Record Report of 1732 the Certificates of Institutions, down to 1720, were reported to be deposited in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster; from that period they were in the First Fruits' Office in the Temple.

In 1793 part of the records still remained at Westminster. (*b*)

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 20., and the collection of the revenue placed under the management of the governors and treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty, and the records placed under the care of the treasurer, for which purpose they were removed from the Temple to the Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster, from whence they were removed to Carlton Ride under the warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 29 December 1842.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

Established 27 Hen. VIII.; abolished and annexed to the Exchequer 1 Mary 1553-4.

In 1739 the Augmentation Office was described as being in St. Margaret's Lane, near New Palace Yard, Westminster. (*c*)

In the Report of the Committee of 1793 to inquire into a method of making a better approach to the Houses of Parliament the records were stated to be in part of a building extending into the street between New Palace Yard and St. Margaret Street, Westminster. The Committee proposed to remove them to rooms over the King's Bench Treasury Office in St. Margaret Street, Westminster (*d*), which appears by the Record Report of 1800 to have been carried into execution, where it is stated that the records were removed to five large rooms over the King's Bench Treasury at Westminster (*e*); from whence they were removed, under the order of the Master of the Rolls dated 8 February 1843, to Carlton Ride.

SURVEYOR OF GREEN WAX.

This office was, in 1800, in Somerset Place. (*f*) The office was abolished by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 99. s. 41. The records were removed from Somerset House to Carlton Ride by warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 30 May 1843.

ALIENATION OFFICE. *See under* COMMON PLEAS REPOSITORIES, p. 439.

This office, in 1800, was in the King's Bench Walks, Temple. (*g*)

KING'S SILVER OFFICE. *See under* COMMON PLEAS REPOSITORIES, p. 438.

In 1800 the office was in the Middle Temple. (*h*)

(*a*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 162.

(*b*) Com. Journ., vol. xlviii., p. 852.

(*c*) Strachey's Index.

(*d*) Com. Journ., vol. xlviii., pp. 749, 854, 855.

(*e*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 212.

(*f*) Id., p. 163.

(*g*) Id., p. 209.

(*h*) Id., p. 125.

REPOSITORIES OF THE EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

In the Record Report of 1732 it is stated that part of the records were kept at Westminster, behind the Exchequer Court; and that the others were kept at the office, Lincoln's Inn Old Buildings. The Record Report of 1800 gives the same account of their locality.

The records at Westminster were afterwards removed to Oliver Cromwell's house, No. 3, Whitehall Yard, from whence, and from Lincoln's Inn, they were removed to Carlton Ride by warrants of the Master of the Rolls dated 10 July 1840 and 25 November 1841. At the same time the Exchequer of Pleas Rolls, which were in the Augmentation Office, were removed to Carlton Ride.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

CLERK OF THE ERRORS.

In 1800 it was stated that there was no particular place appointed for the office of the Clerk of the Errors, and the business was usually transacted at the place appointed by the Clerk of the Errors or his deputy, and had then for several years past been transacted at the chambers of Justice Heath in Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane. (a) In 1833 the records were kept at the chambers of the Clerk of the Errors, No. 13, South Square, Gray's Inn.

The office of the Clerk of the Errors was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. s. 2., and the duties transferred to the Masters of the different courts, to whom, by s. 7, the records were directed to be transferred.

REPOSITORIES OF THE EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT.

In former times the *Exchequer of Account* was situated on one side, *i. e.*, on the right hand side of Westminster Hall; while the *Receipt Side* was on the left side next the Thames. (b)

In the Record Report of 1800 the Receipt Side of the Exchequer, adjoining to Westminster Hall, was recommended to be rebuilt, and secured from hazards of fire, including the offices of the *Auditor*, *Tellers*, *Tally Court*, and *Pells*. By the same report it appears that the records of the Pells were kept in two upper rooms of the Pell Office Tower. (c) The old *Tally Office* was taken down in or about 1793. In 1800 some of the Tellers' books and papers remained in the lobbies of the Exchequer, and others had been removed to Somerset House. (d)

In 1812 it was stated that the offices of the Exchequer of Receipt, *viz.*, offices of *Auditor*, *Tellers*, *Tally Court*, and *Pells*, had been removed from Westminster to Whitehall. (e)

At some period the Tellers' vouchers, and other books and records, were deposited in vaults on the north side of Somerset House (f), from whence a great number were improperly sold for waste paper. It appears that the Chief Clerk at the Office of the Comptroller-General of the

(a) Record Rep. 1800, p. 215.

(b) *Id.*, pp. 9, 10.

(c) *Id.*, pp. 9, 12.

(d) *Id.*, pp. 129, 130.

(e) *Id.* 1800-1819, vol. i., p. 54.

(f) Record Commission Minute Books, 1831, vol. xi., p. 573.

Exchequer was directed, by Treasury Letter of 12 March 1838, to examine those papers, and those considered worthless were sold to Mr. Jay by a contract recognized by the Treasury; among those sold were many valuable documents. On the 26 June 1838, Mr. Rodd, bookseller, of Great Newport Street, brought this fact to the notice of the secretary of the British Museum, who transmitted Mr. Rodd's letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the same day. In 1840 there was a Committee of the House of Lords to inquire into the transaction. Their Report and Minutes of Evidence were printed and laid before the House. (*Lords' Journals*, vol. lxxii. pp. 237–286.)

The offices of the Auditor, Tellers, Clerk of the Pells, &c. in the Exchequer of Receipt were abolished by stat. 4 W. IV. c. 15. (1834), and the records were removed from No. 1, Whitehall Yard, to the Rolls House, by authority of Treasury Letters of 26 May and 1 June 1841.

TREASURY OF THE RECEIPT OF EXCHEQUER (OR CHAPTER HOUSE).

In the 51st year of the reign of Edw. III., on the opening of the Parliament, the Commons were directed by the King to return to their ancient place “*en la Maison du Chapitre de l'Abbaye de Westm.*” (*a*)

The High Court of Parliament (says Stow), consisting of knights, citizens, and burgesses of Parliament, was formerly in the Chapter House of the abbot of Westminster; and this continued till the stat. of 1 Edw. VI., which gave to the King colleges, free chapels, &c., whereby the King enjoyed the ancient free chapel of St. Stephen's, since which it served for the House of Commons. (*b*)

The four Treasuries of the Exchequer, which merged in the Chapter House, are thus described in Powell's Repertory of Records, printed in 1631:—

1. In the Court of Receipt.
2. In the Palace of Westminster.
3. In the Abbey of Westminster, in the Old Chapter House.
4. In the cloister of the said abbey.

Bishop Nicolson thus describes the position of the four Treasuries:—

1. A vault in the cloisters of the abbey at Westminster.
2. The Old Chapter House.
3. By the side of the Tally Court.
4. Over the gate leading from the New Palace Yard into St. Margaret's Lane.

The Chapter House is thus mentioned in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to view the Cottonian Library, 1732:—

“The Chapter House at Westminster is the general repository of the records of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, occasionally transmitted thither from the respective Treasuries of those Courts, and from the Office of the Custos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas, by writs issuing out of the Court of Chancery, and by indentures interchangeably executed, testifying the receipt and delivery of such records.” (*c*)

(*a*) Rot. Parl., vol. ii., p. 363; Record Rep. 1800, p. 19, note.

(*b*) Stow's Survey, vol. ii., p. 633.

(*c*) Reports of the House of Commons, vol. i. pp. 445–6.

By several precedents appended to that Report, the following early instances of such transfers appear (a) :—

i. By a writ under the Great Seal, dated on the 22d of January, 24 Edw. III. (1351), William de Shareshull, Chief Justice, was commanded to deliver at the Exchequer all the rolls, records, and other remembrances of pleas from the first year to the end, that is, the thirteenth year of the King's reign of England (b) ; and on his delivery of the same, in Easter Term following, indentures between him and the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, attesting the execution of the writ, and enumerating the rolls, files, and bundles, were sealed and dated on the morrow of the Ascension, 25 Edw. III. (27th May 1351.)—ii. When Sir Henry Grene was made Chief Justice in 1361, the same Sir William Shareshull delivered over to him all the rolls and records of pleas which were then in his custody up to Hilary Term in that year, also 75 bags containing presentments of felonies, &c., 189 boxes, and certain instruments for counterfeiting money ; all which are specified in an indenture, dated on Wednesday, three weeks after Easter, 35 Edw. III. (26th March 1361.)—iii. On a former occasion, when a new Chief Justice was created, a different course was taken whereby the officers of the Exchequer were made mediators in the delivery of the rolls from the preceding to the succeeding judge. This appears by a writ of Edward III., dated on the 3d of September, anno 3 (1329), commanding that, whereas William de Herle had been ordered to deliver at the Exchequer all the rolls which were in his custody, the same should be delivered by the Treasurer and Chamberlains to John de Stonore, for the performance of the duties of his office, by indenture duly to be made.—iv. In the eighth year of the same King, writs (dated the 23d February 1334) were directed to his beloved clerk, Adam de Stayngreve, and to the Treasurer and Chamberlains, commanding him to deliver and them to receive “all the writs, records, and remembrances of the last *iter* of Kent,” which were said to be in his custody.—v. At the beginning of the next reign, Robert Bealknapp, being appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was, by the King's writ (dated 28th June, 1 Richard II., 1377), commanded to hold in his custody all the rolls of King Edward's time, “therewith to do justice to all whom it concerned, according to the law and custom of England,” until he should be otherwise directed.—vi. But at length John Juyn (c), Chief Justice, was commanded by a writ of Henry VI. in the fifteenth year of his reign (dated 15th October 1436) to deliver “all the records, processes, and essoins, with the rolls and remembrances thereto belonging,” from the 29th year of Edward III. to the 1st year of Henry IV., to the Barons and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, “there to be kept in our Treasury as the manner is.”

To which may be added, the following illustrations of the practice of transferring Records to this Repository :—

The custom above alluded to was discontinued by reason of the petition of the Commons in Parliament in the eighteenth year of Henry VI., praying that, with consent of the King and the Lords, the records of the King's Bench and Common Pleas might be carried back to those Courts. The King's answer was “*Le Roy s'advisera.*” (d)—vii. Nevertheless no further transfer was made from that time until the reign of Charles II., when the King, being informed that the Plea Rolls of the Court of Common Pleas being grown very numerous did not only begin to perish for want of convenient room in the Treasury where they lay, but for want of calendars were utterly useless to his subjects, signed a warrant, whereby the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal was commanded to seal a precept directed to the Lord Chief Justice of that Court for the speedy delivery of such rolls, from the end of the reign of King Richard II. until the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, “to be by them kept and fitted with proper calendars as the rest of that kind until the end of the said reign of Edward (e) the Second are.”—viii. By virtue of this warrant, dated on the 5th of December 1667, a writ was sealed on the 16th of the same month, directed to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who was then both Chief Justice and

(a) Reports of the House of Commons, vol. i. pp. 531-533, Appendices F, i.-iii.

(b) Edward's regnal years after that time had a double reckoning, viz., *fourteenth* of England and *first* of France, &c.

(c) Called *Ivyn* by Dugdale.

(d) Rolls of Parliament, v. 29 b.; Record Rep. 1800, p. 38, note.

(e) So. *Richard*?

Lord Keeper.—ix. But the execution of it did not take place till the 1st of August 1670, when by virtue of a warrant from his successor, Chief Justice Vaughan (to whom it seems another writ was directed for that purpose), George Ingram, Keeper of the Records of the Common Pleas, delivered unto a Deputy from the Treasury and the Deputy Chamberlains of the Exchequer all the rolls and records of that Court from the end of the reign of Richard II. to the first year of Henry VIII.; whereof an indenture was made between the parties, with a schedule of the records annexed. (*a*)

In the year 1696, on Mr. Rymer's application to the proper authorities to examine, &c. the leagues, treaties, &c. which had been methodized, and calendars made by Mr. Arthur Agard, temp. Elizabeth and James I., it was found that they were placed in a vault in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, where they were ill lodged; whereupon the Lords of the Treasury gave orders for their being removed into the Chapter House.—Ayloffe's Calendars, p. xxxviii.

In the same building have been likewise deposited at various times records chiefly connected with the Exchequer, which were inconveniently situated elsewhere, or were not in competent custody. Thus the bills, answers, replications, &c. of the Court of Star Chamber, which had been kept by the Usher of the Exchequer, were transferred thither on the making of the Annuity Offices in the reign of Queen Anne; but the Decrees of that Court, which had been in a house in St. Bartholomew's Close, could not then be found, and never came to the Chapter House. (*b*) The valuable records of the Court of Wards and Liveries were left in disorder, after the dissolution of that Court, in a house in the Fish Yard by Westminster Hall, and were in the year 1687 committed by the Lords of the Treasury to the care of William Grymes for the purpose of methodizing and calendaring the same. After the labour of many years bestowed on them he died, and they were again thrown into disorder by the free access of improper persons; they being in the house of the King's fishmonger. A Committee of the House of Lords, therefore, in 1709 removed them into the apartment of the Usher of the Black Rod for safe custody, and it was proposed by the Earl Marshal to deposit them in the Herald's College by reason of their relation to the descents of the nobility and gentry. Notwithstanding that this proposal was renewed by the Lords' Committee in 1711, and by a memorial addressed to the Lord Treasurer by Garter Anstis, the records continued in the same confusion when viewed by the Lords' Committee in 1719, by whose request Anstis inspected them, and laid before their Lordships a memorial as to their future custody. At length, on further representations of a Committee in May 1725, Mr. Lawton, Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House, was directed to prepare for the reception of them there; and in May 1728, in consequence of a further report of a Committee, the House of Lords ordered "that the records and papers relating to the Court of Wards and Liveries, as also those lying over the gateway leading into the New Palace Yard, together with a room full of King's Bench and Common Pleas proceedings, then lying over the House of Commons, should be forthwith removed to the Chapter House." (*c*) Nevertheless, it appears by Lawton's report from the Chapter House, in 1752, to the Committee appointed to view the Cottonian Library, that they had not then left their old place of deposit, but were still "decaying in rooms belonging to the Black Rod;" and by a memorial of Charles Grymes, presented to the same Committee, it appears that the calendars of the records of the Court of Wards, which had been framed by his father, and are therein specified, and also eleven bags of the records themselves, yet remained in his hands, and that no remuneration had ever been made for the labour bestowed on the same. The Committee recommended that all those records should "be forthwith removed to the Chapter House in order to be methodized" (*d*); it appears that thus, at last, their transfer was effected, as they are now among the Chapter House Records, together with the calendars (*e*); and probably the "great quantity of records belonging to the Court of King's Bench" found by the same Committee in a room over the House of Commons, and in a room adjoining to the Speaker's

(*a*) Reports, H. C., vol. i., pp. 532-4; Ayloffe's Calendars, p. xxxvii.

(*b*) Lords' Report, 1719, pp. 40. 41.

(*c*) Id., pp. 11-16; Ayloffe's Calendars, pp. xxxvii., xl., xli., xliii., xlv.

(*d*) Reports, H. C., vol. i., pp. 446, 508, 509.

(*e*) Record Rep. 1800, pp. 39, 42.

Chambers, were transferred thither at the same time, being included in the same recommendation.

From the Record Report of 1732 it appears that there were writs removed from the office of the Custos Brevium, of which the Keeper of the Chapter House stated that "great numbers" had come to that repository since the Lords' Report of 1728. (a)

The Keeper of the Chapter House reported to the Select Committee on Public Records in 1800, that since the year 1732 considerable improvements had been made in the building to render it more convenient for the reception of records, and that the following had been consequently transferred thereto :—

"Domesday Book.

The Parliament Rolls and Statute Rolls.

The Patent Rolls.

The Quo Warranto Rolls.

Some of the Iter Rolls.

The Rolls containing *Statuta Walliæ*.

Roll containing extracts out of the Close Rolls of matters relating to Wales.

Some of the Court Rolls.

The Black Book of the Exchequer.

Book of proceedings before the Lieutenants of the Chief Justices in Eyre of the Forests north of Trent, 31 Henry VIII. and claims and perambulations in Charles the Second's reign.

Rolls of Lands given in mortmain in London.

Some of the Surveys of Lands which formerly belonged to the Crown.

Books of Tenures of all the monasteries, priories, &c.

And all the Records of the Court of Wards and Liveries and of the Court of Requests."

On the other hand, there had been removed out of this Treasury into another Treasury of the Exchequer in the cloister of Westminster Abbey, an Assay Roll of the reign of Edward I., and Indentures between the Kings and the Masters of the Mint from Edward III. to Charles I., with other records relating to the Mint, and ancient standards of precious metals, dies, and weights. The Keeper also recommended the transfer of certain records to other departments to which they more properly belonged, and of certain records preserved in other repositories to that office, which were connected with the principal series in the Chapter House, and might serve to complete them. (b)

Those transfers have not been effected, however proper it might be to make them; but since the year 1800 some accessions have been made to the records in that Treasury, the principal of which was the transfer of the ancient records of Final Concords, called *Pedes Finium*, the earliest of which were already there, and some of a later period. Such, however, as remained in the custody of the Chirographers of the Court of Common Pleas were, for the most part, deposited in a crypt beneath the Temple Church, where they had been much damaged by damp. At the request of those officers they were transferred, under the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records, to the Chapter House, on the 28th of June 1809 and three following days, being of so great a quantity as ten large cart loads, and reaching in extent from the reign of Henry VIII. to the end of George II., together with indexes to the same, besides many bundles of the reigns of Edward II. and III., and some subsequent reigns, without indexes. (c)

The Committee of House of Commons of 1800 recommended an office to be added to the Chapter House for the inspection of records and the accommodation of clerks, &c. (d)

Chancery Records :—Treaty Rolls, &c. have been removed from the Chapter House to the Rolls Chapel and Tower.

Queen's Bench Records :—Rolls of the Curia Regis, &c. have been removed from the Chapter House to Carlton Ride and Stone Tower, by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 30 June 1843.

(a) Reports, H.C., vol. i., p. 509.

(b) Record Rep. 1800, p. 43.

(c) Preface to the "*Fines sive Pedes Finium*" of the reigns of Richard I. and John (1835, 8vo.), p. xviii. This transfer

is not mentioned in the Record Report of 1812; and their existence at the Chapter House is briefly noticed in an Appendix to the Record Report of 1819, vol. i., p. 366.

(d) Record Rep. 1800, p. 9.

Common Pleas Records:—Common Rolls, Feet of Fines, and ConCORDS, &c. were removed from the Chapter House to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 11 January 1842.

The Notes of Fines from 1 G. III. were removed from Serjeants' Inn to the Chapter House by authority of the warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 14 March 1842, and subsequent warrants.

Exchequer Records:—Pell Rolls, Papal Bulls, &c. were removed from Chapter House to Rolls House by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 10 December 1842.

About 76 vols. of State documents, &c. were transferred to the State Paper Office in 1832.

KING'S BENCH REPOSITORIES.

The Treasury of the King's Bench was with or in the neighbourhood of the Court at Westminster, but from time to time the early records were removed to the Treasury of the Exchequer as the ultimate repository of judicial records. Formerly there were four Treasuries of the Exchequer, but the Chapter House at length became the only Treasury of the Exchequer.

The Committee of the House of Commons in 1793, for considering of a method of making a better approach to the Houses of Parliament, proposed to appropriate part of the building at the end of the Court of Exchequer to the keepers of the records of the Court of King's Bench, and to avail themselves of the rooms over the King's Bench Treasury Office.

By direction of a Treasury Letter of 11 Feb. 1832 the Records of the Treasury of the King's Bench at Westminster (*i.e.* the Judgment Rolls, &c. of a later period than those of the Chapter House) were removed to the Rolls House, Chancery Lane (*a*), in order to fit up the King's Bench Record Rooms as a court for the Master of the Rolls, where he sat for the first time in Michaelmas Term 1832. (*b*)

The dockets were brought from apartments at Westminster, and from the Judgment Office in the Temple, to the Rolls House, by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 10 July 1840. The dockets were afterwards, for the convenience of search, removed to the Rolls Chapel. The whole of the above records were removed from the Rolls House and Chapel to the Carlton Ride by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 30 June 1843. And those lodged in the roof of the Augmentation Office at Westminster, as well as those in the Temple, were removed to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 10 July 1840.

Some of the early King's Bench Records were also removed from the Chapter House to the Carlton Ride, by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 30 June 1843.

Portions of all the above-mentioned Records were subsequently removed from the Carlton Ride to the Stone Tower, Westminster Hall, for greater security against fire.

CUSTOS BREVIIUM OFFICE.

In 1800 this office was at the bottom of the King's Bench Walks, Temple, part of the Masters' or King's Bench Office. (*c*)

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the duties and records vested in the Masters. See under the head KING'S BENCH OFFICE (next page).

(*a*) Rep. Select Committee H. C. on Record Commission, 1836, pp. 861, 862.

(*b*) Papers relative to the project of building a General Record Office, p. viii.

(*c*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 115.

CLERK OF THE RULES' OFFICE.

Prior to 1794 the records of the Rule Office were in a ruinous garret in the Inner Temple confusedly with other records of the same court. In 1794 they were removed to Symond's Inn, where they were stated to be in 1800. (*a*)

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the duties and records vested in the Masters. *See under the head KING'S BENCH OFFICE.*

CLERK OF THE PAPERS' OFFICE.

This was in Symond's Inn in 1800 and in 1837 (*b*), adjoining to the Rule Office.

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the duties and records vested in the Masters. *See under the head KING'S BENCH OFFICE.*

PROTHONOTARIES' OFFICE.

In 1800 this was in the Temple. (*c*)

CLERK OF THE ERRORS' OFFICE.

In 1800 the records were kept at the office of the Clerk of the Errors in Chancery Lane. (*d*) They were afterwards delivered over to the Masters.

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the duties and records vested in the Masters. *See under the head KING'S BENCH OFFICE.*

FILACER'S OFFICE.

This office, in 1800, was situated at No. 1, Pump Court, in the Middle Temple, up one pair of stairs, on the east side of the staircase, and had been there since about 1760. (*e*)

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the duties and records vested in the Masters. *See under the head KING'S BENCH OFFICE.*

KING'S BENCH OFFICE (Masters' Office).

In 1800 this office was at the bottom of the King's Bench Walks, Temple (*f*), but was removed to Mitre Court Buildings about 1842, where the King's Bench business is now managed under the direction of the Masters, pursuant to stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. The records were transferred generally to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 10 July 1840, and by subsequent warrants.

Note.—By stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. most of the King's Bench offices were abolished, and the duties directed to be performed by five Masters, to whom the records of the abolished offices were directed to be transferred. The following offices were abolished :—

The Chief Clerk; the Secondary or Master of the Queen's Bench Office; the Clerk of the Rules; Clerk of the Papers; Clerk of the Dockets and Judgments; Signer of the Writs; Clerk of the Declarations; Clerk of the Common Bails or Appearances, Estreats and Postes; Custos Brevium et Recordorum; Clerk of the Inner and Upper Treasuries; Clerk of the Outer Treasury; Clerks of the Nisi Prius; Bagbearer to the Custos Brevium; Clerk of the Errors; Filacer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries; Signer of the Bills of Middlesex.

By stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 34. the separate Seal Office was abolished, and the writs and processes were directed to be sealed, &c. by the Masters of the Court.

CROWN OFFICE.

This office was in the King's Bench Walks in 1800 (*g*), where it remained in 1853.

(*a*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 115.
 (*b*) Id., p. 116; Record Rep. 1837, p. 131.
 (*c*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 117.
 (*d*) Id., p. 118.

(*e*) Id.
 (*f*) Id., p. 115.
 (*g*) Id., p. 113.

COMMON PLEAS REPOSITORIES.

The establishment of the Court of Common Pleas as a separate court was by one of the articles in Magna Charta, and it now forms the eleventh chapter of the Charter, as confirmed by 25 Edw. I.

In the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Hen. VI. divers chests of Common Pleas Records were ordered to be removed to the Tower from the *Priory of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield*.

The Common Pleas Records in the Tower were removed to Carlton Ride in March 1842.

Some of the Common Pleas Records in the Carlton Ride were afterwards removed to the Stone Tower, Westminster Hall, for greater security.

COMMON PLEAS TREASURY.

This was in the neighbourhood of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster Hall, but the early records were from time to time removed to the Treasury of the Exchequer; whence some of them were removed to the Carlton Ride, by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 11 January 1842.

In the reign of King George II. we find the Treasury to be under the Court of Exchequer at Westminster. The Record Report of 1800 describes it as adjoining to the court.

The office of the Clerk of the Treasury was in the Inner Temple temp. G. II.

In 1822, on the erection of the new law courts at Westminster, the Common Pleas Rolls, &c. were expelled from their ancient repository, and found a temporary shelter in a wooden shed, which for many years disfigured Westminster Hall; when this was removed, previous to the coronation of Will. IV., the records were removed to the King's Mews at Charing Cross. The removal was directed by Sir Nicholas Tindal, Chief Justice, and superintended by Mr. Jonathan Hewlett. The removal occupied six days, between the 8th and 15th October 1830. Mr. Hewlett made a report thereof to the Chief Justice, and the same was laid before the Commissioners of Records, 10 June 1831. When it became necessary to take down the Mews to erect the National Gallery the records were removed to the Riding House, formerly belonging to Carlton Palace, called "The Carlton Ride." An account of their removal was reported to the Record Commissioners, 11 April 1835.

CUSTOS BREVIIUM OFFICE.

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

In the time of G. II. and in 1800 it was in Brick Court in the Temple.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Cottonian Library, 1732, exhibits a curious arrangement of the writs. They were arranged in five divisions, so many counties to each division, which divisions were represented by the following five signs:—
1. *The Heart*. 2. *The Ladder*. 3. *The Crow*. 4. *The Buckle*. 5. *The Bell*. The said report states, that the writs and records to the Revolution had been transmitted into the Exchequer, and deposited in the *Chapter House*. These were ordered to be removed to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 11 January 1842.

The Record Report of 1800 described the office as being in Brick Court in the Temple, where a few of the modern records were kept, from whence they were removed to the Treasury of the Custos Brevium,

which adjoined the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster Hall. The records consisted of Concords and Feet of Fines, &c. brought in from the Chirographers' Office from 1688, writs, proclamations of outlawries, &c. These records from the Treasury of the Custos Brevium were afterwards removed to Oliver Cromwell's house, *No. 3, Whitehall Yard*, from whence they were removed to Carlton Ride by warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 25 November 1841.

CLERK OF THE ESSOINS.

In 1800 this was at No. 4, Elm Court, Temple. (*a*)

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

REVERSALS OF OUTLAWRIES' OFFICE.

In 1800 the records were kept in the Prothonotaries' Office in the Inner Temple. (*b*)

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

CLERK OF THE WARRANTS, INROLMENTS, AND ESTREATS.

This office was in Pump Court, Middle Temple, in 1800. (*c*)

The office was abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

FILACER'S OFFICE.

In 1800 this office was at No. 4, Elm Court, Temple. (*d*)

Another of the Filacer's offices was at No. 4, Hare Court, Inner Temple. (*e*)

Another in the Judgment Office in the King's Bench Office in the Inner Temple. (*f*)

The offices were abolished by stat. 1 Vict. c. 30., and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

Offices connected with Fines and Recoveries.

Fines and Recoveries were abolished by 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74. and the offices connected therewith were abolished by 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 82., and the records transferred to the Registrar of the Common Pleas. After which the records, in 1842 and subsequent years, were transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and placed in the Chapter House and Carlton Ride.

KING'S SILVER OFFICE.

In 1800 and to 1838 the office was in the Middle Temple.

The office was burnt down in March 1838, and the King's Silver Books were so much burnt that they were for a time entirely useless; they are now being repaired in the Record Office as far as practicable. The records were removed to the Carlton Ride, in 1842, from Serjeants' Inn.

RETURN OFFICE.

In 1800 the records of this office were kept in the Prothonotaries' Office in the Inner Temple. (*g*) The records were removed to Carlton Ride, in 1842, from Serjeants' Inn.

- (*a*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 121.]
- (*b*) Id., p. 127.
- (*c*) Id., p. 122.
- (*d*) Id., p. 125.

- (*e*) Id.
- (*f*) Id.
- (*g*) Id., p. 126.

ALIENATION OFFICE.

In 1800 this office was in the King's Bench Walks, Temple. (*a*) The records were removed to Carlton Ride, in 1842, from Serjeants' Inn.

CHIROGRAPHERS' OFFICE.

In 1800 the office was in the Temple, and the chief part of the records was lodged in the Temple Church, the remainder in the office. (*b*) In 1809 the records were sent to the Chapter House, and are now in the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

THE COMMON PLEAS OR MASTERS' OFFICE, FORMERLY THE
PROTHONOTARIES' OFFICE.

There were formerly three prothonotaries, and the business was conducted in three separate offices in the King's Bench Walks in the Temple. The offices were united in 1779, and the business was then conducted at No. 2, Tanfield Court, Temple, until October 1838, when the business was removed to the present Masters' or Common Pleas Office, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane.

By stat. 1 Vict. c. 30. nearly all the Common Pleas Offices were abolished, and the duties were directed to be performed by five Masters, and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters. The following offices were abolished :—

Custos Brevium; Prothonotaries; Secondaries; Clerk of the Judgments; Clerk of the Reversals of Outlawries; Clerk of the Dockets; Clerk of the Warrants, Inrolments, and Estreats; Clerk of the Essoins; Clerk of the Treasury; Clerk of the Jurata; Treasury Keeper; Clerk of the Juries; Clerk of the Errors; Filacers; Exigenter and Clerk of the Supersedeas; Clerk of the Outlawries.

By stat. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 34. the separate Seal Office was abolished, and the writs and processes were directed to be sealed, &c. by the Masters of the Court.

The Common Pleas Records were removed from Serjeants' Inn to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 10 July 1840, and by subsequent warrants.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE (SERJEANTS' INN).

This office is for the purpose of taking the acknowledgments of married women, pursuant to stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74.

By stat. 3 & 4 W. IV. c. 74. fines and recoveries were abolished, and more simple modes of assurance substituted; commissioners were directed to be appointed to take the acknowledgments of married women, and an officer to be appointed to take charge of the certificates of acknowledgments. This office was first established in Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, and afterwards removed to No. 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE.

This office was in Gray's Inn in 1732. (*c*) Here some of the records are said to have been destroyed by fire. The office and records were removed to the east side of Somerset Place, Somerset House, a building appropriated thereto under the Act for erecting the buildings at Somerset House. (*d*) In the month of November 1808 an accident occurred to the building by the bursting of a water pipe, by which the records were injured.

(*a*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 209.

(*b*) *Id.*, p. 126.

(*c*) Record Rep. 1732.

(*d*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 80.

In 1824 the business of the Duchy Office was transferred to the new building erected in Lancaster Place, adjoining to Waterloo Bridge (*a*), where the records and office now remain.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE.

The office was removed to Somerset Place in 1789. Such records as were in the Augmentation Office, relating to the Duchy, had, in 1800, lately been transferred to the Duchy Office. (*b*)

It is stated in the Record Report of 1800, p. 156, that in 1796 the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Records were removed from the centre buildings on the east side of Somerset Place in consequence of that building being allotted to the office of the Duchy of Cornwall.

GREAT WARDROBE.

In the time of Edw. I. the Wardrobe was in the Tower of London. (*c*)

This office was consolidated with the Lord Chamberlain's Office about 1777, when the books and papers were removed from Park Street, Westminster, to Scotland Yard, where the repository remained in 1800.

Duplicates of many of the documents exist in the Lord Chamberlain's Office. (*d*)

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

In 1800 it was at St. James's Palace. (*e*) The Great Wardrobe was consolidated with this Department about 1777. The office is now at the House of Lords.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

In 1800 it was in St. James' Palace (*f*), where it still remains. This office contains the Accounts of the Household Expenses of the Sovereign: (*g*) Orders for the Government of the Household from Hen. VIII. to present time: Proceedings in the Court of the Verge relating to assessed and other taxes—officers' warrants and certificates—letters, &c.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

In 1800 it was in Somerset Place. (*h*) After which it was removed to No. 28, Abingdon Street, Westminster. But the office of the Clerks of the Privy Seal was abolished by stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 82.

SIGNET OFFICE.

This is a branch of the Secretariat. In 1800 this office was at Somerset House, but afterwards at No. 28, Abingdon Street, Westminster. Abolished by stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 82., and the duties of the

(*a*) Record Rep. 1837, pp. 87, 88.

(*b*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 81.

(*c*) Close Rolls, 33 Edw. 1., m. 3.

(*d*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 79.

(*e*) Id.

(*f*) Record Rep. 1800, pp. 78, 79.

(*g*) Bp. Nicolson's Hist. Library, p. 182.

(*h*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 77.

office directed to be performed at the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Such of the records as were not required for current business were transferred to the Public Record Office, pursuant to Treasury Letter of 30th January 1852, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

HERALDS' COLLEGE (BENNET'S HILL, 'DOCTORS' COMMONS).

Incorporated by Queen Mary, who gave them a house called Derby Place, which was burnt at the Fire of London, and the present College was erected upon the same site. (*a*)

MARSHALSEA AND PALACE COURTS.

Among the Chapter House Records there are proceedings in the Marshalsea Court called *Placita Aulae*, Edw. I. to Edw. III. (*b*)

After the establishment of the Palace Court by Letters Patent, 4 October, 16 Car. II., the Marshalsea Court fell into disuse.

The Court was formerly held in King Street, in the Borough of Southwark, and afterwards in Great Scotland Yard, Westminster, every Friday, for the expeditious recovery of debts to any amount, but not under 40s.; the jurisdiction did not extend beyond 12 miles from Whitehall, nor into the City of London. An action above 20*l.* might be removed to a superior court; but damages under 20*l.* could not be removed.

In 1800 the records were described as being partly at the office, No. 14, Clifford's Inn, and a far greater part in White Bear Yard, Eyre Street, Hatton Garden, in upper lofts. (*c*)

The office was at the time of the abolition in Chancery Lane, No. 15, and the records were then at the Court House in Scotland Yard.

These Courts were abolished by stat. 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101. after 31 December 1849, and the records were placed in the Public Record Office pursuant to the said statute.

COURT OF REQUESTS,

Sometimes called the Court of Whitehall, created 9 Hen. VII.; virtually abolished under the general provision in 16 Car. I. c. 10. for taking away the Star Chamber.

1604. 19 May. (2 Jac. I.) The Court appears to have been directly under the Queen's Council Chamber. (*d*)

1645. 13 September. Ordered by the House of Commons that the records and proceedings of the Court of Requests remaining in the rooms over the House of Peers, under the custody of the Register of that Court, be removed out of those rooms, there being fitting places formerly appointed for them, and the said room to be fitted up for the records of Parliament. (*e*)

1646. 25 April. Order of the House of Lords for removing the records of the Court of Requests, &c., but not to be taken into consideration without a day's warning. (*f*)

(*a*) Record Rep. 1800, pp. 82, 83.

(*b*) *Id.*, p. 38.

(*c*) *Id.*, p. 215.

(*d*) Com. Journ., vol. i., p. 215.

(*e*) *Id.*, vol. iv., p. 273.

(*f*) Lords' Journ., vol. viii., p. 283.

1657-8. 22 and 26 January. Resolved by the House of Parliament that the Boarded House within the Court of Requests, and the room thereto adjoining towards the Inner Court of Wards, be the place for laying up and keeping the journal books, records, acts, ordinances, and writings belonging to the Parliament House. (*a*)

1719. 16 April. The Report of the Lords' Committees on the records stated that the records, &c. of the Court of Wards, which some years before were brought from a house belonging to the King's fishmonger in Fish Yard, over the Prince's Chamber, and lately removed from thence over the Black Rod's room, were lodged there with the records of the Court of Requests in great disorder. (*b*)

1728. 25 May. The Report of a Committee of the House of Lords, who were appointed to inquire into the repairs of the Parliament Office and Chapter House, recommended the immediate removal of the records of the Court of Requests, &c., then lying in rooms adjoining the House of Lords, sufficient conveniences being prepared for their reception at the Chapter House. (*c*)

1732. Statement respecting the records in the Report of the House of Commons, 1732. The records were recommended to be removed to the Chapter House. (*d*)

STAR CHAMBER.

The authority of the Star Chamber is shown in stat. 3 Hen. VII. c. 1. Dissolved by stat. 16 Car. I. c. 10.

The Bills, Answers, Replications, &c. of the Court of Star Chamber which had been kept by the Usher of the Exchequer were transferred to the Chapter House on the making of the Annuity Offices in the time of Queen Anne. The Decrees of the Court which had been in a house in St. Bartholomew's Close, London, have not been found. (*e*)

COURT OF CHIVALRY.

There are but few rolls of proceedings of this Court, and they are described in this work, pp. 306, 307.

It is stated in Bishop Nicolson's Historical Library, p. 181, that its records are chiefly to be had amongst the Heralds.

COURT OF WARDS.

Erected by stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46. Abolished by stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24. It was virtually abolished during the Commonwealth.

1649-50. 28 January. Ordered by the House that the records which lie in the room over the House of Parliament be removed to the room where the records of the Court of Wards now are, and that the Committee be empowered to remove the records of the Court of Wards. (*f*)

1650-1. 14 March. Ordered by the House that the records of the late Court of Wards be transferred to the Court of Exchequer, and Humphrey Salwey is directed to take them into his custody, as well such as are already in the said Court as those in the hands of Hugh Audley, Clerk of the said late Court. (*g*)

1657-8. 22 and 26 January. Resolved by the House of Parliament

(*a*) Com. Journ., vol. vii., pp. 581, 588, 590.

(*b*) Lords' Journ., vol. xxi., pp. 134-143.

(*c*) Id., vol. xxiii., p. 281.

(*d*) Com. Reports, vol. i., p. 446.

(*e*) Lords' Rep., 1719, pp. 40, 41

(*f*) Com. Journ., vol. vi., p. 350.

(*g*) Id., p. 548.

that the Boarded House within the Court of Requests, and the room thereto adjoining towards the Inner Court of Wards, be the place for laying up and keeping the journal books, records, acts, ordinances, and writings belonging to the Parliament House. (*a*)

1673-4. 17 January. The Commons request the Lord Chamberlain to give directions for the repairs of the Court of Wards, and to put the inner room in fit condition for the safe keeping of the journals and records of their house. (*b*)

1687. The Lords of the Treasury gave directions to Mr. Grymes to sort and put in proper order the records of the late Court of Wards and Liveries. (*c*)

1709. 20 April. The Lords' Committees appointed to consider the method of keeping records and public papers in offices (first appointed on 6 December 1703—Lords' Journals, vol. xvii. p. 341,) being informed of the neglected state of the records of the Court of Wards in a perishing condition in a fishmonger's house in a Fish Yard near Westminster Hall, sent for Mr. Grymes, who had the key, and the Committee went there and examined the records, and found them in the greatest confusion; the room where they were kept is described as large, and fitted up with shelves, and seemed to be the place where the records of the Court of Wards were kept when that court was subsisting. (*d*)

1711. 31 May. Report of the Lords' Committees on Records, in which it was recommended to remove the records of the Court of Wards to the Herald's College. (*e*)

1719. 16 April. The Report of the Lords' Committees on Records (appointed on the 9th December 1718) stated that the records, &c. of the Court of Wards, which some years before were brought from a house belonging to the King's fishmonger in Fish Yard, over the Prince's Chamber, and lately removed from thence over the Black Rod's room, were lodged there with the records of the Court of Requests in great disorder. Mr. Anstis, Garter King-at-Arms, was directed to inspect them, who proposed that they should be put in order, and was willing to have them annexed to the office of Garter King-at-Arms, but the expense of putting them in order, indexing, &c. to be repaid. (*f*)

1728. 25 May. Order of the House of Lords to remove the records of the Court of Wards, lying in great disorder in rooms adjoining the House of Lords, to the Chapter House. (*g*)

1732. In Mr. Lawton's Report to the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to view the Cottonian Library, in 1732, the records of the Court of Wards are stated to be still decaying in the rooms belonging to the Black Rod. The said Committee recommended their immediate removal to the Chapter House. It is probable the records were then removed, as they are among the Chapter House Records.

1800. It is stated in the Record Report of 1800 that the Court of Wards was taken down when the new buildings were erected in Palace Yard, on the site of which court Alice's coffee house then, in 1800, stood. (*h*)

CARLTON RIDE.

This first became a record repository in consequence of taking down the King's Mews to erect the National Gallery in or about 1835.

(*a*) Com. Journ., vol. vii., pp. 581, 588,
590.

(*b*) Id., vol. ix., p. 295.

(*c*) Ayloffe's Calendars, p. xxxvii.

(*d*) Lords' Journ., vol. xviii., p. 715.

(*e*) Id., vol. xix., p. 314.

(*f*) Id., vol. xxi., pp. 19, 134-143, 150

(*g*) Id., vol. xxiii., p. 281.

(*h*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 67.

Exchequer Records.—(*Queen's Remembrancer's.*)—The Miscellaneous Records of the Queen's Remembrancer were, in April 1835, partly removed to Carlton Ride, and partly to the Augmentation Office, from the King's Mews. And by warrants of the Master of the Rolls, dated 1 and 4 November 1841 and 8 February 1843, the whole of the Queen's Remembrancer's Records, except those in current use, were transferred to Carlton Ride from the Augmentation Office, Stone Tower, Somerset House, and the Temple, including the abolished offices of *the Pipe, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Clerk of Estreats, Foreign Apposer, Clerk of the Nichils, and Augmentation Office.*

First Fruits.—The Records of the First Fruits and Tenths were transferred from the Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster, to Carlton Ride, by warrant dated 29 December 1842.

Exchequer of Pleas.—The Plea Records that were in Oliver Cromwell's house, No. 3, Whitehall Yard, and in the Augmentation Office, were removed to Carlton Ride by warrants dated 4 and 25 November 1841. And those from the office in Lincoln's Inn were transferred to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 10 July 1840, and from Lincoln's Inn the accruing records have been from time to time removed.

Queen's Bench Records.—The Records of the Queen's Bench, Plea Side, were ordered to be removed from the Masters' Office in the Temple, and from the roof of the Augmentation Office, Westminster, &c., to Carlton Ride, by warrant dated 10 July 1840. They were, however, not actually removed until July and August 1843. Other accruing Queen's Bench Records were removed by subsequent warrants from the Masters' Office. The Crown Office Records were removed from the Temple to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 17 February 1843, and subsequent warrants. The Queen's Bench Rolls, &c. were removed from the Rolls House and Chapter House, including from the latter place the Curia Regis Rolls, &c., to Carlton Ride, by warrant dated 30 June 1843.

Common Pleas Records.—The Common Pleas Treasury Records, which had been removed from Westminster Hall to the King's Mews, were removed from the latter place to Carlton Ride in 1835.

Various Common Pleas Records were removed from Serjeant's Inn to Carlton Ride by authority of a warrant dated 10 July 1840. They were removed at various times in March and May 1841. Also by other warrants dated 14 March and 30 November 1842, and subsequent dates.

The Custos Brevium Records were removed from Oliver Cromwell's house, No. 3, Whitehall Yard, to Carlton Ride, under authority of a warrant dated 25 November 1841.

Those at the Chapter House were removed to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 11 January 1842.

Those from the Tower were removed to Carlton Ride in March 1842.

Land Revenue Records.—Those brought from Westminster Hall to the King's Mews were removed from the latter place to Carlton Ride in 1835, from whence part of them have been taken away from time to time to the Land Revenue Office in Spring Gardens.

Welsh Records.—Certain records on the Brecon Circuit, 1820–21, were transferred to Carlton Ride by warrant dated 28 April 1845, and placed among the Equity proceedings of the Court of Exchequer: these were in the hands of Jonas Gregory, Clement's Inn, the agent of Walter Maybery, late Prothonotary of Brecon. The said records were afterwards transferred to the Clerks of Records and Writs in Chancery.

NEW TEMPLE.

[*Note*.—The old Temple built by the Templars beyond the Bars, (adjoining to which Temple was Lincoln's Inn,) fell to ruin since 1184, when the Templars had built a new Temple in Fleet Street, near the Thames. But a great part of the old Temple was pulled down in 1595. Stow's Survey, vol. ii. p. 67.]

While the Chancellor was with Edward I. in Scotland in 1291 the Chancery Records were deposited in the New Temple, where the Lord Treasurer broke open a chest by the King's command, and took out certain rolls, and sent them to Scotland, which were returned in the following year. (*a*)

TEMPLE CHURCH.

The Pedes Finium, in the custody of the Chirographers of the Court of Common Pleas, were transferred, 28 June 1809, and three following days, from a crypt beneath the Temple Church to the Chapter House. (*b*)

TEMPLE.

Stow states in his Survey, vol. i. pp. 750, 751, that the following record offices were then in the Temple:—The Exchequer Office; the Crown Office; the First Fruits Office; the Attorney and Solicitor General's Office; two of the Prothonotaries' Offices; the King's Bench Office, which was a large office built for keeping the records in case of fire; this office standing apart, and no buildings for lodgings over it, only a platform, leaded.

PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW,
WEST SMITHFIELD.

In 39 Hen. VI. divers chests of Common Pleas Records were ordered to be removed from the Priory of St. Bartholomew to the Tower of London. (*c*)

FRIARS PREACHERS.—IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Edward II. ordered the records in the house of the friars preachers, &c. to be arranged, &c. (*d*)

Stow, in his Survey, states that of old time the church and house of the preaching friars were on the west side of New Street (now Chancery Lane), towards the north end; from thence they removed to Castle Baynard, where it appears that Edward I. granted the site of Baynard Castle, in London, to the friars preachers to build their church, &c. there, and also land adjoining. (Stow, i. 669; ii. 70.)

King Edward II. resided at the house of the friars preachers in the fifth of his reign, and the Great Seal was more than once transferred there. Proposal for a Record Office, p. 87.

(*a*) Fœd., new edit., vol. i., p. 757.

(*b*) Preface to the Pedes Finium, Ric. I. and John, p. xviii.

(*c*) Stow's Survey, vol. i., p. 117.

(*d*) Close Rolls, 16 Edw. II., m. 26.

WHITEHALL YARD.

Exchequer of Receipt.

No. 1, Whitehall Yard.

In 1812 the Commissioners of Records reported that the offices of the Exchequer of Receipt, viz., the offices of the *Auditor, Tellers, Tally Court*, and *Pells*, were removed from Westminster to Whitehall. (a) The above offices were abolished by 4 W. IV. c. 15., and the records were removed to the Rolls House by authority of Treasury Letters of 26 May and 1 June 1841.

Exchequer of Pleas—Common Pleas (Custos Brevium).

No. 3, Whitehall Yard, Oliver Cromwell's House.

The *Exchequer of Pleas* Records were formerly behind the Exchequer Court at Westminster, probably removed from thence to Whitehall Yard.

The *Common Pleas (Custos Brevium)* Office was in Brick Court, Temple. The earlier records, down to the Revolution, were transmitted to the Exchequer, and deposited in the Chapter House; the more modern records were in Whitehall Yard.

The above Records of the Exchequer of Pleas and Common Pleas were removed to Carlton Ride by warrant of the Master of the Rolls dated 25 November 1841, since which the Comptroller of the Exchequer has taken possession of the office, No. 3, Whitehall Yard, removing from No. 1.

OLD JEWRY.

On 24 November 1646 it was ordered by the House of Commons that the house belonging to Sir Ric. Gurney, a delinquent, and late Lord Mayor, situate in the *Old Jewry*, be made use of by the trustees and contractors in the late ordinance for appointing the sale of the bishops' lands, and for the safe keeping of the records, &c. appointed to be laid up and kept by the register in the said ordinance mentioned.

BROAD STREET (CITY).

LAMBETH LIBRARY.

The Parliamentary Surveys of the Possessions of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, &c. (temp. Commonwealth), or duplicates, were kept at the Public Office, Broad Street, but after the Restoration they were sent to Lambeth Library. For particulars as to these surveys, see page 239 of this work.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CLOSE.

It is stated in the Report of the Lords' Committees on Records in 1719, that the Decrees of the Court of Star Chamber were not to be found, and that the last notice that could be got of them was that they were in a house in St. Bartholomew's Close, London.

SOMERSET HOUSE AND VAULTS.

See under the head EXCHEQUER.

(a) Rep. of Com. of Records, 1800-1819, vol. i. p. 54.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

See under the head TREASURY OF THE RECEIPT OF
EXCHEQUER, or CHAPTER HOUSE, p. 431.

DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.

See under the head TOWER, p. 419.

GATE LEADING FROM NEW PALACE YARD
into St. Margaret's Lane, one of the Treasuries of the
Exchequer.

See under the head TREASURY OF THE RECEIPT OF
EXCHEQUER, or CHAPTER HOUSE, p. 431.

GATEWAY OF WHITEHALL.

See under the head STATE PAPER OFFICE.

RECORD SHEDS AT THE END OF WEST-
MINSTER HALL.

See below under the head THE KING'S MEWS.

THE KING'S MEWS, CHARING CROSS.

The Common Pleas and Queen's Remembrancer's and also part of the Land Revenue Records, which had been deposited in sheds at the end of Westminster Hall, on the erection of the new law courts at Westminster, were removed in 1830 to the King's Mews. When it became necessary to take down the Mews (1835) to erect the National Gallery, the Common Pleas Records were removed to Carlton Ride, and also part of the Queen's Remembrancer's Records; the other part was removed to the Augmentation Office; those of the Land Revenue were also removed to Carlton Ride, from whence portions of the latter were taken from time to time to the Land Revenue Office in Spring Gardens.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

The Prerogative Court Will Office is at No. 6, Great Knight Rider Street, Doctors' Commons.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1800 recommended that the wills and proceedings in the custody of the Ecclesiastical Courts should everywhere be placed in perfect safety. The Record Office for the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, constructed at considerable expense by the Archbishop of Canterbury, being a perfect model for that purpose. (a) The court is held in College Square, Doctors' Commons.

(a) Record Rep. 1800, p. 11.

REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE, Co. MIDDLESEX.

This office was created in 1709 under stat. 7 Anne, c. 20. Since 1743 (*a*) the office has been in Bell Yard, near Temple Bar, where it now, in 1853, remains.

WORCESTER HOUSE.

On the 14 April 1659 a Committee of Parliament was directed to consider how to remove and where to place in safety the conveyances, records, and other writings remaining at Worcester House. (*b*)

On the 17 July 1660 a warrant was issued to deliver to the Surveyor General and Auditors of the Revenue the surveys of divers manors, parks, lands, and tenements belonging to His Majesty, lately remaining at Worcester House. (*See* Treasury Minute Book, p. 21.)

CASTLE OF PONTEFRACT.—CASTLE OF TUTBURY.—CASTLE OF TUNBRIDGE.

Edw. II. ordered the records to be arranged that were in the Castles of Pontefract, Tutbury, and Tunbridge. (Close Rolls, 19 Edw. II., m. 26.)

CASTLE OF SWANSEA (WALES).

20 Edw. II. W. la Zouche and two others caused four bags, under their seals, containing sundry rolls, inquisitions, and memoranda of the King's Chancery, seized by them in Swansea Castle, to be brought to Queen Isabella's Chamber, in the palace of Bishop of Hereford, where she then resided, and to be there delivered to Henry de Cliff, Custos Rotulorum of Chancery, then present, who had them conveyed with him to his house ("et secum ad hospitium suum deportari fecit"). (Rot. Claus. 20 Edw. II., m. 5; Rot. Finium 20 Edw. II., m. 4; Proposal for a Record Office, pp. 87, 88.)

ASSIZE REPOSITORIES.

The Record Committee of 1800 stated that the Clerks of Assize, except for the northern circuit, kept all their records in their private houses. (*c*)

COUNTY REPOSITORIES.

The Record Committee of 1800 stated that the Clerks of the Peace were provided with offices, constructed at the public expense, in 21 out of the 52 counties of England and Wales, and that all ought to have them. (*d*)

(*a*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 326.
(*b*) Com. Journ., vol. vii., p. 639.

(*c*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 10.
(*d*) Id.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

In 1578 an office for keeping papers and records concerning matters of State was established. In the time of James I. (*a*) the papers which had hitherto been kept in chests were reduced into the form of a library, and the King assigned for it certain apartments in the Palace of Whitehall, and that part of the palace finally appropriated to this purpose was the tower over the gateway of Whitehall. Though this tower escaped the conflagration which destroyed great part of the palace on the 12th of January 1619, yet the papers were thrown into great disorder by being hastily cast into blankets to preserve them from the fire. In consequence of a Report of a Committee of the House of Lords, 19th January 1705-6, recommending the enlargement of the office, and, after a reference to Sir Christopher Wren, it was determined that the upper floor of the Lord Chamberlain's lodgings at the Cockpit should be fitted up, and appropriated to the State Paper Office. This was accordingly done, and an apartment of 80 feet long and 25 wide, which is known by the name of the Middle Treasury Gallery, was then added to the office. In this state it remained until the old gateway was taken down about 1756 (*b*), when the contents were found to have suffered greatly from vermin and wet. The papers still continued in the gallery, but the contents of the rest of the office were removed to an old house in Scotland Yard (*c*), where they remained and suffered further injury from wet till 1819, when it became necessary to pull down the last-named house, and the papers were removed to Great George Street, Westminster. In 1830 a plan was approved, and a vote passed, for erecting a new fire-proof building for the reception of the State Papers adjoining to St. James' Park, at the north end of Duke Street, to which building the State Papers from Great George Street and the Treasury Gallery were removed in 1833.

This department, on the retirement of the present Keeper of State Papers, will become a branch of the Public Record Office, pursuant to the Treasury Minutes of 8 August 1848 and 18 June 1852 (the latter Minute confirming the first).

(*a*) See the Patent, 15 March 1609-10, appointing Levinus Muncke and Thos. Wilson, Keepers, &c. of said Papers.

(*b*) Record Rep. 1800, p. 68.

(*c*) In the Record Report of 1800, p. 68,

it is stated that the Transmitter's Office in Middle Scotland Yard was established in 1741 for the reception of the modern State Papers, commencing about the time of the Revolution.

A P P E N D I X B.

List of Works published at the expense of Government in connexion with the Public Records, &c.

RYMER'S FŒDERA.

Soon after the accession of King William and Queen Mary, Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, formed a plan for printing at the public expense all the Leagues, Treaties, Alliances, Capitulations, and Confederacies which had at any time been made between the Crown of England and other Kingdoms, Princes, and States, intermixed with such Instruments and Papers of State as either more immediately related to them, or were curious and useful in illustrating the English History; and having communicated his design to the Earl of Halifax, the latter laid the same before the Queen (the King being in Flanders), who was pleased to approve thereof. Hereupon Mr. Rymer, the Historiographer Royal, was directed to carry the design into execution, and on the 20th August 1693 he received Her Majesty's warrant, granting him free liberty and access from time to time to search into the Records of the Tower of London, in the Rolls, in the Augmentation Office, the Exchequer, the Journals of both Houses of Parliament, and all other places where Records were kept, as also the Royal Library at St. James's, and the Paper Office, and to make transcripts of such as he thought fit. On the 12th of April following he obtained a Royal warrant, authorizing the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to cause a writ to be sealed, and directed to the Lords of the Treasury and the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, enabling and requiring them to deliver to him from time to time all such Leagues, Treaties, Alliances, &c. remaining in the several Treasuries of the Exchequer as he should desire; and in 1704 was published the first volume of the work known as "Rymer's Fœdera," which was finally completed in 1717, Mr. Sanderson, after the death of Rymer, continuing the work to 20 vols. folio.

A new edition of the work was commenced under the direction of the Commissioners on Public Records, and between the years 1816 and 1830 three volumes, in six parts, were published. The work was suspended in 1831 by order of the Commissioners on account of defects and doubts as to the plan.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On 31st May 1742 the House of Commons resolved, that all the Journals of their House, commencing with the book called "Seymour," which begins with the reign of Edw. VI., and is the first of those Journals now extant, should be printed.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT.

1767. Directions were given to print the Journals of the House of Lords and the Rolls of Parliament, pursuant to the order of the House of Lords of 9th March 1767.

DOMESDAY.

In 1767, in consequence of an Address of the House of Lords, His Majesty Geo. III. gave directions for the publication of the Domesday Survey. (a) Hitherto there had not been any type denoting and expressing the contractions made use of in ancient records; and it had even been proposed to engrave plates of Domesday. In the year 1768, however, specimens, both of engraving and of types, were submitted, by command of the Lords of the Treasury, to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries for their opinion; and at the close of the year 1768, the fairest and most perfect letter having been selected from different parts of the survey, a resolution was taken to print it with metal types. And a fac-simile type, tolerably exact, was at last obtained, having been projected by Mr. John Nichols, and executed by Mr. Joseph Jackson, and the publication was intrusted to Mr. Abraham Farley, a gentleman who had almost daily recourse to the book for more than 40 years. It was not, however, till after 1770 that the work was actually commenced. It was completed in two volumes folio, early in 1783, having been 10 years in passing through the press. The type with which it was executed was destroyed in the fire which consumed Mr. Nichols' Printing-office in February 1808.

The Commissioners of Records reported to His Majesty, 23d March 1801, that on the 22d July 1800 their Secretary was directed to write to the Keeper of the Records at the Chapter House to cause complete Indexes to the two volumes of Domesday Book to be made, and to have the same printed, with a title and table of contents, as prepared and recommended by the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries, upon a reference to them from the Lords of the Treasury, April 1783. And they were reported completely finished at press in the Annual Report of the Commissioners, 1812.

In 1816 a volume of general introduction and indexes to Domesday was published by the Record Commissioners, intitled "*Libri Censualis, vocati Domesday Book, Indices*," forming a third volume. And in the same year also was published a volume of additions to Domesday, intitled "*Libri Censualis vocati Domesday Book, Additamenta ex Codic. Antiquiss.*," forming the fourth volume, in folio.

In 1833 the Introduction to Domesday and improved Indices were published under the direction of the Record Commissioners, in two volumes octavo, edited by Sir Henry Ellis.

STATE PAPERS.

On 10th June 1825 a Commission was issued for printing and publishing the documents of the State Paper Office, which has been renewed from time to time; and the Commissioners have published eleven quarto volumes of Correspondence of the time of Hen. VIII., as follows:—

Vol. I. divided into two parts.—Part I. Correspondence between Hen VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey, and other persons,—Part II. Correspondence of Hen. VIII. with other Ministers; published in 1830.

Vols. II., III.—Correspondence between the Governments of England and Ireland; published in 1834.

Vols. IV., V.—Correspondence relative to Scotland and the Borders; published in 1836.

Vols. VI. to XI. contain the Foreign Correspondence and a general Index to the 11 volumes; published in 1852.

(a) Record Rep. 1800–1819, vol. i. p. 468.

PELL EXTRACTS.

In 1835, 1836, and 1837 the following three volumes of Extracts from the Issue Rolls of the Exchequer were published under the direction of the Comptroller of the Receipt of the Exchequer :—

Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England, containing payments made out of His Majesty's Revenue ; 44 Edw. III. (1370). 1 vol. 4to. or 8vo., 1835.

Issues of the Exchequer, containing similar matter to the above, temp. Jac. I., extracted from the Pell Records. 1 vol. 4to. or 8vo., 1836.

Issues of the Exchequer, containing like matter to the above, extracted from the Pell Records ; Hen. III. to Hen. VI. inclusive. 1 vol. 4to. or 8vo., 1837.

NOTES OF MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC
DEPARTMENTS, 1 vol., foolscap folio, 1846.

Publications of the Record Commissioners for England.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA Angliæ et Walliæ, auctoritate P. Nicolai IV., circa 1291. 1 vol. folio, 1802.

This is the Taxation of the Tenths of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, granted by Pope Nicholas IV. in 1288 to Edw. I. towards the expense of an Expedition to the Holy Land. By this, all the Taxes, both to our Kings and the Popes, were regulated until the Survey of 26 Hen. VIII. ; and the Statutes of Colleges, which were founded before the Reformation, are also by this interpreted, according to which their benefices, under a certain value, are exempted from the restriction in the statute 21 Hen. VIII. concerning pluralities.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM PATENTIIUM in Turri Lond. 1 vol. folio, 1802.

The Patent Rolls contain grants of offices and lands, restitutions of temporalities to bishops, abbots, and other ecclesiastical persons ; confirmations of grants made to bodies corporate ; grants in fee farm ; patents of creation ; licences of all kinds which pass the Great Seal, Commissions, &c.

These Rolls commence 3 John, but this is a calendar to a selection only not later than 23 Edw. IV.

A CATALOGUE of the MSS. in the COTTONIAN LIBRARY in the British Museum. 1 vol. folio, 1802.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM CHARTARUM et Inquisitionum ad quod damnum. 1 vol. folio, 1803.

The first part of the volume contains a calendar to the Charter Rolls, 1 John, 1199, to the end of the reign of Edw. IV., 1483.

The second part is a calendar to the Inquisitions ad quod damnum, commencing 1 Edw. II. and ending 38 Hen. VI. These Inquisitions were taken by virtue of writs, directed to the escheator of each county, when any grant of a market, fair, or other privilege or licence of alienation of lands was solicited, to inquire by a jury whether such grant or alienation was prejudicial to the King or to others. This calendar is very incorrect, and has also various omissions, but the latter have been supplied by the record officers in the copy among the Tower Records.

ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM in Curiâ Scaccarii Abbreviatio. 2 vols., Hen. III.—Edw. III., folio, 1805-1810.

These are abstracts of the Originalia, which are the Estreats transmitted from the Court of Chancery to the Court of Exchequer, of all grants from the Crown inrolled on the Patent and other Rolls, wherein any rent is reserved, any salary payable, or any service to be performed.

CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM sive Escaetorum. 4 vols., Hen. III.—Ric. III., 4 vols. folio, 1806-1828.

These are calendars to the Inquisitions taken by virtue of writs directed to the escheators of each county or district, to summon a jury on oath, who were to inquire what lands any person died seised of, and by what rents or services the same were held, who was the next heir, and of what age the heir was, that the King might be informed of his right of escheat or wardship. The Inquisitions also state whether the tenant was attainted of treason, or was an alien, in either of which cases the lands were seised into the King's hands. They likewise show the quantity, quality, and value of the lands of which each tenant died seised, &c., and they are the best evidences of the descent of families and of property.

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, temp. Edw. III. 1 vol. folio, 1807.

These are inquisitions taken by virtue of a commission directed to the assessors and venditors, 26th January, 15 Edw. III., pursuant to stat. 14 Edw. III. stat. 1. c. 20, which granted to the King a subsidy of the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf. In order to obtain correct information, the assessors and venditors were directed to take inquisitions upon the oath of the parishioners in every parish.

TESTA DE NEVILL, sive Liber Feodorum in Curiâ Scaccarii, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. 1 vol. folio, 1807.

Containing an account of fees holden either immediately of the King, or of others *in capite*; of fees holden in Frankalmoigne, and the values thereof; of serjeanties holden of the King; of widows and heiresses of tenants *in capite*, whose marriages were in the gift of the King, and the values of their lands; of churches in the gift of the King, and in whose hands; of escheats, as well of the lands of Normans as others, in whose hands they were, and by what service held; of the amount paid for scutage and aid by each tenant.

LIBRORUM MANUSCRIPTORUM BIBLIOTHECÆ HARLEIANÆ CATALOGUS. 4 vols. folio, 1808-1812.

ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM, Ric. I.—Edw. II. 1 vol. folio, 1811.

These are abstracts of pleadings collected from the Curia Regis Rolls and the Rolls of the King's Bench.

LIBRI CENSUALIS, vocati DOMESDAY BOOK, INDICES, folio, 1816.

The above is a general introduction and indices to Domesday, forming a third volume.

LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY BOOK, ADDITAMENTA ex Codic. Antiquiss. 4th vol. folio, 1816.

This is a supplementary volume to Domesday, containing—
I. The Exon' Domesday. II. Inquisitio Eliensis. III. The Winton Domesday. IV. The Boldon Book.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO DOMESDAY BOOK, accompanied by Indexes, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1833.

STATUTES OF THE REALM, to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, in very large folio. 11 vols., including 2 vols. of indices, 1810-1828.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, temp. Hen. VIII., Auctoritate Regia institutus. 6 vols. folio, 1811-1834.

(The Introduction is also published separately in 8vo.)

This is a survey of the whole ecclesiastical property of England and Wales, in the state in which it stood on the eve of the Reformation, to ascertain the value, in order to the payment of the first fruits and tenths of the benefices and dignities. This superseded the survey made temp. Edw. I., known under the title *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ*, auctoritate P. Nicholai IV., circa 1291.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I., in Turr. Lond., et in Curia Receptæ Scaccarii Westm. asservati. 2 vols. folio, 1812-1818.

The Hundred Rolls are inquisitions taken under a commission dated 11 October, 2 Edw. I., 1274, issued in consequence of the diminution of the King's rights and revenue, by tenants *in capite* alienating lands without licence; by ecclesiastics and laymen withholding from the Crown, under various pretexts, its just rights, and usurping the right of holding courts and other jura regalia. Numerous exactions and oppressions of the people had been committed, temp. Hen. III., by the nobility and gentry claiming the rights of free chase, free warren, and fishery, and demanding unreasonable tolls in fairs and markets; and again by sheriffs, escheators, and other officers and ministers of the crown, under colour of law.

These abuses remained unredressed until the return of Edw. I. from the Holy Land, his father having died in his absence; and one of his first acts after his arrival was to inquire into the state of the demesnes and of the rights and revenues of the Crown, and the conduct of Sheriffs and other officers and ministers, who had defrauded the King and grievously oppressed the people.

These inquisitions furnish evidence upon the oath of a jury of each hundred and town in every county of—1. All the demesne lands of the Crown, whether ancient or newly acquired by escheat or purchase. 2. Manors, &c. formerly in the hands of the Crown, the persons holding the same, the authority, and how alienated. 3. Tenants *in capite* and tenants in ancient demesne. 4. The losses sustained by the Crown in military services, and otherwise, by the sub-infeudations made by such tenants *in capite*, &c. 5. Alienations to the church, under pretexts of gifts in frankalmoigne. 6. Wardships, marriages, escheats, suits, and services withholden and subtracted. 7. Fee-farms of the Crown, hundreds, wapentakes, and tithings. 8. Courts, wreck of the sea, free chase, free warren, and fishery, and other jura regalia. 9. Oppressions of the nobility, clergy, and other great men claiming to have and exercise such rights. 10. Exactions by excessive and illegal tolls in fairs, and for murage, pontage, &c. 11. Exactions and oppressions of Sheriffs, escheators, and other ministerial officers under colour of law. 12. Unlawful exportation of wools, &c.

Other Hundred Rolls of the 7 & 8 Edw. I. are also inserted in these volumes, being Returns to a Commission, dated 12th March, 7 Edw. I., to obtain knowledge of what lands were holden of the Crown by knight service and other tenures, &c.

A CATALOGUE of the **LANSDOWNE MSS.** in the British Museum, in 2 volumes or parts, folio, 1812–1819. The first part being a catalogue to the Burleigh papers; the second part containing the Cæsar and Kennet papers, with the remainder of the collection.

ROTULI SCOTIÆ in Turri Londinensi et in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservati, 19 Edw. I.—8 Hen. VIII.; 2 vols. folio, 1814–1818. Documents relating to the political transactions between England and Scotland.

FœDERA, CONVENTIONES, LITTERÆ, &c., or Rymer's *Fœdera*, new edition, 1816–1830; 3 volumes in 6 parts, folio, A.D. 1066–1391. This work was suspended by a Board of Commissioners of Records held on the 26th April 1831, on account of defects and doubts as to the plan.

PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO, temp. Edw. I., II., III., in Curiâ Receptæ Scaccarii Westm. asservata, 1 vol. folio, 1818.

These are pleadings *in quo warranto* to try by what right parties held or claimed manors, liberties, privileges, &c. These chiefly had reference to the inquisitions previously taken, called *Rotuli Hundredorum*, which latter were delivered to the Justices in Eyre for the purpose of holding pleas upon the claims stated therein.

DUCATUS LANCASTRIÆ CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM, &c. 3 vols. folio, 1823–1834.

Part I. Calendar to the Inquisitions, Edw. I.—Car. I.
Part II. Calendar to the Pleadings, &c. Hen. VII. } or vol. 1.
—Ph. and M. - - - - -

Part III. Ditto, 1–13 Eliz., or vol. 2.

Part IV. Ditto, 14–45 Eliz., or vol. 3.

The Inquisitions *post mortem* of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which the first part of the above work is a calendar, are similar to the work before described as “*Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem sive Escaetarum*.” The pleadings forming the 2d, 3d, and 4th parts, consist of bills, answers, depositions, and surveys in suits exhibited in the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

CALENDARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, to which are prefixed examples of earlier proceedings in that Court from Rich. II. to Eliz., from the originals in the Tower. 3 vols. folio, 1827–1832.

PARLIAMENTARY WRITS and Writs of Military Summons, together with the records and muniments relating to the suit and service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament and the Councils of the Realm, &c. Edw. I., II. 2 vols. in 4 parts, folio, 1827–1834.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RECORDS of Great Britain, and the publications of the Record Commissioners, together with other miscellaneous, historical, and antiquarian information. 2 vols. 8vo. (by C. P. Cooper), 1832.

A PROPOSAL for the erection of a General Record Office, Judges' Hall, and Chambers, and other buildings on the site of the Rolls estate, together with some particulars respecting the suitors' fund, with plan. 1 vol. 8vo., 1832.

Note—The above was remodelled and printed for the convenience of the Record Commissioners in April 1835, under the title of “*Papers relative to the project of building a General Record Office.*” With plans.

ROTULI LITTERARUM CLAUSARUM in Turri Londinensi asservati. 2 vols. folio, 1833-1844. The first volume from A.D. 1204 to 1224. The second volume, 1224-1227.

The Close Rolls contain mandates, letters, and writs addressed in the King's name to individuals for special and particular purposes, which were *folded or closed up*, and sealed on the outside with the Great Seal. It is chiefly in these particulars that they differ from *Letters Patent*, which are addressed to all the King's liege subjects, and not folded up, but have the Great Seal attached at the bottom. Information on almost every subject is to be obtained from these important Rolls. For further particulars, see the Introduction to the work.

ROTULUS CANCELLARII vel **ANTIGRAPHUM MAGNI ROTULI PIPÆ**, de tertio anno regni regis Johannis. 1 vol. 8vo., 1833.

The Chancellor's or Duplicate Roll of Annual Accounts of the Exchequer.

MAGNUS ROTULUS SCACCARII vel **Magnus Rotulus Pipæ**, 31 Hen. I. 1 vol. 8vo., 1833.

Annual Accounts of the Exchequer.

THE GREAT ROLLS OF THE PIPE of the 2d, 3d, and 4th years of the reign of King Henry the Second, 1155-1158. 1 vol. 8vo., 1844.

THE GREAT ROLL OF THE PIPE for the 1st year of the reign of King Richard the First, 1189-1190. 1 vol. 8vo., 1844.

ROTULI SELECTI ad Res Anglicas et Hibernicas spectantes ex Archivis in Domo Cap. Westmon. deprompti. 1 vol. 8vo., 1834.

This miscellaneous volume contains :—

1. A Patent Roll of 7 John (1205-1206). 2. Transcripts of all Letters Patent and Annuities which had been granted by any Lieutenant or Justice of Ireland, from the day of the coronation of Hen. V. to the 12th of Hen. VI. 3. Six Rolls, relating to the affairs of Hen. III. with his Barons, viz., "*Placita de terris datis et occupatis occasione turbacionis in regno Angliæ*," &c.

AN ESSAY UPON THE ORIGINAL AUTHORITY OF THE KING'S COUNCIL. 1 vol. 8vo., 1834.

PROCEEDINGS and ORDINANCES of the PRIVY COUNCIL of ENGLAND, from 10 Ric. II. to 33 Hen. VIII. 7 vols. 8vo., 1834-1837.

ROTULI LITTERARUM PATENTIIUM in Turri Londinensi asservati, A.D. 1201 to 1216. 1 vol. folio, 1835.

During the reigns of the Plantagenets the Letters Patent are of a very diversified and interesting nature, relating principally to prerogatives of the Crown; revenue; judicature; treaties; truces; correspondence and negotiations with foreign princes and states; letters of protection, of credence, and of safe conduct; appointments and powers of ambassadors, &c.: indeed there is scarcely a subject connected with the history and government of the country which may not receive illustration from the Patent Rolls. In addition to the class of documents which may properly be denominated public, there is another relating more especially to the internal policy, &c. of the kingdom, such as grants and confirmations of liberties, offices, privileges, lands, wardships, letters of incorporation, licences for

election of bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, restitutions of temporalities, presentations to churches, vicarages, and chapels, creations of nobility, special and general pardons, special liveries, licences and pardons for alienations, proclamations, and all manner of commissions, &c. See the Introduction to the work, which for convenience has also been published separately in 8vo., under the title of "A Description of the Patent Rolls," &c.

ROTULI CURLÆ REGIS. Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King's Justiciars or Justices, 6 Ric. I.—1 John. 2 vols. 8vo., 1835.

ROTULI NORMANNIÆ in Turri Londinensi asservati, A.D. 1200–1205, also from 1417 to 1418. 1 vol. 8vo., 1835.

These Rolls contain such letters and grants of the Kings of England as almost exclusively relate to the Norman provinces over which, whilst annexed to the English Crown, our Monarchs exercised the same authority as in this kingdom.

ROTULI DE OBLATIS ET FINIBUS in Turri Londinensi asservati tempore Regis Johannis. 1 vol. 8vo., 1835.

These are oblations or fines paid to the King for the enjoyment of honours, offices, lands, liberties, and privileges.

EXCERPTA E ROTULIS FINIUM in Turri Londinensi asservatis. Hen. III. 1216–1272. 2 vols. 8vo., 1835–1836.

These are selections from the Fine Rolls for the purposes of genealogy. The Fine Rolls contain a great variety of matter relating to deaths; succession of heirs; descent, division, and alienation of property; custody of lands and of heirs; liveries; marriage of heiresses and widows; assignments of dower; forfeitures and pardons; aids and tallages; affairs of the Jews, &c.

FINES, sive PEDES FINIUM, sive Finales Concordiæ in Curia Domini Regis. 7 Ric. I.—16 John (1195–1214). 2 vols. 8vo., (in counties), 1835–1844.

These are Fines of Lands; a full description of which will be found in Blackstone's Commentaries, and at pp. 128–131 of this work.

THE ANCIENT KALENDARS AND INVENTORIES of the Treasury of His Majesty's Exchequer; together with other documents illustrating the history of that repository. 3 vols. 8vo., 1836.

DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS illustrating the HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, and the transactions between the Crowns of Scotland and England; preserved in the Treasury of Her Majesty's Exchequer. 1 vol. 8vo., 1837.

ROTULI CHARTARUM in Turri Londinensi asservati, A.D. 1199–1216. 1 vol. folio, 1837.

These are royal grants of lands, honours, dignities, hereditary offices, liberties, and other estates of inheritance to the nobility and commonalty; and of lands, liberties, privileges, immunities, and other estates in mortmain to ecclesiastical, eleemosynary, and lay corporations, &c.

REGISTRUM vulgariter nuncupatum "THE RECORD OF CAERNARVON" è codice MS. Harleiano 696 descriptum. 1 vol. folio, 1838.

The first portion of the above Record of Caernarvon contains a collection of Extents of Manors, taken chiefly in 26 Edw. III., in the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey. A second portion

contains other Extents of Commots and Manors, including the lands of the bishoprick of Bangor. A third portion contains Records under the title "Leges et Consuetudines Walliæ." A fourth portion is a collection of Inquisitions and Pleadings *in quo warranto*, before the Justices Itinerant in North Wales, petitions, &c. The next portion contains particulars of the taxation of the spiritual and temporal possessions of the clergy of the diocese of Bangor, followed by an extent of the temporalities of the See, 22 Ric. II. After which follows a collection of smaller records.

ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF ENGLAND, comprising laws enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, from Æthelbirht to Cnut, with an English translation of the Saxon; the laws called Edward the Confessor's; the laws of William the Conqueror, and those ascribed to Henry the First; also, *Monumenta Ecclesiastica Anglicana*, from the 7th to the 10th century; and the ancient Latin version of the Anglo-Saxon laws:—with a compendious glossary, &c. 1 vol. folio, or 2 vols. 8vo., 1840.

Note.—This is a portion of the works intended to be collected as Materials for the History of Britain, under the title of "Anglo-Saxon Laws."

ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF WALES, comprising laws supposed to be enacted by Howel the Good, modified by subsequent regulations under the native princes prior to the Conquest by Edward the First; and anomalous laws, consisting principally of institutions which, by the Statute of Ruddlan, were admitted to continue in force; with an English translation of the Welsh text. To which are added, a few Latin transcripts, containing digests of the Welsh laws, principally of the Dimetian Code. With indices and glossary. 1 vol. folio, or 2 vols. 8vo., 1841.

Note.—This is a portion of the works intended to be collected as Materials for the History of Britain, under the title of "Welsh Laws."

ROTULI DE LIBERATE AC DE MISIS ET PRÆSTITIS, REGNANTE JOHANNE. 1 vol. 8vo., 1844.

This volume contains the Liberate Rolls of the second, third, and fifth years of King John; the Misæ Roll of the eleventh, and the Præstita Roll of the twelfth years of the same reign.

The Liberate Rolls contain Writs issued out of Chancery, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, ordering them to deliver or pay money out of the Treasury.

The Misæ Roll contains an account of the daily expenses of the Court of King John.

The Præstita Roll contains the entry of sums of money which issued out of any of the Royal Treasuries by way of imprest, advance, or accommodation.

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY in the 13th and 14th centuries, selected from the Records in the Department of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer. 1 vol. fcap. folio, 1844.

MODUS TENENDI PARLIAMENTUM; an ancient treatise on the mode of holding the Parliament in England. 1 vol. 8vo., 1846.

MONUMENTA HISTORICA BRITANNICA, or Materials for the History of Britain, from the earliest period to the end of the reign of King Hen. VII. Vol. 1. extending to the Norman Conquest, 1848, folio.

REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, 1800 to 1819, have been printed in 2 vols. folio. From 1819 to 1831 their proceedings have not been printed. A third volume of Reports of their Proceedings, from 1831 to 1837, folio, has been printed.

Records of Scotland.

INQUISITIONUM AD CAPELLAM DOMINI REGIS RETORNATARUM, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc asservantur, Abbreviatio. From about 1546 to the end of the 17th century. 4 vols. folio, of which the last is a supplement. 1811–1816.

The above is an abridgment of the Scottish Inquisitions, which originate in writs of Mortancestry, or writ of Succession. By the above writ the Judge to whom it is addressed is authorized and required to ascertain, by the verdict of a jury, the following points:—1. In what lands and annual rents the ancestor of the claimant died vested and seised? 2. If the claimant be the nearest lawful heir? 3. If of lawful age? 4. Annual value of the lands, &c., according to certain valuations, usually called Old and New Extent? 5. Of whom, as feudal superior, the lands are held? 6. By what feudal service or species of tenure? 7. In whose possession the lands now are, on what account, and how long so possessed? The result of these inquiries was transmitted to Chancery, together with the original writ.

With certain limitations, the above may be considered as exhibiting an authentic history of the transmission, by inheritance, of the far greater part of the landed property of Scotland, as well as that of the descent of the greater number of its considerable families.

REGISTRUM MAGNI SIGILLI REGUM SCOTORUM in Archivis Publicis asservatum. A.D. 1306–1424. 1 vol. folio, 1814.

The above is a collection of Royal Charters of Scotland.

THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND. 11 vols. folio, 1814–1845.

The first volume of these Acts was not published till 1846.

THE ACTS OF THE LORDS AUDITORS OF CAUSES AND COMPLAINTS, or, Acta Dominorum Auditorum. A.D. 1466–1494. 1 vol. folio, 1839.

This volume contains the judicial acts and proceedings of the Committees of the Three Estates of Scotland, chosen for hearing causes and complaints during the reigns of James III. and IV. of Scotland.

THE ACTS OF THE LORDS OF COUNCIL in Civil Causes, or, Acta Dominorum Concilij. A.D. 1478–1495. 1 vol. folio, 1839.

These are intimately connected with the above contemporaneous and analogous proceedings of “The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints.”

Publications of the Irish Record Commissioners.

LIBER MUNERUM PUBLICORUM HIBERNIÆ, 1152–1827, or, THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF IRELAND; commenced under the authority of the Record Commissioners for Ireland, and proceeded with under the authority of the Secretary for Ireland;

and the Observations explanatory of the work following the title have been added by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. This work affords abundant information concerning the official history of Ireland. 1 vol. in 2 parts, folio, 1852.

**INQUISITIONUM IN OFFICIO ROTULORUM CANCEL-
LARIÆ HIBERNIÆ ASSERVATARUM, REPERTORIUM.**
vols. i. ii. folio, 1826-1829.

These are Inquisitions preserved in the Rolls Office of the Court of Chancery of Ireland, consisting of Inquisitions *post mortem* and Inquisitions on Attainder. They are divided according to the four provinces and the several counties of Ireland into reigns, and generally commence in the time of Queen Elizabeth, a few being prior to that period. The former class ceases soon after the restoration of Car. II., when the feudal tenures were abolished. The latter extends to the reign of W. III.

The Inquisitions *post mortem* are the best evidences of the descent of families, and of the transfer and possession of property during the period they embrace.

The Inquisitions on Attainder show whether any person was attainted, in which case his lands and other property were seized into the King's hands.

**ROTULORUM PATENTIUM ET CLAUSORUM CANCEL-
LARIÆ HIBERNIÆ CALENDARIUM.** Hen. II.-Hen. VII.,
vol. 1., pars i., folio, 1828.

The Patent and Close Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland are preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin. Upon these rolls are found grants of lands in fee or otherwise, creations of honours, charters of incorporation, grants of offices, presentations, denizations, wardships, pardons, ancient statutes, Kings' letters, and other state documents, with several inquisitions, and many deeds, conveyances, letters of attorney, and Chancery proceedings.

**REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE IRISH RECORD
COMMISSIONERS.**

Three volumes were published, 1810-1825, embracing 15 annual reports and supplements. In 1828 their 16th and 17th Reports were published; and in 1830 their 18th and 19th Reports were published: all as sessional papers.

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